**Words 1**

Read and match.

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| --- |
| geologist collide crust pressure chunk element chamber sphere |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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**Words 2**

Read and choose.

1.  Land is found on the continental / oceanic surface of the Earth’s crust.

2.  Wind and rain erode / collide rock over time.

3.  Volcanoes explode / erupt when molten rock builds up pressure under the crust.

4.  Tectonic plates are different sections / layers of the Earth’s crust.

5.  The Earth comprises / collides four layers: the inner core, the outer core, the magma, and the crust.

6.  This rock looks like a solid mass / element , but it is made up of several layers.

7.  Rock can change constantly / chemically in a process known as the rock cycle.

8.  Erosion is a process that happens quickly / gradually .

**Read 1**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| The Earth’s crust is made up of large sections called plates. As these move and collide into each other, volcanoes can develop. Magma from the mantle of the Earth is collected in magma chambers, and can erupt from volcanoes. We often think of volcanoes as being huge mountains, which we can see from many miles around. However, as well as forming on land, they can also form deep under the water, in oceans around the world.  One of the largest underwater volcanoes is Kawio Barat, hidden in water more than 18,000 feet deep near the coast of Indonesia. It rises more than 10,000 feet from the seafloor, and it is home to a rich variety of sea creatures, who feed on the bacteria growing near the vents of the volcano.  An unusual underwater volcano was discovered near the coast of Iceland, on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which goes through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The plates here are gradually pulling apart, so large volcanoes can’t usually develop – they are often torn apart. However, geologists found an active volcano which stands at about 3,300 feet above the rest of the underwater ridge, and comes within 1,300 feet of the water surface. The base of the volcano is about 50 kilometers across, and the hole at the top is 10 kilometers wide.  So what happens when one of these volcanoes erupts? In 2009, an undersea volcano erupted near the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Clouds comprised of volcanic smoke, steam and ash were shot high up in to the air. The eruption followed a series of earthquakes in the area. No one was injured by the eruption as it was about 10 kilometers away from the main island of Tongatapu, but large chunks of pumice rock were thrown onto beaches on the Fiji Islands. |

1. Volcanoes develop when plates collide with each other.

* True
* False

1. The mantle contains magma which erupts from volcanoes.

* True
* False

1. Some volcanoes are deep under the ocean.

* True
* False

1. Sea creatures don’t usually live near volcanoes.

* True
* False

1. Large volcanoes usually develop when plates pull apart from each other.

* True
* False

1. An eruption near Tonga in 2009 caused many injuries.

* True
* False

**Read 2**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
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1.  Plates are sections of the Earth’s crust / mantle .

2.  Magma can erupt from mountains / volcanoes .

3.  Kawio Barat is 18,000 feet above / below the ocean’s surface.

4.  Sea creatures get sick / find food inside the volcano.

5.  An underwater volcano near Iceland reaches 1,300 feet  above / below the water surface.

6.  In 2009, there were some earthquakes before / after a volcanic eruption near the Tonga Islands.

**Read 3**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| The Earth’s crust is made up of large sections called plates. As these move and collide into each other, volcanoes can develop. Magma from the mantle of the Earth is collected in magma chambers and can erupt from volcanoes. We often think of volcanoes as being huge mountains, which we can see from many miles around. However, as well as forming on land, they can also form deep under the water, in oceans around the world.  One of the largest underwater volcanoes is Kawio Barat, hidden in water more than 18,000 feet deep near the coast of Indonesia. It rises more than 10,000 feet from the seafloor, and it is home to a rich variety of sea creatures, which feed on the bacteria growing near the vents of the volcano.  An unusual underwater volcano was discovered near the coast of Iceland, on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which goes through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The plates here are gradually pulling apart, so large volcanoes can’t usually develop – they are often torn apart. However, geologists found an active volcano which stands at about 3,300 feet above the rest of the underwater ridge and comes within 1,300 feet of the water surface. The base of the volcano is about 50 kilometers across, and the hole at the top is 10 kilometers wide.  So what happens when one of these volcanoes erupts? In 2009, an undersea volcano erupted near the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Clouds comprised of volcanic smoke, steam, and ash were shot high up in to the air. The eruption followed a series of earthquakes in the area. No one was injured by the eruption as it was about 10 kilometers away from the main island of Tongatapu, but large chunks of pumice rock were thrown onto beaches on the Fiji Islands. |

