

# WHAT IS THIS?

It's a low-prep room transformation!



Use the 10 reading stations, included decor, and more for a fun & easy room transformation!

**THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION**

Hawaii is known for its beautiful scenery and volcanoes. In 2018, the Kilauea volcano caused the most **destructive** eruption in its history. The eruption lasted for months, damaging homes and forcing people to leave. It changed the lives of many residents.







The first warning signs came in March when **magma** started to gather under the volcano, making it grow larger. Lava came to the surface, showing that an eruption was **imminent** and about to happen. On April 30, lava began flowing toward the Puna District. People were forced to **evacuate** and leave their homes quickly.

As the **eruption** continued, earthquakes came. **Fissures**, or cracks, opened on the volcano, and lava poured out daily. **Authorities** warned tourists to stay away. On May 25, an explosion of ash darkened the sky. On May 29, lava **evaporated** Green Lake, Hawaii's largest freshwater lake. The loss of the lake was sad to those who **cherished** it.

On June 4, lava wiped out a neighborhood. By August, over 13 square miles of land were covered with lava. So many people were **displaced** from their homes. The damage cost over \$800 million. Finally, on December 5, officials said the **catastrophe** was over and the island was safe. The peoples' **resilience** to keep going despite what happened was inspiring.

The 2018 Kilauea eruption reminds us how powerful volcanoes can be. It also shows the strength and bravery of the people who lived through it. Hopefully, Kilauea will stay quiet, and the lessons learned will help protect others in the future.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | <b>1.</b> Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things.                     |
| <b>Destructive</b>  | <b>I.</b>   |
|  | <b>2.</b> Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth.                               |
| <b>Magma</b>  | <b>G.</b>   |
|  | <b>3.</b> Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon.                                |
| <b>Imminent</b>   | <b>A.</b>  |

This themed learning day has 10 stations that all review reading comprehension skills in a variety of ways. You can use 1, 5, or all 10--it's flexible!

Room transformations can be stress-free and low-prep.

Keep scrolling to learn how!



# Let's start with the basics...

## What is a classroom transformation?

A classroom transformation changes your room into a certain setting or theme to engage students in their own learning with rigorous content.



Donut Shop Day

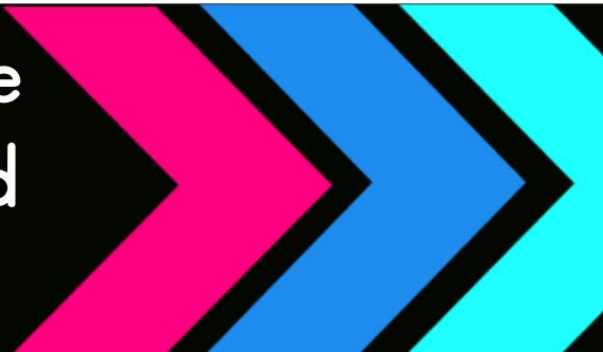


Rock Star Day



Camping Day

You don't have to spend hours of your time setting up a room transformation or spend lots of money to make it **SO MUCH FUN!**



# STEP 1:

Tell your class the floor is lava today!

They will complete reading review activities set up around the room. You can do this for a day, a few days, or over the course of a week!



Flexibility is key.

Need to modify? No problem!  
Choose how many centers students will need to complete and what time frame they have to meet YOUR needs.



Set-up is quick and easy.

Simply print the posters, 10 activities, and a recording sheet for each student. Place them around your room and you're ready to begin!



# STEP 2:

Let students move around the room and complete each station. They read a passage and then complete an activity to go with it. They can be completed in any order. All stations include a variety of reading review activities. You can choose just a few for students to complete or use all 10. This is up to the teacher and the amount of time you'd like to fill.

## Optional Recording Sheet

When a student finishes a center, you sign that spot on their recording sheet to keep track of what they've completed.

## Freedom to choose.

Students can work in partners, rotations, groups, or independently. Your choice!

**The Floor is Lava!**

Center #1  Center #6   
Center #2  Center #7   
Center #3  Center #8   
Center #4 **OG** Center #9   
Center #5  Center #10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOLCANOLOGISTS**

Volcanologists are geologists who study volcanoes, lava, and magma. Their name comes from *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire. These scientists work to understand volcanoes and find ways to keep people safe. This job is one of the most dangerous in science. Volcanologists study active volcanoes, collect samples, and monitor activity. Predicting eruptions is their most important task, but it is difficult. Volcanoes are unpredictable. No tool can tell the exact time an eruption will happen.

Volcanologists use advanced methods to make educated guesses. They monitor gas emissions, temperature changes, and seismic activity. Satellites help track volcano changes from above. Sometimes, a volcano shows warning signs weeks or months before an eruption, giving time for evacuation and preparation.

In the field, they visit volcano sites. They collect samples and track earthquakes detectors, and satellite data. This job requires great dangerous forces to protect communities prepare for eruptions. Volcanologists are unreluctant and there is no way to know them exactly. Bravery, endurance, and scientific curiosity. Predicting volcano eruptions to ensure safety. Gas emissions, temperature changes, seismic activity.

**VOLCANOLOGIST PUZZLES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write the correct letter in each box.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. What do volcanologists study to understand volcanoes?        | E | 7. Where do volcanologists perform fieldwork for their studies? | D |
| 2. Where does the name "volcanologist" originate from?          | B | 8. What activities do volcanologists perform during fieldwork?  | G |
| 3. What is the primary task of a volcanologist?                 | K | 9. What data do volcanologists analyze in laboratories?         | A |
| 4. Why is predicting volcanic eruptions challenging?            | I | 10. What can volcanoes display weeks before erupting?           | H |
| 5. What advanced tools do volcanologists use to track activity? | F | 11. What traits must volcanologists have for their work?        | J |
| 6. What signs do volcanologists monitor before eruptions?       | L | 12. How does the work of volcanologists save lives?             | C |

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# STEP 3:

When students finish all activities you've assigned, they win! You can give them the included certificate, coloring page, or a small prize of your choice.

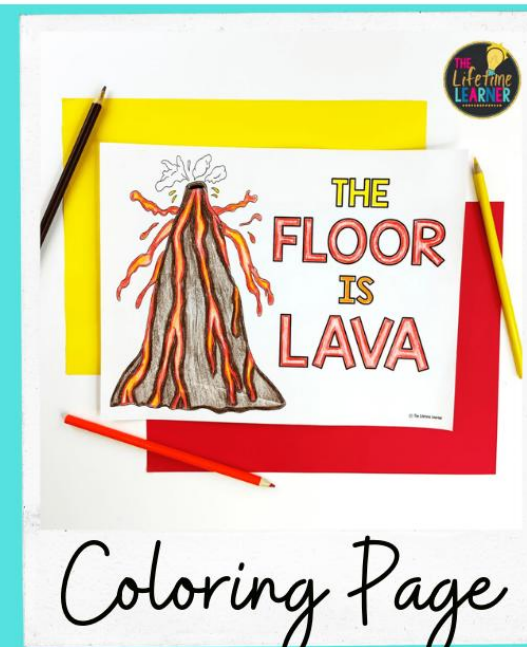
A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

## Remember:

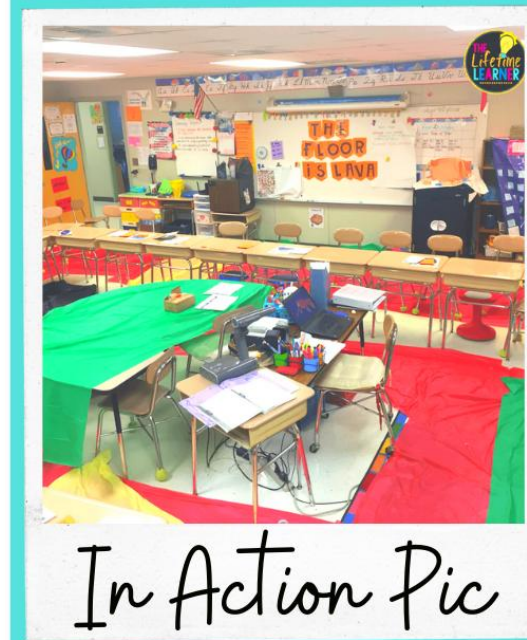
Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



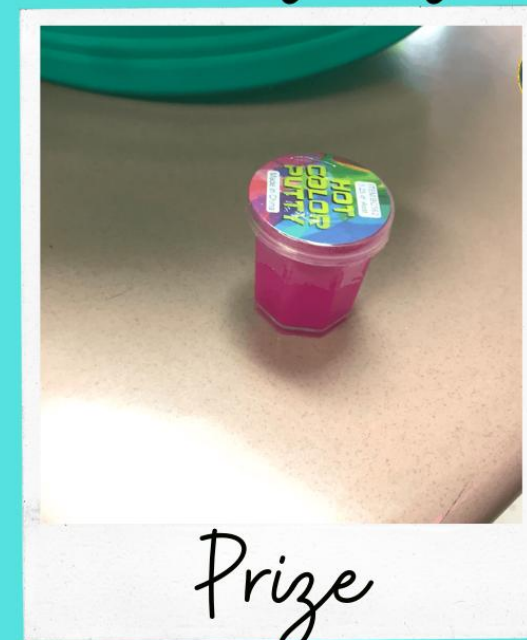
Certificate



Coloring Page



In Action Pic



Prize

# STEP 4:

Most of the time, there are early finishers. These kiddos get to go around the room and read fun facts about the topic! No one is ever bored.

