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Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

Level 6 – 2nd June 2025

Greener trees may be sign a volcano will erupt

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https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Contents

Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

THE ARTICLE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predicting volcanic eruptions is never easy. For centuries, volcanologists and seismologists have studied the activity beneath Earth that might indicate an eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been somewhat unreliable. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a step closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might blow. NASA used images from space to detect changes in the colour of leaves. The research was based on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide levels emitted by two active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact on the colour of leaves in the surrounding areas.

Current methods of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in ground height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide emissions. NASA said the new method of monitoring changes in the colour of foliage from space could help in foretelling eruptions. The science behind this is fairly straightforward. As magma moves upwards through Earth's crust, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener and more vibrant. The LiveScience website said: "These signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic blasts, including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and toxic gas clouds."

Sources: https://www.**livescience.com**/planet-earth/volcanos/the-closer-a-volcano-is-to-erupting-the-greener-the-trees-around-it-look-from-space
https://www.**sciencealert.com**/trees-may-be-able-to-warn-us-when-a-volcano-is-about-to-erupt
https://**scitechdaily.com**/volcanoes-send-secret-signals-through-trees-and-nasa-satellites-can-see-them/

WARM-UPS

1. VOLCANOES: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about volcanoes. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

> volcanic eruptions / volcanologists / activity / scientists / space / carbon dioxide / explosions / seismic activity / carbon dioxide / foliage / leaves / lava / rocks / gas

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. VOLCANO CAPS: Students A **strongly** believe scientists should make caps for volcanoes to stop eruptions; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. ~OLOGISTS: How important are these ~ologists? Would you like to do this job. Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Importance	Me
Volcanologists		
Seismologists		
Epidemiologist		
Zoologists		
Psychologists		
Astrologists		

5. SPACE: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "space". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. NATURAL DISASTERS: Rank these with your partner. Put the worst at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Volcanoes
- Tsunami
- Hurricanes
- Blizzards
- Earthquakes
- Heatwaves
- Record cold
- Avalanches

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

1.	predicting	a.	Correct and without mistakes.
2.	eruption	b.	A strong effect or change something has.
3.	seismologist	c.	Saying what you think will happen in the future.
4.	accurate	d.	A scientist who studies earthquakes and how the ground moves.
5.	detect	e.	When a volcano suddenly throws out fire, rocks, and smoke.
6.	emitted	f.	To find or notice something that is not easy to see.
7.	impact	g.	Sent out (like light, gas, or sound).

Paragraph 2

8.	imminent	h.	The leaves on a plant or tree.
9.	foliage	i.	Hot, melted rock inside the Earth.
10.	magma	j.	Bright and full of life or colour.
11.	crust	k.	Going to happen very soon.
12.	absorb	l.	Hot, melted rock that comes out of a volcano.
13.	vibrant	m.	To take in (like a sponge or plant takes in water or gas).
14.	lava	n.	The hard, outside layer of the Earth (or of bread).

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

1. The article says predicting volcanic eruptions is relatively easy. **T / F**
2. Volcanologists and seismologists study the activity beneath Earth. **T / F**
3. NASA said the colour of trees might help to predict volcanic eruptions. **T / F**
4. Two volcanic eruptions in Costa Rica changed the colour of trees. **T / F**
5. Volcanologists check levels of carbon and sulphur dioxide. **T / F**
6. The article says the science behind NASA's new method is confusing. **T / F**
7. A website said the new method could help to protect communities. **T / F**
8. The website mentioned earthquakes as a bad effect of volcanoes. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

1. predicting	a. impending
2. indicate	b. precise
3. unreliable	c. adjacent
4. accurate	d. poisonous
5. surrounding	e. be evidence of
6. imminent	f. soak up
7. foliage	g. forecasting
8. absorb	h. vivid
9. vibrant	i. questionable
10. toxic	j. leaves

