

Read the passage below and complete the activities.

Mount Tambora

Mount Tambora, also called Mount Tamboro, Indonesian Gunung Tambora, volcanic mountain on the northern coast of Sumbawa island, Indonesia, that in April 1815 exploded in the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history. It is now 2,851 metres (9,354 feet) high, having lost much of its top in the 1815 eruption. The volcano remains active; smaller eruptions took place in 1880 and 1967, and episodes of increased seismic activity occurred in 2011, 2012, and 2013.



Tambora's catastrophic eruption began on April 5, 1815, with small tremors and pyroclastic flows. A shattering blast blew the mountain apart on the evening of April 10. The blast, pyroclastic flows, and tsunamis that followed killed at least 10,000 islanders and destroyed the homes of 35,000 more. Before its eruption Mount Tambora was about 4,300 metres (14,000 feet) high. After the eruption ended, a caldera spanning some 6 km (3.7 miles) across remained.

Many volcanologists regard the Mount Tambora eruption as the largest and most-destructive volcanic event in recorded history, expelling as much as 150 cubic km (roughly 36 cubic miles) of ash, pumice and other rock, and aerosols—including an estimated 60 megatons of sulfur—into the atmosphere. As that material mixed with atmospheric gases, it prevented substantial amounts of sunlight from reaching Earth's surface, eventually reducing the average global temperature by as much as 3 °C (5.4 °F). The immediate effects were most profound on Sumbawa and surrounding islands. Some 80,000 people perished from disease and famine, since crops could not grow. In 1816, parts of the world as far away as western Europe and eastern North America experienced sporadic periods of heavy snow and killing frost through June, July, and August. Such cold weather events led to crop failures and starvation in those regions, and the year 1816 was called the "year without a summer."

I. Match the words with their meaning.

coast	remain	occur	catastrophic	tremor
PESISIR				

islander	regard	prevent	perish	famine

GETARAN	PESISIR	MENGANGGAP	TETAP	BENCANA
TERJADI	MENCEGAH	KELAPARAN	PENDUDUK	TEWAS

II. Choose the correct answers.

1. Where is Mount Tambora located?
 - a. Java Island
 - b. Western Europe
 - c. Sumbawa Island
 - d. Papua Island
2. When was the largest volcanic eruption of Mount Tambora?
 - a. In 1815
 - b. In 1885
 - c. In 2011
 - d. In 1967
3. Below are years Mount Tambora had several explosion, except
 - a. in 2021
 - b. in 1880
 - c. in 1967
 - d. in 2013
4. How high was Mount Tambora before its largest eruption?
 - a. 2,851 meter
 - b. 4,300 meter
 - c. 9,354 feet
 - d. 2,500 feet
5. When did the shattering blast blow the mountain apart?
 - a. April 10
 - b. April 15
 - c. April 5
 - d. April 8
6. Which phenomenon did not follow the Mount Tambora explosion?
 - a. Heavy rain
 - b. Blast
 - c. Pyroclastic flow
 - d. Tsunami
7. How many people were killed in the disaster?
 - a. At least 5,000 people
 - b. At least 10,000 people
 - c. Less than 9,000 people
 - d. Less than 35,000 people
8. How big is the caldera on Mount Caldera?
 - a. 5 km
 - b. 6 km
 - c. 7 km
 - d. 8 km
9. How many ash, pumice and other rock, and aerosols were expelled in the eruption?
 - a. 150 cubic km
 - b. 115 cubic km
 - c. 200 cubic km
 - d. 105 cubic km
10. When did "The year without a summer" occur?
 - a. In 1815 c. in 1817
 - b. In 1816 d. in 1916