## Choose from 3 versions!

### 1 Digital Scavenger Hunt

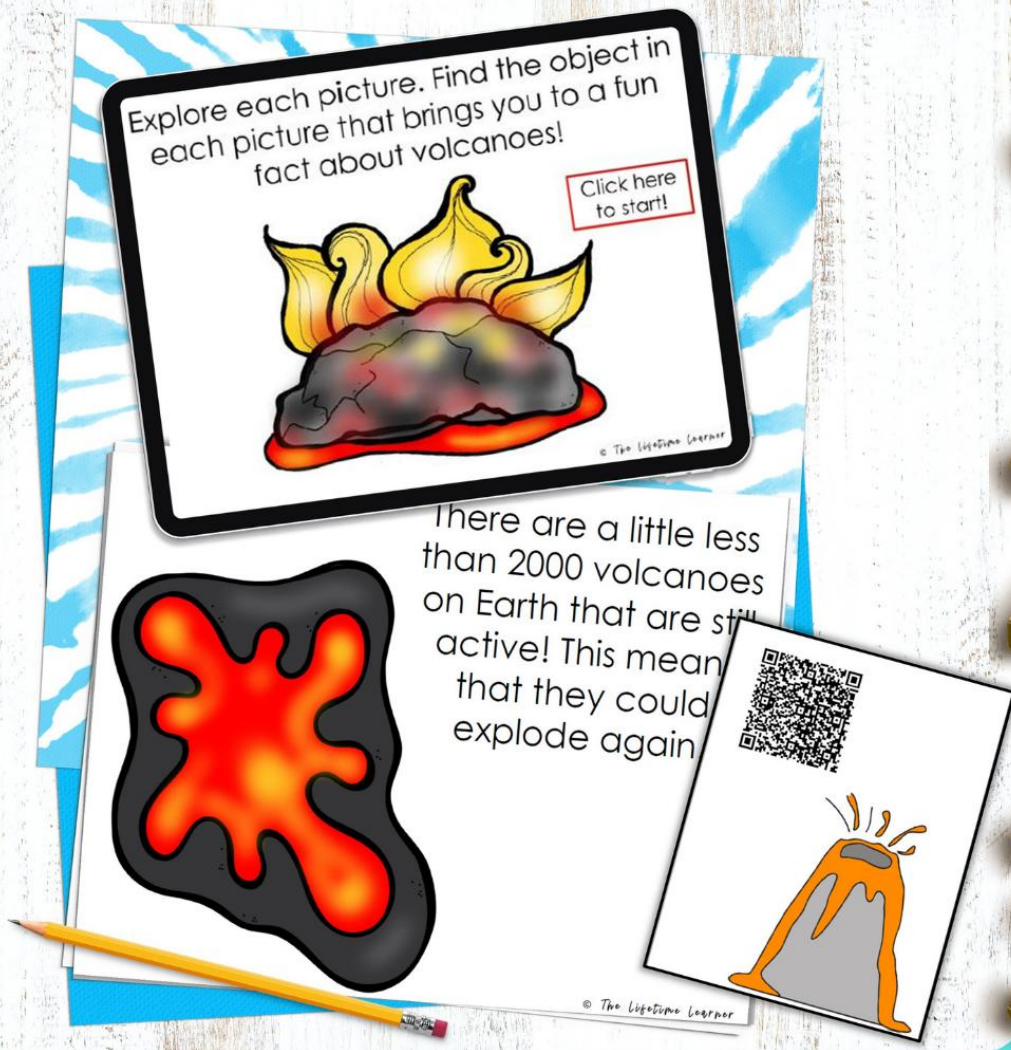
Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides

### 2 Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

### 3 QR Codes

Students scan to read fun facts



# 10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

## VOLCANO TYPES



When imagining a volcano, most people picture a mountain surrounded by lava on an island. While this image fits some volcanoes, it's far from the whole story. Volcanoes come in many types.

Cinder cone volcanoes are the easiest type of volcano to understand. They have a cone shape. They form when lava shoots out of a vent and hardens. It slowly builds into



## VOLCANO TYPES



| Features | Lava Dome | Shield | Composite | Cinder Cone |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|          |           |        |           |             |

## POMPEII



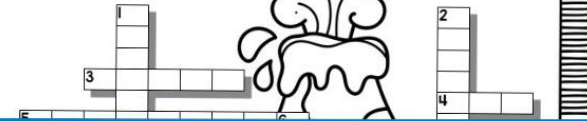
Although Mount Vesuvius has erupted more than 50 times, one eruption stands out. In 79 A.D., Mount Vesuvius covered the city of Pompeii in volcanic ash. The city lay buried for centuries until 1748. Explorers found much of it still intact beneath the debris.

What led up to this eruption, and how did it happen? At the time, Pompeii was a wealthy

## POMPEII

### WORD BANK:

- stubbornness
- buildings
- breathing
- curiosity
- ash
- explosion



## VOLCANOLOGISTS



Volcanologists are geologists who study volcanoes, lava, and magma. Their name comes from *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire. These scientists work to understand volcanoes and find ways to keep people safe. This job is one of the most dangerous in science. Volcanologists study active volcanoes, collect samples, and monitor activity. Predicting eruptions is their most important task, but it is difficult. Volcanoes are unpredictable. No tool can tell the exact time an eruption will happen.

## LAVA FROM VOLCANOES



When people think of volcanoes, lava is the first thing they think of. While its heat is frightening, lava is not normally deadly because of how slow it moves. It only moves a few kilometers per hour. There are exceptions. At Mt. Nyiragongo in Zaire, a fast lava flow traveled 30-100 kilometers per hour. This made it risky. Such events show how random volcanoes can be. Lava can cause destruction. It crushes everything in its path. It can melt snow and ice which

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## VOLCANOLOGIST PUZZLES

|   |                      |  |                      |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| #1<br>What do volcanologists study to understand volcanoes? | <input type="text"/> | #7<br>Where do volcanologists perform fieldwork for their studies? | <input type="text"/> |
| #2<br>Where does the name "volcanologist" originate from?   | <input type="text"/> | #8<br>What activities do volcanologists perform during fieldwork?  | <input type="text"/> |
| #3<br>What is the primary task of a volcanologist?          | <input type="text"/> | #9<br>What data do volcanologists analyze in laboratories?         | <input type="text"/> |
| #4<br>Why is predicting                                     | <input type="text"/> | #5<br>What are volcanoes   | <input type="text"/> |

A. Gas levels, seismic activity, and satellite imagery.  
 B. The Roman god of fire, *Vulcan*.  
 C. By predicting eruptions and preparing communities.  
 D. At volcano sites in distant areas.  
 E. Volcanoes, lava, magma, and volcanic activity.  
 F. Satellites, software, and earthquake detectors.  
 G. Collecting rock samples and monitoring activity.



### MAIN IDEA 1: RED

Lava is rarely deadly due to its slow movement.

## LAVA FROM VOLCANOES SORT

Each main idea has 3 details that go with it. Color each detail the correct color.

### MAIN IDEA 2:

|                         |                      |                         |                       |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. <input type="text"/> | The flow of lava can | B. <input type="text"/> | The rope-like texture | C. <input type="text"/> | Lava's heat can ignite |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|

**focuses on:  
reading review**

# 2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

## SUBMARINE VOLCANOES



Submarine volcanoes, or underwater volcanoes, are vents beneath the ocean's surface. They form near tectonic plate boundaries, normally at mid-ocean ridges where plates move apart. These volcanoes are common, accounting for 75% of the magma on Earth. Scientists estimate there are about a million worldwide.