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1. Predicting volcanic eruptions	a. activity
2. activity beneath Earth that might	b. more accurate forecasts
3. a step closer to providing	c. the surrounding areas
4. carbon dioxide levels emitted	d. crust
5. the colour of leaves in	e. volcanic explosion
6. methods of predicting an imminent	f. is never easy
7. checking seismic	g. flows
8. changes in the colour of	h. indicate an eruption
9. magma moves upwards through Earth's	i. foliage
10. lava	j. by two active volcanoes

GAP FILL

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predicting volcanic (1) _____ is never easy. For centuries, volcanologists and seismologists have studied the (2) _____ beneath Earth that might indicate an eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been somewhat (3) _____. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a (4) _____ closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might blow. NASA used images from space to (5) _____ changes in the colour of leaves. The research was (6) _____ on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide (7) _____ emitted by two active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact on the colour of leaves in the surrounding (8) _____.

unreliable

detect

eruptions

areas

activity

levels

step

based

Current methods of predicting an (9) _____ volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in (10) _____ height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide emissions. NASA said the new (11) _____ of monitoring changes in the colour of foliage from space could help in foretelling eruptions. The science behind this is (12) _____ straightforward. As magma moves upwards through Earth's (13) _____, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener and more (14) _____. The LiveScience website said: "These signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic (15) _____, including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and (16) _____ gas clouds."

method

imminent

blasts

crust

ground

toxic

fairly

vibrant

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1) volcanologists and seismologists have studied the _____
   a. activity beneath Earth
   b. activity behest Earth
   c. activity beforehand Earth
   d. activity bequeath Earth
2) Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has _____
   a. been somewhat unreliability
   b. been somewhat reliability
   c. been somewhat unreliable
   d. been somewhat unenviable
3) the Smithsonian Institution say they are a step closer to providing _____
   a. mere accuracy forecasts
   b. more accuracy forecasts
   c. mere accurate forecasts
   d. more accurate forecasts
4) when a volcano might blow. NASA used images from space _____
   a. to deselect changes
   b. to detect changes
   c. to defect changes
   d. to detest changes
5) This study showed that an increase in carbon _____
   a. dioxide levels committed
   b. dioxide levels emitted
   c. dioxide levels remitted
   d. dioxide levels submitted
6) Current methods of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion include _____
   a. check-in seismic activity
   b. checking seismic active
   c. checking seismic pact cities
   d. checking size mic-activity
7) NASA said the new method of monitoring changes in the _____
   a. colour of foliage
   b. colour of foal age
   c. colour of fall liege
   d. colour of foil liege
8) As magma moves upwards _____
   a. through Earth's trust
   b. through Earth's crust
   c. through Earth's crumb
   d. through Earth's crest
9) Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener _____
   a. and more currant
   b. and more vibe rant
   c. and more febrile
   d. and more vibrant
10) including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and _____
   a. poxy gas clouds
   b. foxy gas clouds
   c. toxic gas clouds
   d. tock sick gas clouds

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predicting volcanic (1) _____ easy. For centuries, volcanologists and seismologists have studied the activity beneath Earth that (2) _____ eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been somewhat unreliable. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a step closer to providing more (3) _____ when a volcano might blow. NASA used images from space to (4) _____ the colour of leaves. The research was based on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide (5) _____ two active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact on the colour of leaves in (6) _____.

Current methods of (7) _____ volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in ground height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide emissions. NASA said the new (8) _____ changes in the colour of foliage from space could (9) _____ eruptions. The science behind this is fairly straightforward. As magma moves upwards (10) _____, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener (11) _____. The LiveScience website said: "These signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic blasts, including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and (12) _____."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1. Who studies underground activity besides volcanologists?

2. What does the article say about forecasting volcanic eruptions?

3. Where were NASA's images from?

4. When was a study conducted by McGill University?

5. Where did scientists study the CO2 levels of two active volcanoes?

6. What kind of activity do scientists check when checking for eruptions?

7. What gas do scientists check for besides carbon dioxide?

8. What does the article say magma passes through?

9. Who did a website say the new method might protect?

10. What flows are mentioned at the end of the article?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1) Who studies underground activity besides volcanologists?
a) cavers
b) seismologists
c) miners
d) escapologists

2) What does the article say about forecasting volcanic eruptions?
a) It's really important.
b) It's tricky.
c) It's extremely exciting.
d) It's somewhat unreliable.