|  |
| --- |
| tall ocean Tongatapu above wide Indonesia |

1. Volcanoes can form on land and under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
2. Kawio Barat is a large volcano near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
3. It is 10,000 feet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
4. A volcano near Iceland is 50 kilometers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
5. It is 3,300 feet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.  
6. An eruption in 2009 was 10 kilometers away from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. **Grammar in Use 1**

Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| Obligation Request Possibility Deduction Permission Ability |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. I can play the guitar, but I can’t sing. |  |
| 2. We have to speak quietly in the library. |  |
| 3. May I borrow your phone to make a call? |  |
| 4. There’s no one here. They must be on vacation. |  |
| 5. I might be late for school tomorrow. |  |
| 6. Could you close the window, please? |  |

**Grammar in Use 2**

Read and choose.

1.  Could / May you tell me your address, please?

2.  Sam’s not at his desk. He can / must be on his lunch break.

3.  In my school, we might / must wear a school uniform. It’s the rule.

4.  You have to / can borrow up to three books from the library.

5.  They speak Spanish really well. They might / can be from Mexico.

6.  Must / Can I borrow your dictionary?

**Grammar in Use 3**

Correct the errors. Select the incorrect text, and type.

**Sandy:** Must I borrow your cell phone, please?  
**Sue:** Yes, of course you might . Oh, it’s not in my bag! It can be in my jacket pocket. Wait a minute. Here it is!  
**Sandy:** Thanks! Must we use the Internet here?  
**Sue:** No, you might . You mustn't go to the library. They have Internet there. It’s free for everyone. You mustn't pay.  
**Sandy:** OK. I don't have to go there later after school.

**Grammar in Use 4**

Complete the sentences.

|  |
| --- |
| mustn't had to must wasn't able might May |

1.  We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take a test in school yesterday.

2.  You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be quiet in the library.

3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your dictionary?

4.  You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use your cell phone during the lesson.

5.  The teacher isn’t here. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be sick today.

6.  I was absent yesterday, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do the homework.

**Listening**

Listen, read, and complete.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  Antarctica is one of the closest / coldest places on Earth.  2.  Dr. Koznetsov is with a team of scientists / journalists.  3.  The lake has been hidden for a short time / long time .  4.  They are looking for ancient  criteria / bacteria.  5.  They are drilling to remove rock / water samples.  6.  Lake Vostok is one of the oldest / largest lakes on Earth. |  |

**Speaking**

Listen, record Part A or B, then check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A:What can you tell us about the new cave you discovered?  B:Well, it could be hundreds of kilometers long.  A:I see. Do you think it might be the largest cave on Earth?  B:We can’t be sure, but we think it must be one of the largest.  A:That’s amazing! Would you mind telling us how you discovered it?  B:Sure. I’d be happy to! |  |

**Word Study**

Read and choose.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * something you use to make a fire * a contest or competition |  |
| 2.   * clean and tidy * easy to understand |  |
| 3.   * a decoration made from a ribbon * a tool for shooting arrows |  |
| 4.   * something men wear with a shirt and jacket * an equal score |  |

**Writing Study**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| necessary period capital ) extra ( |

Use parentheses to add \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information to a sentence. This extra information shouldn’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to understand the sentence. Don’t use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to punctuate the information in parentheses.   
  
Example:  
The temperature of the inner core \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which comprises the metals iron and nickel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be as high as 5,500 degrees centigrade.