Most submarine volcanoes are deep underwater and far from land. This makes their eruptions less noticeable and rarely affects humans. However, some are in shallow waters and can be more dangerous. Then, they harm marine life and people who live by the coast. Water cools magma faster than on land so it limits the lava spread. Submarine volcanoes also erupt less than land volcanoes, but their effects can still be severe.

One major danger is the release of harmful gases and heat. This can damage marine ecosystems and harm fish and coral. These volcanoes also create gas bubbles that reduce water density. The water bubbles are strong enough to sink ships passing overhead (even without an eruption!). Submarine volcanoes can even trigger tsunamis. These giant waves are caused by earthquakes, landslides, or eruptions. The tsunamis can destroy homes on land.

## SUBMARINE VOLCANOES



Submarine volcanoes, also called underwater volcanoes, are vents in the Earth located beneath the ocean's surface. These volcanoes form near tectonic plate boundaries, especially in areas called mid-ocean ridges where plates are moving apart. Submarine volcanoes are incredibly common. Scientists estimate that they account for about 75% of the magma on Earth. There are around a million of them scattered across the planet.

Most submarine volcanoes are deep in the ocean and are far from land. At these depths, their eruptions are less noticeable and don't usually affect humans. However, some submarine volcanoes are in shallow water. These can be much more dangerous. When they erupt, they can harm nearby marine life and even affect coastal communities. One advantage of submarine volcanoes is that the water cools magma faster than it does for land volcanoes. This reduces the spread of lava. Additionally, there are fewer underwater eruptions than those on land. But while submarine volcanoes erupt less often, their effects can still be devastating.

One of the dangers of submarine volcanoes is the release of harmful gases and heat into the surrounding water. These gases can damage the marine ecosystem, harming fish and coral reefs that live nearby. Submarine volcanoes can also produce pockets of gas bubbles, which reduce the water's density. These bubbles are powerful enough to sink ships passing over them (even before the volcano erupts!).

Another major danger is tsunamis. Tsunamis are giant waves caused by disturbances on the ocean floor. They happen when earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruptions occur underwater. While earthquakes are the leading cause of tsunamis, submarine volcanoes can also create them. Even if their lava doesn't directly harm land, the resulting tsunamis can devastate areas that are by the ocean. They can destroy homes and put lives at risk.

So, how do submarine volcanoes erupt? Like land volcanoes, eruptions happen when magma builds up inside the volcano's vent, or "plug." Minor eruptions occur regularly and are unnoticed because of the ocean's depth. Over months or years, this pressure continues to grow. Eventually, it breaks through the sides of the volcano or blasts off its top. This sends out magma, rocks, and superheated water. The explosion creates a deadly cloud of boiling water and debris, lethal to any marine life nearby.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION



Hawaii is known for its beautiful scenery and volcanoes. In 2018, the Kilauea volcano caused the most destructive eruption in its history. The eruption lasted for months, damaging homes and forcing people to leave. It changed the lives of many residents.

The first warning signs came in March when magma started to gather under the volcano, making it grow larger. Lava came to the surface, showing that an eruption was imminent and about to happen. On April 30, lava began flowing toward the Puna District. People were forced to evacuate and leave their homes quickly.

As the eruption continued, earthquakes came. Fissures, or cracks, opened on the volcano, and lava poured out daily. Authorities warned tourists to stay away. On May 25, an explosion of ash darkened the sky. On May 29, lava evaporated Green Lake, Hawaii's largest freshwater lake. The loss of the lake was sad to those who cherished it.

On June 4, lava wiped out a neighborhood. By August, over 13 square miles of land were covered with lava. So many people were displaced from their homes. The damage cost over \$800 million. Finally, on December 5, officials said the catastrophe was over and the island

## THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION



Hawaii is known for its beautiful scenery and active volcanoes. In 2018, the Kilauea volcano caused the most destructive eruption in its history. The eruption lasted for months, damaging homes and forcing thousands of people to leave. It changed the lives of many residents and reshaped parts of the island forever.

The first warning signs came in March when magma started to gather under the volcano, making it grow larger. Lava fountains began bubbling to the surface, showing that an eruption was imminent and about to happen. On April 30, the crater floor collapsed, and lava began flowing toward the Puna District. People were forced to evacuate and had to leave their homes quickly to stay safe. The fear of losing everything gripped many families. They had to watch lava inch closer to their communities day by day and there was nothing they could do to stop it.

As the eruption continued, earthquakes shook the area. Fissures, or cracks, opened on the volcano, and lava poured out daily. Authorities warned tourists to stay away because the area was dangerous. On May 25, a large explosion of ash darkened the sky. A few days later, on May 29, lava completely evaporated Green Lake, Hawaii's largest freshwater lake. The loss of the lake was not only an environmental disaster but also heartbreaking for locals

Differentiate and give your students the version best for them!

# THE CONTENT:

10 high-interest passages & activities in 2 formats: hands-on & no prep!

## Hands-On Centers

**VOLCANOLOGISTS**

Volcanologists are geologists who study volcanoes, lava, and magma. Their names come from *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire. These scientists work to understand volcanoes and find ways to keep people safe. This job is one of the most dangerous in the world. Volcanologists study active volcanoes, collect samples, and monitor activity. Predicting eruptions is their most important task, but it is difficult. Volcanoes are unpredictable. No tool can tell the exact time an eruption will happen.

Volcanologists use advanced methods to make educated guesses. They monitor gas emissions, temperature changes, and seismic activity. Satellites help track volcanoes from above. Sometimes, a volcano shows warning signs weeks or months before eruption, giving time for evacuation and preparation.

Their work is split between the field and the lab. In the field, they visit volcano sites. They may stay for weeks in dangerous conditions. They collect samples and track activity. In the lab, they analyze data using software, earthquake detectors, and satellites. They also monitor gas buildup, which can signal an eruption. This job requires bravery and endurance. Volcanologists face Earth's most dangerous forces to protect people. Their work has saved many lives by helping communities prepare for eruptions. Would you want to be a volcanologist? It is risky but exciting.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

**E** Volcanoes, lava, magma, and volcanic activity.

**B** The Roman god of fire, *Vulcan*.

**K** Predicting volcanic eruptions to ensure safety.

## No-Prep Printables

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOLCANOLOGIST PUZZLES**

|   |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| 1. What do volcanologists study to understand volcanoes?        | <b>E</b> | 2. Where do volcanologists perform fieldwork for their studies? | <b>D</b> |
| 3. Where does the name "volcanologist" originate from?          | <b>B</b> | 4. What activities do volcanologists perform during fieldwork?  | <b>G</b> |
| 5. What is the primary task of a volcanologist?                 | <b>K</b> | 6. What data do volcanologists analyze in laboratories?         | <b>A</b> |
| 7. Why is predicting volcanic eruptions challenging?            | <b>I</b> | 8. What can volcanoes display weeks before erupting?            | <b>H</b> |
| 9. What advanced tools do volcanologists use to track activity? | <b>F</b> | 10. What traits must volcanologists have for their work?        | <b>J</b> |
| 11. What signs do volcanologists monitor before eruptions?      | <b>L</b> | 12. How does the work of volcanologists save lives?             | <b>C</b> |

Write the correct letter in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

With this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete a HANDS-ON center you can laminate and re-use for years to come!

Or in this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete the activity in worksheet form. This version is NO PREP and PRINT & GO! Just as much fun as the hands-on centers!

# CENTER 1

## Multiple Choice

**THE WONDERS & DANGERS OF VOLCANOES**

At times, volcanoes have amazed and frightened people with their eruptions. They spew lava, hot gases, and ash from deep inside the Earth. But what is a volcano, and how does it work? Volcanoes form because of the Earth's tectonic plates. These plates are like puzzle pieces that make up the Earth's crust. Most volcanoes are underwater, so we don't know how many exist. Scientists have found about 1500 active volcanoes on land. The number underwater is unknown. These hidden volcanoes make about 75% of Earth's magma. Many think lava is the most dangerous part of a volcano, but ash is worse. Volcanic ash is made of tiny rocks that block sunlight and cool the Earth's atmosphere. This cooling can cause a volcanic winter.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

|             |             |             |     |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| 1. <b>C</b> | 2. <b>B</b> | 3. <b>C</b> | 4.  |
| 5.          | 6.          | 7.          | 8.  |
| 9.          | 10.         | 11.         | 12. |

THE LIFETIME LEARNER


What powers a volcano?