3) Where were NASA's images from?
a) space
b) jungles
c) craters
d) a library

4) When was a study conducted by McGill University?
a) 2017
b) 2018
c) 2019
d) 2020

5) Where did scientists study the CO2 levels of two active volcanoes?
a) Japan
b) Costa Rica
c) Bali
d) Hawaii

6) What kind of activity do scientists check when checking for eruptions?
a) animal activity
b) insect activity
c) seismic activity
d) magma activity

7) What gas do scientists check for besides carbon dioxide?
a) helium
b) nitrogen oxide
c) methane
d) sulphur dioxide

8) What does the article say magma passes through?
a) the Earth's crust
b) tunnels
c) pipes
d) caves

9) Who did a website say the new method might protect?
a) communities
b) seismologists
c) volcanologists
d) mountain climbers

10) What flows are mentioned at the end of the article?
a) cash flows
b) lava flows
c) water flows
d) river flows

ROLE PLAY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Role A – Volcanoes

You think volcanoes are the worst natural disasters. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their disasters. Also, tell the others which is the most manageable of these (and why): earthquakes, heatwaves or hurricanes.

Role B – Earthquakes

You think earthquakes are the worst natural disasters. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their disasters. Also, tell the others which is the most manageable of these (and why): volcanoes, heatwaves or hurricanes.

Role C – Heatwaves

You think heatwaves are the worst natural disasters. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their disasters. Also, tell the others which is the most manageable of these (and why): earthquakes, volcanoes or hurricanes.

Role D – Hurricanes

You think hurricanes are the worst natural disasters. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their disasters. Also, tell the others which is the most manageable of these (and why): earthquakes, heatwaves or volcanoes.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for… the words 'volcano' and 'tree'.

volcano	**tree**

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning…?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• predicting • centuries • step • space • increase • areas	• current • new • foliage • vibrant • help • flows

VOLCANOES SURVEY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Write five GOOD questions about volcanoes in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

VOLCANOES DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'volcano'?
3. What do you know about volcanoes?
4. Would you like to work as a volcanologist?
5. How did volcanoes form?
6. Would you live near a volcano?
7. What should residents do if a volcanic eruption is imminent?
8. How have recent volcanic eruptions changed our lives?
9. What volcanoes might erupt in the next century?
10. What do you think of volcanoes?

VOLCANOES DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'tree'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How good are scientists at predicting natural disasters?
15. What do you think of greener leaves being a sign of eruptions?
16. What do you think of lava flows?
17. What do you know about magma?
18. What three adjectives best describe volcanoes?
19. Are there any good things about volcanoes?
20. What questions would you like to ask a volcanologist?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predicting volcanic eruptions is never easy. For centuries, volcanologists and seismologists have studied the activity (1) _____ Earth that might indicate an eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been (2) _____ unreliable. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a (3) _____ closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might (4) _____. NASA used images from space to (5) _____ changes in the colour of leaves. The research was based on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide levels emitted by two active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact (6) _____ the colour of leaves in the surrounding areas.

Current methods of predicting an (7) _____ volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in ground height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide (8) _____. NASA said the new method of monitoring changes in the colour of foliage from space could help in foretelling eruptions. The science behind this is (9) _____ straightforward. As magma moves upwards through Earth's (10) _____, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener and more (11) _____. The LiveScience website said: "These signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic blasts, including lava (12) _____, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and toxic gas clouds."

