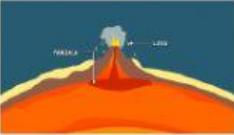


VOLCANOES – NATURE'S DRAGONS

הרים 	אש 	הר געש 	בזלת 	לבה 
מאגמה 	עשן 	התפרצות 	רדום (לא פעיל) 	חוקר/ת הרי געש 

volcano

eruption

volcanologist

smoke

magma

lava

basalt

fire

mountains

dormant

Complete the missing verbs in the Present Simple or Present Progressive.

_____ you _____ (know) what volcanoes _____ (be)?

Volcanoes _____ (look) like mountains, but they _____ (have) an opening on the top.

Volcanoes are created when magma _____ (erupt) from under the surface of the earth. Once the magma _____ (be) out, it is called lava. Lava _____ (be) liquid rock. It _____ (flow) down the volcano until it _____ (cool) down. When the lava hardens into a rock, we _____ (call) it basalt rock.

Look! Smoke _____ (come) from that mountain over there!

Look! Lava _____ (erupt)!

People _____ (run) away! They _____ (be) scared!

The lava _____ (flow) very fast. I _____ (hope) it _____ (run) straight into the ocean to cool down.



Answer the following questions.

How many types of volcanoes are explored in the video?

Which group of islands was created by erupting volcanoes?

How many active volcanoes are there?

How many active volcanoes are in the USA?

What is the Ring of Fire?

Which three volcanoes are among the most frightening and terribly destructive?

Where is there a volcano that hasn't come to its full power yet and might be the most massive super-volcano ever?

MATCH

Shield volcano	Straight, steep sides  A cross-section diagram of a shield volcano. It features a wide, low profile with straight, steep sides. A central vent leads to a crater at the top, which is emitting a large plume of white smoke and several smaller jets of blue smoke. A thick, yellow-orange lava flow is shown descending from the vent down the center of the volcano. The base of the volcano is shown with a red layer representing magma and a green layer representing the ground surface.
Cinder cone volcano	Gentle, lower slopes  A cross-section diagram of a cinder cone volcano. It has a conical shape with steep sides. A central vent leads to a crater at the top, which is emitting a large plume of white smoke. A thick, yellow-orange lava flow is shown descending from the vent down the center of the volcano. The base of the volcano is shown with a red layer representing magma and a green layer representing the ground surface.
Strato volcano	Gradual sloping sides  A cross-section diagram of a strato volcano. It has a conical shape with steep sides. A central vent leads to a crater at the top, which is emitting a large plume of white smoke. A thick, yellow-orange lava flow is shown descending from the vent down the center of the volcano. The base of the volcano is shown with a red layer representing magma and a green layer representing the ground surface.