- Lava
- Tectonic plates
- Magma
- Gases

1. 

What are tectonic plates compared to in the passage?

- Mountains
- Puzzle pieces
- Layers of soil
- Clouds

2. 

Hands-On Center:

Students choose A, B, C, or D on each card.



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE: THE WONDERS & DANGERS OF VOLCANOES**

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1. What powers a volcano?<br>a) Lava<br>b) Tectonic plates<br><b>a) Magma</b><br>d) Gases   | 2. What are tectonic plates compared to in the passage?<br>a) Mountains<br><b>b) Puzzle pieces</b><br>c) Layers of soil<br>d) Clouds  | 3. How many active volcanoes have scientists found on land?<br>a) 500<br>b) 1,000<br><b>a) 1,500</b><br>d) 5,000  | 4. What percentage of volcanoes comes from underwater volcanoes?<br>a) 50%<br>b) 70%<br>c) 60%<br><b>d) 75%</b>  |
| 5. What is the biggest danger from volcanoes according to the passage?<br>a) Volcanic ash<br>b) Lava<br>c) Earthquakes<br>d) Gases  | 6. How does volcanic ash affect the atmosphere?<br>a) It makes the air warmer.<br>b) It speeds up plant growth.<br><b>c) It blocks sunlight and cools the atmosphere.</b><br>d) It makes rain acidic. | 7. What is a dormant volcano?<br>a) A volcano that erupts often.<br>b) A volcano that will never erupt again.<br>c) A volcano under the ocean.<br><b>d) A volcano that hasn't erupted recently but might in the future.</b> | 8. What happens when tectonic plates push together?<br>a) Magma flows outward.<br><b>b) Magma is forced upward.</b><br>c) Plates break apart.<br>d) Magma cools underground. |
| 9. What do scientists use volcano categories for?<br>a) To predict weather changes.<br>b) To study ocean levels.<br>c) To create new islands.<br><b>d) To assess risks and prepare communities.</b> | 10. What is one way volcanoes are beneficial?<br>a) They create strong winds.<br>b) They destroy harmful bacteria.<br>c) They stop earthquakes.<br><b>d) They make soil fertile for plants.</b>       | 11. Which type of volcano will never erupt again?<br>a) Active<br>b) Dormant<br><b>c) Extinct</b><br>d) Submarine   | 12. What do volcanoes release from the Earth's interior?<br>a) Gases and heat<br>b) Water and sand<br>c) Rocks and minerals<br>d) Lightning and thunder                      |

Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 2

## Crossword Puzzle

**POMPEII**

Mount Vesuvius has erupted more than 50 times, one eruption stands out. In 79 AD, it covered the city of Pompeii in volcanic ash. The city lay buried for centuries. Explorers found much of it still intact beneath the debris.

1. To this eruption, Roman control of the city was lost. The 20,000 people lived in Pompeii for centuries. The eruption was seen from miles away. There was breathing difficulty. Buildings inside. The big damage came from the slopes at 100 miles per hour. Millions of tons of ash covered the city. Those who had fled returned to find their homes buried under the ash. The ruins show the city as it was in 79 AD. The city continues to be studied.

**WORD BANK:**

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| • shabbiness | • curiosity      |
| • buildings  | • ash            |
| • breathing  | • explosion      |
| • tremors    | • archaeologists |
| • despair    | • denial         |
| • fifty      | • gases          |

**POMPEII**

1 DOWN: What behavior would describe people ignoring signs of the eruption?

3 ACROSS: How many times has Mount Vesuvius erupted in total?

4 ACROSS: What material was responsible for preserving Pompeii's buildings and artifacts?

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students use the clue cards to fill in the crossword puzzle.



**POMPEII**

1 DOWN: What behavior would describe people ignoring signs of the eruption?

3 ACROSS: How many times has Mount Vesuvius erupted in total?

4 ACROSS: What material was responsible for preserving Pompeii's buildings and artifacts?

**WORD BANK:**

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| • shabbiness | • curiosity      |
| • buildings  | • ash            |
| • breathing  | • explosion      |
| • tremors    | • archaeologists |
| • despair    | • denial         |
| • fifty      | • gases          |

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!







# CENTER 3

## Puzzles

### VOLCANOLOGISTS

Volcanologists are geologists who study volcanoes, lava, and magma. Their name comes from *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire. These scientists work to understand volcanoes and find ways to keep people safe. This job is one of the most dangerous in the world. Volcanologists study active volcanoes, collect samples, and monitor activity during eruptions is their most important task, but it is difficult. Volcanoes are unpredictable. No tool can tell the exact time an eruption will happen. Volcanologists use advanced methods to make educated guesses. They monitor gas emissions, temperature changes, and seismic activity. Satellites help track volcanoes from above. Sometimes, a volcano shows warning signs weeks or months before eruption, giving time for evacuation and preparation. Their work is split between the field and the lab. In the field, they visit volcano sites. They may stay for weeks in dangerous conditions. They collect samples and track activity. In the lab, they analyze data using software, earthquake detectors, and satellites. They also monitor gas buildup, which can signal an eruption. This job requires bravery and endurance. Volcanologists face Earth's most dangerous forces to protect people. Their work has saved many lives by helping communities prepare for eruptions. Do you want to be a volcanologist? It is risky but exciting.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| #1<br><br>What do volcanologists study to understand volcanoes? | E<br>Volcanoes, lava, magma, and volcanic activity.  |  |
| #2<br><br>Where does the name "volcanologist" originate from?   | B<br>The Roman god of fire, <i>Vulcan</i> .          |  |
| #3<br><br>What is the primary task of a volcanologist?          | K<br>Predicting volcanic eruptions to ensure safety. |  |

### Hands-On Center:

Students put each 2-piece puzzle together.



Write the correct letter in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER











## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 4

## Sorting Game

### LAVA FROM VOLCANOES

When people think of volcanoes, lava is the first thing they think of. While its heat is frightening, lava is not normally deadly because of how slow it moves. It only moves a few kilometers per hour. There are exceptions. At Mt. Nyiragongo in Zaire, a fast lava flow traveled 30-100 kilometers per hour. This made it risky. Such events show how random volcanoes can be. Lava can cause destruction. It crushes everything in its path. It can melt snow and ice which creates floods moving faster than the lava. When lava flows into lakes or dams, the floods make damage worse. Communities and ecosystems get swept away, causing more harm than the lava. Getting close to lava depends on the type. Pahoehoe lava is the most approachable. Its surface traps heat inside. Researchers can take samples since it has a rope-like texture. But you can only stay near it for a minute since its heat causes blisters without touching it. Also, standing too close for too long can lead to dehydration or heat exhaustion. Other types of lava are more dangerous to stand by. Some emit super-heated air that can burn you if the wind shifts, making them unpredictable. Chunky lava flows are sharp, which can injure people trying to run. Steep volcanoes have faster moving lava and can catch up to people who are too slow (causing injuries). These lava types require caution and a quick ability to act. If you accidentally touch lava, you're unlikely to suffer more than a serious burn. It cools quickly. Deaths from lava are rare. Still, the heat it generates can be hazardous without touching it. Buildings close to lava can catch on fire as well as vegetation or plants. If you ever find yourself by lava, stay calm, stay away, and avoid areas downhill of the path from the rock.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <br>MAIN IDEA 1:<br>Lava is rarely deadly due to its slow movement.                          | A.<br><br>The flow of lava can be random and unpredictable sometimes.  | <br>MAIN IDEA 4:<br>Other types of lava are more dangerous.                    |
| <br>MAIN IDEA 2:<br>Lava can cause destruction beyond just burning.                         | J.<br><br>Lava can break dams or flow into lakes, resulting in secondary floods that hurt communities and ecosystems. | F.<br><br>Some lavas emit super-heated air that can shift with the wind.      |
| <br>MAIN IDEA 3:<br>Pahoehoe lava is the safest to approach, but precautions are necessary. | B.<br><br>The rope-like texture of pahoehoe makes it easier to handle.  | C.<br><br>Lava's heat can ignite vegetation or structures nearby.             |
|  |  | G.<br><br>MAIN IDEA 5:<br>Making contact with lava is rare, but it has risks. |

### Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 5

## Color by Code

### SUBMARINE VOLCANOES

Submarine volcanoes, or **underwater volcanoes**, are vents beneath the ocean's surface. They form near **tectonic plate boundaries**, normally at mid-ocean ridges where plates move apart. These volcanoes are common, accounting for **75%** of the magma on Earth. Scientists estimate there are **about 10,000** worldwide.