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1.	(a)	beneath	(b)	bequeath	(c)	behest	(d)	benign
2.	(a)	somewhere	(b)	sometime	(c)	somewhat	(d)	someplace
3.	(a)	stair	(b)	steep	(c)	step	(d)	ladder
4.	(a)	blew	(b)	bellow	(c)	below	(d)	blow
5.	(a)	detect	(b)	defect	(c)	detest	(d)	infect
6.	(a)	at	(b)	in	(c)	on	(d)	of
7.	(a)	embryonic	(b)	innovation	(c)	incision	(d)	imminent
8.	(a)	commissions	(b)	emissions	(c)	remissions	(d)	missions
9.	(a)	finely	(b)	timely	(c)	fairly	(d)	justly
10.	(a)	crater	(b)	lust	(c)	crumb	(d)	crust
11.	(a)	content	(b)	exultant	(c)	errant	(d)	vibrant
12.	(a)	blows	(b)	flows	(c)	slows	(d)	glows

SPELLING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Paragraph 1

1. volcanologists and isetosssomigl

2. indicate an trpeonui

3. been somewhat rleaeluibn

4. providing more ceratuac forecasts

5. an increase in carbon dioxide levels mttdiee

6. in the dnusrruinog areas

Paragraph 2

7. predicting an tmnmeini volcanic

8. changes in the colour of loeigaf

9. agmam moves upwards

10. Trees rbsabo this and their leaves become greener

11. greener and more bvairnt

12. avla flows

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Number these lines in the correct order.

( ) absorb this and their leaves become greener and more vibrant. The LiveScience website said: "These signs

( ) active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact on the colour of leaves in the surrounding areas.

( ) blasts, including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and toxic gas clouds."

( ) blow. NASA used images from space to detect changes in the colour of leaves. The research was based

( ) can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic

( ) changes in the colour of foliage from space could help in foretelling eruptions. The science behind this

( ) closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might

( ) Current methods of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in ground

( ) erupt has been somewhat unreliable. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a step

( ) height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide emissions. NASA said the new method of monitoring

( ) is fairly straightforward. As magma moves upwards through Earth's crust, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees

( ) on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide levels emitted by two

(***1***) Predicting volcanic eruptions is never easy. For centuries, volcanologists and

( ) seismologists have studied the activity beneath Earth that might indicate an eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

1. Seismologists activity the have beneath Earth studied .

2. A forecasts step accurate more providing closer to .

3. NASA detect from changes space to used images .

4. Carbon emitted volcanoes two levels by active dioxide .

5. The surrounding of in colour the areas leaves .

6. Current explosion methods volcanic predicting of an imminent .

7. New of changes colour the in methods monitoring .

8. The this is straightforward fairly behind science .

9. Trees and greener their become absorb this leaves .

10. Protect effects volcanic communities the against blasts of .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predicting volcanic eruptions is never easy. For centuries, *volcanology / volcanologists* and seismologists have studied the activity *behest / beneath* Earth that might indicate an eruption. Forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been somewhat *reliability / unreliable*. However, scientists from NASA and the Smithsonian Institution say they are a *step / steep* closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might *bellow / blow*. NASA used images from space to *detect / defect* changes in the colour of leaves. The research was *biased / based* on a 2019 study from McGill University. This study showed that an increase *on / in* carbon dioxide levels emitted by two active volcanoes in Costa Rica had an impact *in / on* the colour of leaves *in / at* the surrounding areas.

Current *methods / method* of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity, changes in *grind / ground* height, and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide *remissions / emissions*. NASA said the new method of monitoring changes in the colour of *foliage / foil* from space could help in foretelling eruptions. The science behind this is *fair / fairly* straightforward. As magma moves upwards through Earth's *crumb / crust*, it releases carbon dioxide. Trees *absorb / absorption* this and their leaves become greener and *mere / more* vibrant. The LiveScience website said: "These signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic *blisters / blasts*, including lava flows, ejected rocks, ashfalls, mudslides, and *toxic / hypoxic* gas clouds."