Most submarine volcanoes are deep underwater and far from land. This makes their eruptions less noticeable and rarely affects humans. However, some are in shallow waters and can be more dangerous. Then, they harm marine life and people who live by the coast. **Water cools magma faster than on land so it limits the lava spread.** Submarine volcanoes also erupt less than land volcanoes, but their effects can still be severe.

One major danger is the release of **harmful gases** and heat. This can damage marine ecosystems and harm fish and coral. These volcanoes also create gas bubbles that reduce water density. The water bubbles are strong enough to **sink ships** passing overhead (even without an eruption). Submarine volcanoes can even trigger **tsunamis**. These giant waves are caused by **underwater earthquakes**, or eruptions. The tsunamis can destroy homes on land.

Eruptions occur when **magma builds up inside the volcano's vent**, or "plug." Small eruptions go unnoticed due to being deep underwater. Over time, pressure builds until it breaks through the volcano's sides, **releasing magma, rocks, and boiling water.** This creates a **deadly cloud of very hot debris** that can kill nearby marine life. Though less frequent than land eruptions, submarine volcanoes can cause bad effects and must be monitored carefully.

1. What happens when pressure breaks through the volcano?

2. Color the answer light blue.

4. What happens to magma in water?

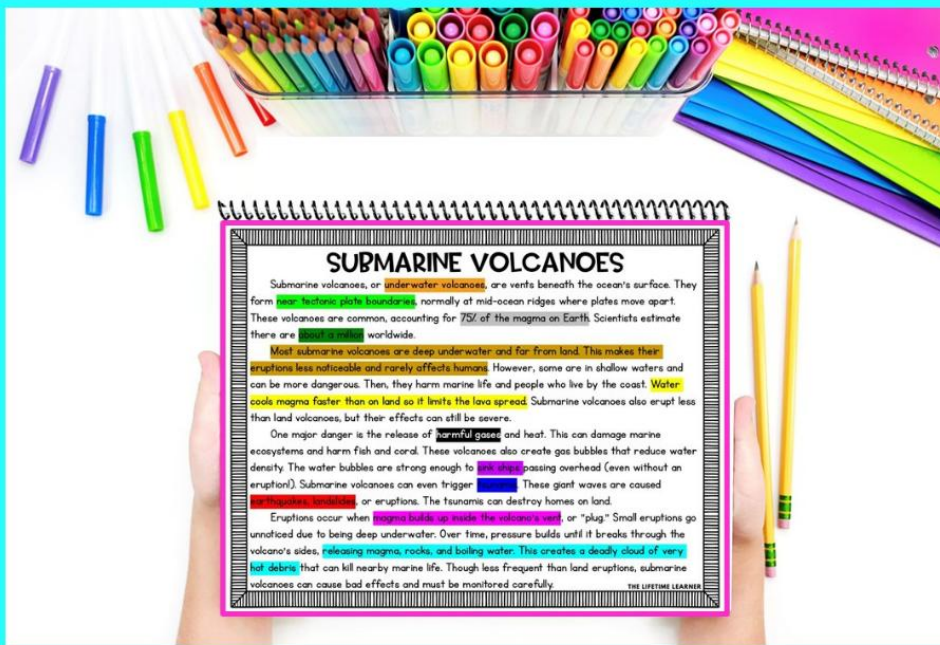
4. Color the answer yellow.

What causes tsunamis besides volcanic eruptions?

1. Color the answer red.

### Hands-On Center:

Students use the coloring task card questions to color in answers in the text.



## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 6

## Pairs Activity

### THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION

The 2018 Kilauea eruption is known for its beautiful scenery and volcanoes. In 2018, the Kilauea volcano had the most **destructive** eruption in its history. The eruption lasted for months, damaging homes and forcing people to leave. It changed the lives of many residents.

The first warning signs came in March when **magma** started to gather under the volcano, making it grow larger. Lava came to the surface, showing that an eruption was **imminent** and about to happen. On April 30, lava began flowing toward the Puna District. People were forced to **evacuate** and leave their homes quickly.

As the **eruption** continued, earthquakes came. **Fissures**, or cracks, opened on the volcano, and lava poured out **daily**. **Authorities** warned tourists to stay away. On May 25, an explosion of ash darkened the sky. On May 29, lava **evaporated** Green Lake, Hawaii's largest freshwater lake. The loss of the lake was sad to those who **cherished** it.

On June 4, lava wiped out a neighborhood. By August over 13 square miles of land were covered with lava. So many people were **displaced** from their homes. The damage cost over \$800 million. Finally, on December 5, officials said the **catastrophe** was over and the island was safe. The peoples' **resilience** to keep going despite what happened was inspiring.

The 2018 Kilauea eruption reminds us how powerful volcanoes can be. It also shows the strength and bravery of the people who lived through it. Hopefully, Kilauea will stay quiet, and the lessons learned will help protect others in the future.

**Destructive** 1. Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things.

**Magma** 2. Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth.

**Imminent** 3. Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon.

### THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION: MATCHING PAIRS

|                            |                             |  |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Destructive<br><b>I</b> | 2. Magma<br><b>G</b>        | A. Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon.                           | G. Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth.                |
| 3. Imminent<br><b>A</b>    | 4. Evacuate<br><b>F</b>     | B. Meaning: The ability to keep going and stay strong when things are really hard. | H. Meaning: A big disaster that causes a lot of problems or damage.      |
| 5. Eruption<br><b>K</b>    | 6. Fissures<br><b>D</b>     | C. Meaning: People in charge who give instructions to keep others safe.            | I. Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things.      |
| 7. Authorities<br><b>C</b> | 8. Evaporate<br><b>J</b>    | D. Meaning: Long cracks or openings in the ground.                                 | J. Meaning: When liquid turns into gas and disappears into the air.      |
| 9. Cherish<br><b>E</b>     | 10. Displaced<br><b>L</b>   | E. Meaning: To care for something or someone deeply because it's special to you.   | K. Meaning: When something bursts out suddenly.                          |
| 11. Resilience<br><b>B</b> | 12. Catastrophe<br><b>H</b> | F. Meaning: To leave a place quickly because it's not safe.                        | L. Meaning: When people have to leave their homes and go somewhere else. |

### Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to match each word with the correct definition.

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 7

## Write a Sentence

**VOLCANO SAFETY TIPS**  
How to Stay Safe During a Volcanic Eruption

Eruptions can be scary, but staying alert and acting quickly can keep you safe. Watch for warning signs like tremors or rumbling sounds, and follow evacuation orders.

**Follow Evacuation**  
Listen to authorities and follow their instructions. If you're driving in falling ash, as it can block your view and stall your car, pull over and stay in your car until the ash stops falling. Avoid low areas where lava or floods may flow. Stay at least five kilometers away from the volcano where lava may flow.

**Find Shelter**  
Find shelter if possible and seal windows and doors to keep ash out. Wear a mask, goggles, and long-sleeved clothing. This will protect you from ash.

**Keep a Safe Distance**  
Stay at least five kilometers (three miles) from the volcano. Avoid low areas where lava or floods may flow. Stay at least five kilometers away from the volcano during an eruption, and what additional dangers might you face even at this distance?

**Stay Calm and Clear**  
Finally, stay calm and think clearly. Follow the instructions to keep yourself safe. Staying indoors is the best option.

**1. What are the warning signs of a volcanic eruption, and why is it important to act quickly if you notice them?**  
Write the answer on your recording sheet.

**2. Why is it dangerous to drive in falling ash during a volcanic eruption?**  
Falling ash can block your view, making it hard to see where you're going, and it can also stall your car engine, leaving you stranded in a dangerous situation. Write the answer on your recording sheet.

**3. What steps should you take to protect yourself if you can't find shelter during a volcanic eruption?**  
Wear a mask or cloth to cover your nose and mouth, protective goggles to shield your eyes, and long-sleeved clothing to protect your skin from falling ash. Write the answer on your recording sheet.

**4. Why is it important to stay at least five kilometers away from a volcano during an eruption, and what additional dangers might you face even at this distance?**  
Staying at least five kilometers away keeps you safe from ash, poisonous gases, and flying debris. Write the answer on your recording sheet.

### Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

**VOLCANO SAFETY TIPS**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- What are the warning signs of a volcanic eruption, and why is it important to act quickly if you notice them?  
Warning signs include earth tremors and rumbling sounds coming from the volcano. It's important to act quickly because these signs indicate an eruption may happen soon, and quick action can help you avoid danger.
- Why is it dangerous to drive in falling ash during a volcanic eruption?  
Falling ash can block your view, making it hard to see where you're going, and it can also stall your car engine, leaving you stranded in a dangerous situation.
- What steps should you take to protect yourself if you can't find shelter during a volcanic eruption?  
Wear a mask or cloth to cover your nose and mouth, protective goggles to shield your eyes, and long-sleeved clothing to protect your skin from falling ash.
- Why is it important to stay at least five kilometers away from a volcano during an eruption, and what additional dangers might you face even at this distance?  
Staying at least five kilometers away keeps you safe from ash, poisonous gases, and flying debris. Even at this distance, wind can carry ash and rocks farther, so it's important to remain cautious.
- What are some reasons it's important to stay calm and positive during a volcanic eruption? How can staying calm help you make better decisions?  
Staying calm helps you think clearly and follow instructions from authorities. Panic can lead to poor decisions, while a calm mindset allows you to act safely and effectively.
- How can following evacuation orders from authorities help you stay safe, and what might happen if you delay leaving?  
Following evacuation orders ensures you leave the area before it becomes too dangerous. Delaying could put you in harm's way, such as getting trapped by lava, ash, or debris.

Write the answers to the questions in each box in complete sentences. THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 8

## Fill in the Chart

**VOLCANO TYPES**

Most people picture a mountain surrounded by lava on an island. While shield volcanoes are the most common, it's far from the whole story. Volcanoes come in many types.

Shield volcanoes are the easiest type of volcano to understand. They form when lava flows out of a vent and hardens. It slowly builds up over time. Cinder cone volcanoes are small. They are no taller than 1,000 feet and erupt less often. Composite volcanoes, or stratovolcanoes, are much larger and steeper. The complex systems inside that bring magma from deep within the Earth to the surface. Composite volcanoes have cracks in their sides where lava can leak out. Over time, they grow to 10,000 feet tall. Their eruptions are more destructive and they are the most dangerous volcanoes in the world.

Shield volcanoes get their name because they look like a warrior's shield on the ground. They have gentle slopes and thin lava that spreads far before cooling. These volcanoes build up slowly over many eruptions, creating wide landforms. They don't have big explosions, but their lava flows can cause damage.

Lava domes are similar to shield volcanoes in how they build up layers by layer. Over time, lava spilling over the sides helps shape it. Lava domes can erupt violently, shooting hot rocks, ash, and lava into the air.

**VOLCANO TYPES**

| Features     | Lava Dome   | Shield  | Composite  | Cinder Cone  |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| Description  | Similar to shield volcanoes, built layer by layer, thick lava, has a dome shape | Looks like a warrior's shield lying on the ground, with gentle slopes and thin lava                   | Large and steep volcanoes with cracks in their sides, complex magma system                             | Easiest type of volcano to understand, has a cone shape                                  |
| Size         | Builds up over time and forms a dome shape                                      | Build up slowly over many eruptions and are wide  | Grow to 10,000 feet tall   | No taller than 1,000 feet, pretty small  |
| How It Forms | The lava piles up and forms a dome shape, spilling over the sides over time     | The volcano builds up slowly over time. The lava spreads far before cooling, creating wide landforms. | They have cracks in their sides where lava can leak out, and over time, this helps them get very tall. | They form when lava shoots out of a vent and it hardens, slowly building up into a cone. |
| Eruptions    | They can erupt violently, shooting hot rocks, ash, and lava into the air.       | They don't have big explosions, but their lava flows can cause damage.                                | They have destructive eruptions and are the most dangerous volcanoes in the world.                     | They do not erupt as much and are not very dangerous when they do erupt.                 |

### Hands-On Center:

Students fill in the chart using what they learned in the text.

**VOLCANO TYPES**

| Features     | Lava Dome   | Shield  | Composite  | Cinder Cone  |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| Description  | Similar to shield volcanoes, built layer by layer, thick lava, has a dome shape | Looks like a warrior's shield lying on the ground, with gentle slopes and thin lava                   | Large and steep volcanoes with cracks in their sides, complex magma system                             | Easiest type of volcano to understand, has a cone shape                                  |
| Size         | Builds up over time and forms a dome shape                                      | Build up slowly over many eruptions and are wide  | Grow to 10,000 feet tall   | No taller than 1,000 feet, pretty small  |
| How It Forms | The lava piles up and forms a dome shape, spilling over the sides over time     | The volcano builds up slowly over time. The lava spreads far before cooling, creating wide landforms. | They have cracks in their sides where lava can leak out, and over time, this helps them get very tall. | They form when lava shoots out of a vent and it hardens, slowly building up into a cone. |
| Eruptions    | They can erupt violently, shooting hot rocks, ash, and lava into the air.       | They don't have big explosions, but their lava flows can cause damage.                                | They have destructive eruptions and are the most dangerous volcanoes in the world.                     | They do not erupt as much and are not very dangerous when they do erupt.                 |

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 9

## Sequencing Puzzles

**STAGES OF A VOLCANIC ERUPTION**

Volcanoes erupt suddenly. They follow stages that volcanologists study to keep people safe. First, small earthquakes begin to happen. As magma (hot melted rock) moves underground, the ground shakes. Then, poisonous gases like sulfur and steam are released and rise from the ground. Years before an eruption.

Next, the volcano begins venting steam and ash. The magma chamber empties and collapses as magma moves inside. This leads to an explosion. When magma is trapped under the volcano, it creates more steam. Finally, trapped magma bursts out in a thick flow of lava. The lava flows down the volcano's sides, creating a bowl-shaped crater called a caldera. The caldera can be 32,000 meters high. This ash is hot and cooling the area temporarily. That's why it's dangerous. They are saving lives. We should listen to safety advice is the best way to stay safe.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOLCANO PUZZLE MAT**

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. G. Small Earthquakes Begin: Magma moving under the volcano causes slight earthquakes and ground shaking. | 2. H. Gas Emissions and Steam Release: Poisonous gases like sulfur and steam rise from the ground as magma heats up. | 3. B. Venting Starts: Ash and steam escape from the volcano's vents, signaling increasing pressure.            | 4. D. Dome Buildup and Failure: The top of the volcano grows and collapses in cycles due to magma movement inside.             |
| 5. A. Explosion Occurs: Trapped gases push magma and ash out in a violent eruption.                         | 6. C. Steam Increases: Water heated by the magma creates more steam, continuing to escape from the volcano.          | 7. E. Lava Emerges: Magma exits the volcano and becomes lava, flowing in different ways depending on its type. | 8. F. Caldera Formation: The emptied magma chamber weakens, causing the volcano's walls to collapse into a bowl-shaped crater. |

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

letter in each box to show the events in order.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

**SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

First read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 7. A. Explosion Occurs: Trapped gases push magma and ash out in a violent eruption.                            | 3. B. Venting Starts: Ash and steam escape from the volcano's vents, signaling increasing pressure.                            | 6. C. Steam Increases: Water heated by the magma creates more steam, continuing to escape from the volcano. | 4. D. Dome Buildup and Failure: The top of the volcano grows and collapses in cycles due to magma movement inside.   |
| 5. E. Lava Emerges: Magma exits the volcano and becomes lava, flowing in different ways depending on its type. | 8. F. Caldera Formation: The emptied magma chamber weakens, causing the volcano's walls to collapse into a bowl-shaped crater. | 1. G. Small Earthquakes Begin: Magma moving under the volcano causes slight earthquakes and ground shaking. | 2. H. Gas Emissions and Steam Release: Poisonous gases like sulfur and steam rise from the ground as magma heats up. |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 10

## Fill in the Blank

**VOLCANOES ON VENUS**

Volcanoes on Venus? You might think it's impossible. For years, scientists have noticed similarities between Earth and Venus. Venus remains mysterious because of its hazy atmosphere. We do know Venus has many volcanoes. But are the volcanoes active? It's been a question since the 1990s. Scientists have been researching this for decades.

Recently, a study led by the USRA revealed that Venus might still have active volcanoes. If confirmed, this would make Venus the only planet besides Earth with volcanic activity. This discovery raises new possibilities for more space exploration.

In the 1990s, NASA's radar images showed volcanoes and lava. In the 2000s, the European Space Agency measured infrared light from Venus at night. This is light not visible to the human eye so it let scientists study lava in detail. But, scientists couldn't determine the age of Venus's lava. Justin Filbert tackled this by recreating Venus's interior in his lab. This allowed them to study how lava flows on Venus change over time because they knew more about the gases surrounding the planet. The experiments revealed something amazing: the lava flows on Venus are very young. This means Venus is still active today. This discovery was a major breakthrough.

Looking ahead, space missions to Venus are in the works. New spacecrafts will launch in 2023 and 2026. We'll learn more about the inside of Venus. These missions won't just uncover Venus's secrets. They may teach us more about the atmosphere of Earth.

**WORD BANK:**

Use the word bank to fill in the missing words from the passage.

- atmosphere
- similarities
- interior
- exploration
- decades
- infrared
- confirmed
- breakthrough

Hands-On Center:

Students read the passage and use words from the word bank to fill in the blanks as they read.

**VOLCANOES ON VENUS**

Volcanoes on Venus? You might think it's impossible. For years, scientists have noticed similarities between Earth and Venus. Venus remains mysterious because of its hazy atmosphere. We do know Venus has many volcanoes. But are the volcanoes active? It's been a question since the 1990s. Scientists have been researching this for decades.

Recently, a study led by the USRA revealed that Venus might still have active volcanoes. If confirmed, this would make Venus the only planet besides Earth with volcanic activity. This discovery raises new possibilities for more space exploration.

In the 1990s, NASA's radar images showed volcanoes and lava. In the 2000s, the European Space Agency measured infrared light from Venus at night. This is light not visible to the human eye so it let scientists study lava in detail. But, scientists couldn't determine the age of Venus's lava. Justin Filbert tackled this by recreating Venus's atmosphere in his lab. This allowed them to study how lava flows on Venus change over time because they knew more about the gases surrounding the planet. The experiments revealed something amazing: the lava flows on Venus are very young. This means Venus is still active today. This discovery was a major breakthrough.

Looking ahead, space missions to Venus are in the works. New spacecrafts will launch in 2023 and 2026. We'll learn more about the inside of Venus. These missions won't just uncover Venus's secrets. They may teach us more about the interior of Earth.

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# HOW TO USE THIS:

## Ideas for Implementation:

- pick and choose the centers you want to use: do what works best for your class!
- give less than 10 centers to students if you are short on time
- give students the whole day to complete all 10 centers/activities OR spread the room transformation out over a couple of days
- use the hands-on centers during your room transformation and the no-prep printables as a review during your reading block

The image displays a set of educational printables for a volcano unit, arranged on a blue background with colorful pencil and marker graphics. On the left is a reading passage titled "THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION" with a volcano icon. On the right are three vocabulary cards, each featuring a volcano icon, a definition, and a letter.

**THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION**

Hawaii is known for its beautiful scenery and volcanoes. In 2018, the Kilauea volcano caused the most destructive eruption in its history. The eruption lasted for months, damaging homes and forcing people to leave. It changed the lives of many residents.

The first warning signs came in March when magma started to gather under the volcano, making it grow larger. Lava came to the surface, showing that an eruption was imminent and about to happen. On April 30, lava began flowing toward the Puna District. People were forced to evacuate and leave their homes quickly.

As the eruption continued, earthquakes came. Fissures, or cracks, opened on the volcano, and lava poured out daily. Authorities warned tourists to stay away. On May 25, an explosion of ash darkened the sky. On May 29, lava evaporated Green Lake, Hawaii's largest freshwater lake. The loss of the lake was sad to those who cherished it.

On June 4, lava wiped out a neighborhood. By August, over 13 square miles of land were covered with lava. So many people were displaced from their homes. The damage cost over \$800 million. Finally, on December 5, officials said the catastrophe was over and the island was safe. The peoples' resilience to keep going despite what happened was inspiring.

The 2018 Kilauea eruption reminds us how powerful volcanoes can be. It also shows the strength and bravery of the people who lived through it. Hopefully, Kilauea will stay quiet, and the lessons learned will help protect others in the future.

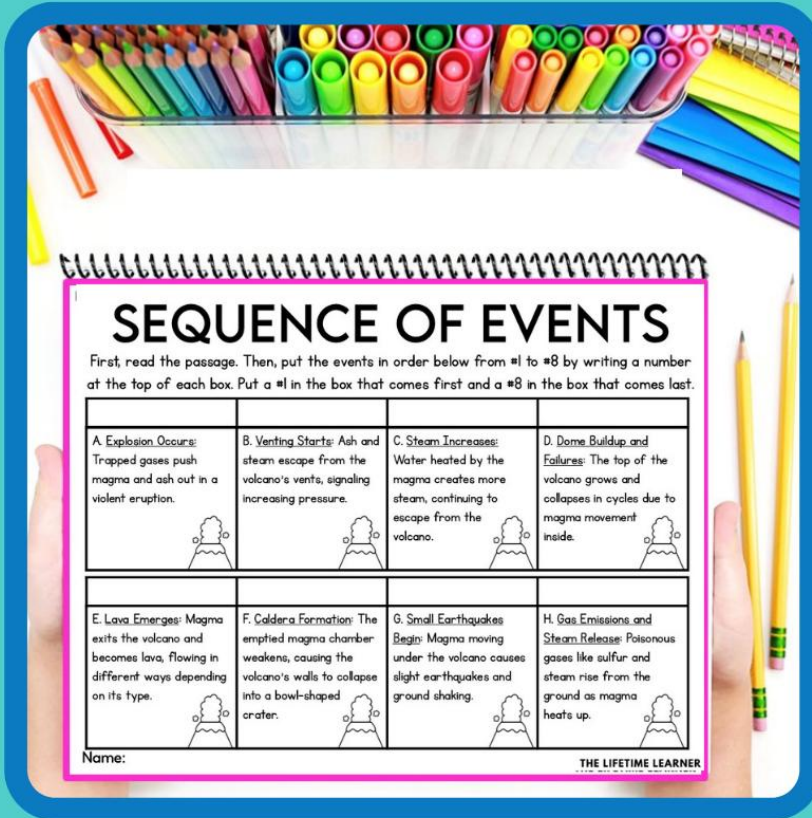
THE LIFETIME LEARNER

**1.** Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things. **I.**

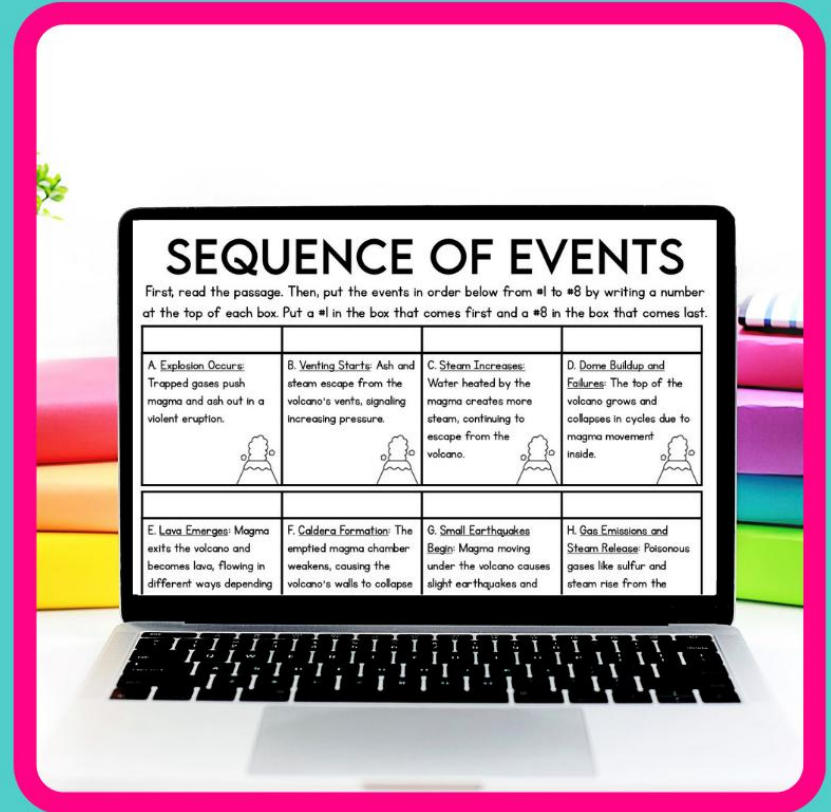
**2.** Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth. **G.**

**3.** Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon. **A.**

# PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



Google Slides

There is a digital version of the no-prep printables!

# The no prep printable questions are 100% editable!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION: MATCHING PAIRS**

|                |                 |  |  |
|----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. Destructive | 2. Magma        | A. Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon.                           | G. Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth.                |
| 3. Imminent    | 4. Evacuate     | B. Meaning: The ability to keep going and stay strong when things are really hard. | H. Meaning: A big disaster that causes a lot of problems or damage.      |
| 5. Eruption    | 6. Fissures     | C. Meaning: People in charge who give instructions to keep others safe.            | I. Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things.      |
| 7. Authorities | 8. Evaporate    | D. Meaning: Long cracks or openings in the ground.                                 | J. Meaning: When liquid turns into gas and disappears into the air.      |
| 9. Cherish     | 10. Displaced   | E. Meaning: To care for something or someone deeply because it's special to you.   | K. Meaning: When something bursts out suddenly.                          |
| 11. Resilience | 12. Catastrophe | F. Meaning: To leave a place quickly because it's not safe.                        | L. Meaning: When people have to leave their homes and go somewhere else. |

Write the correct letter next to each lava blob. THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


**THE 2018 KILAUEA ERUPTION: MATCHING PAIRS**

|                |                 |  |  |
|----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. Destructive | 2. Magma        | A. Meaning: Something that is about to happen very soon.                           | G. Meaning: Melted, hot rock found deep inside the Earth.                |
| 3. Imminent    | 4.              | B. Meaning: The ability to keep going and stay strong when things are really hard. | H. Meaning: A big disaster that causes a lot of problems or damage.      |
| 5. Eruption    | 6.              | C. Meaning: People in charge who give instructions to keep others safe.            | I. Meaning: Something that causes a lot of damage or breaks things.      |
| 7. Authorities | 8.              | D. Meaning: Long cracks or openings in the ground.                                 | J. Meaning: When liquid turns into gas and disappears into the air.      |
| 9. Cherish     | 10.             | E. Meaning: To care for something or someone deeply because it's special to you.   | K. Meaning: When something bursts out suddenly.                          |
| 11. Resilience | 12. Catastrophe | F. Meaning: To leave a place quickly because it's not safe.                        | L. Meaning: When people have to leave their homes and go somewhere else. |

Write the correct letter next to each lava blob. THE LIFETIME LEARNER

edit any question!

**Center #1**



Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here  
Type here

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

10 Pre-Made Centers  
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made Centers:  
Editable Version

10 Blank Centers  
To Add Your Own Content

# 3 Versions Included

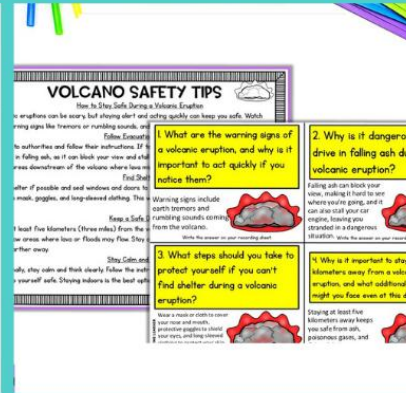
# WHAT'S INCLUDED?



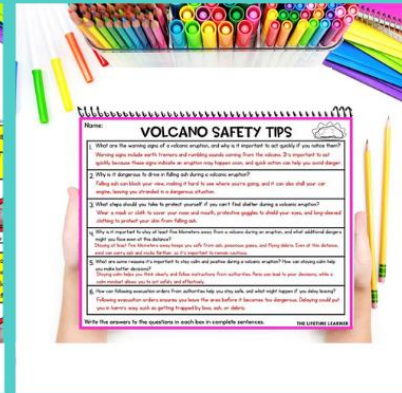
10 Color & B/W Posters



Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



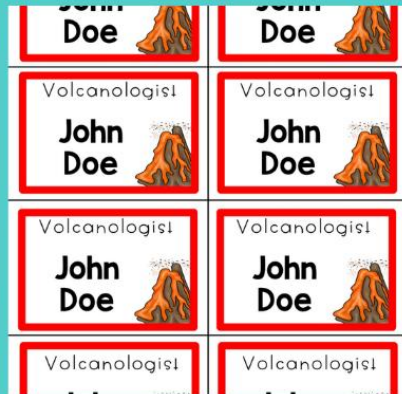
10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



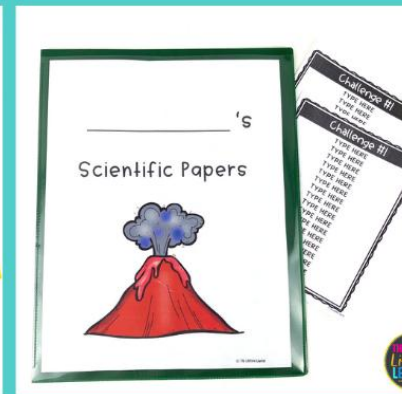
Printable Hats



Name Tags



Coloring Page



Folder Insert



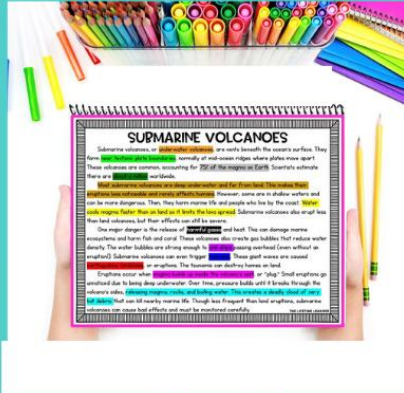
Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

# WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome Slide



Editable Versions



Banner



Certificate



Shopping Guide



Admission Tickets



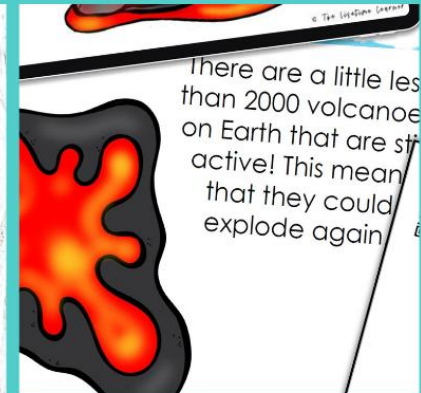
Digital Version



Answer Keys



QR Codes



Fun Facts

jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

# other resources this pairs well with:

Add in even more reading passages with an add-on pack!

Or, mix some math into your themed learning day!

**THE FLOOR IS lava** ADD-ON PACK

DEADLY PHOTOSHOOT  
A GREAT ESCAPE  
THE FLOOR IS LAVA  
GRADES 3-5 READING  
By: The Lifetime Learner

EDITABLE  
READING PASSAGES

**THE FLOOR IS lava** math test prep

3RD GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

EDITABLE  
ROOM TRANSFORMATION

**THE FLOOR IS lava** math test prep

4TH GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

EDITABLE  
ROOM TRANSFORMATION

**THE FLOOR IS lava** math test prep

5TH GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

EDITABLE  
ROOM TRANSFORMATION

reading **MEGA BUNDLE**

**CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS**

40 THEME DAYS!  
THE LIFETIME LEARNER  
**GRADES 3-5**

When you purchase a Mega Bundle, you save 50% off the price of the individual resources!

**READING PASSAGES BUNDLE**

400 THEMED PASSAGES

GRADES 3,4,5  
By: The Lifetime Learner

Add On Pack Bundle!

# classroom transformations

## low prep, fun, and engaging!



1st grade math



2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

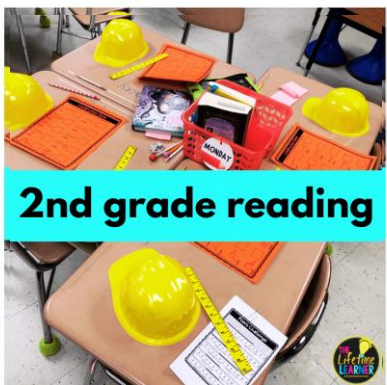
# K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

# THE LIFETIME LEARNER'S CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS ARE:

1. Engaging to Students
2. Classroom Tested (and Student-Approved)
3. Print and Digital Compatible
4. Jam-Packed with Content
5. Aligned to Reading Standards
6. Easy to Implement
7. Flexible for Every Classroom
8. Versatile Ways to Reward Students
9. Rigorous Student Learning Activities

**All content is included** so you can simply **print**  
**and get ready** for an **AMAZING** experience  
**with your students!**



# Please Note:

- **There are 10 reading challenges provided as well as décor, a fast finisher activity, and additional extras.**
- **The digital version is provided in Google Slides.**
- **Nervous about trying your first room transformation? You'll be hooked once you try one! I promise!**
- **Feel free to contact me if you have questions or want to chat about room transformations. You can email me at [lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com](mailto:lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com)**