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Pr_d_ct_ng v_lc_n_c _r_pt__ns _s n_v_r __sy. F_r c_nt_r__s, v_lc_n_l_g_sts _nd s__sm_l_g_sts h_v_ st_d__d th_ _ct_v_ty b_n__th __rth th_t m_ght _nd_c_t_ _n _r_pt__n. F_r_c_st_ng wh_n _ v_lc_n_ m_ght _r_pt h_s b__n s_m_wh_t _nr_l__bl_. H_w_v_r, sc__nt_sts fr_m N_S_ _nd th_ Sm_ths_n__n _nst_t_t__n s_y th_y _r_ _ st_p cl_s_r t_ pr_v_d_ng m_r_ _cc_r_t_ f_r_c_sts _f wh_n _ v_lc_n_ m_ght bl_w. N_S_ _s_d _m_g_s fr_m sp_c_ t_ d_t_ct ch_ng_s _n th_ c_l__r _f l__v_s. Th_ r_s__rch w_s b_s_d _n _ 2019 st_dy fr_m McG_ll _n_v_rs_ty. Th_s st_dy sh_w_d th_t _n _ncr__s_ _n c_rb_n d__x_d_ l_v_ls _m_tt_d by tw_ _ct_v_ v_lc_n__s _n C_st_ R_c_ h_d _n _mp_ct _n th_ c_l__r _f l__v_s _n th_ s_rr__nd_ng _r__s.

C_rr_nt m_th_ds _f pr_d_ct_ng _n _mm_n_nt v_lc_n_c _xpl_s__n _ncl_d_ ch_ck_ng s__sm_c _ct_v_ty, ch_ng_s _n gr__nd h__ght, _nd c_rb_n d__x_d_ _nd s_lph_r d__x_d_ _m_ss__ns. N_S_ s__d th_ n_w m_th_d _f m_n_t_r_ng ch_ng_s _n th_ c_l__r _f f_l__g_ fr_m sp_c_ c__ld h_lp _n f_r_t_ll_ng _r_pt__ns. Th_ sc__nc_ b_h_nd th_s _s f__rly str__ghtf_rw_rd. _s m_gm_ m_v_s _pw_rds thr__gh __rth's cr_st, _t r_l__s_s c_rb_n d__x_d_. Tr__s _bs_rb th_s _nd th__r l__v_s b_c_m_ gr__n_r _nd m_r_ v_br_nt. Th_ L_v_Sc__nc_ w_bs_t_ s__d: "Th_s_ s_gns c_n h_lp t_ pr_t_ct c_mm_n_t__s _g__nst th_ w_rst _ff_cts _f v_lc_n_c bl_sts, _ncl_d_ng l_v_ fl_ws, _j_ct_d r_cks, _shf_lls, m_dsl_d_s, _nd t_x_c g_s cl__ds."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

predicting volcanic eruptions is never easy for centuries volcanologists and seismologists have studied the activity beneath earth that might indicate an eruption forecasting when a volcano might erupt has been somewhat unreliable however scientists from nasa and the smithsonian institution say they are a step closer to providing more accurate forecasts of when a volcano might blow nasa used images from space to detect changes in the colour of leaves the research was based on a 2019 study from mcgill university this study showed that an increase in carbon dioxide levels emitted by two active volcanoes in costa rica had an impact on the colour of leaves in the surrounding areas

current methods of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion include checking seismic activity changes in ground height and carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide emissions nasa said the new method of monitoring changes in the colour of foliage from space could help in foretelling eruptions the science behind this is fairly straightforward as magma moves upwards through earths crust it releases carbon dioxide trees absorb this and their leaves become greener and more vibrant the livescience website said these signs can help to protect communities against the worst effects of volcanic blasts including lava flows ejected rocks ashfalls mudslides and toxic gas clouds

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Predictingvolcaniceruptionsisnevereasy.Forcenturies,volcanologist
sandseismologistshavestudiedtheactivitybeneathEarththatmightin
dicateaneruption.Forecastingwhenavolcanomighterupthasbeenso
mewhatunreliable.However,scientistsfromNASAandtheSmithsonia
nInstitutionsaytheyareastepclosertoprovidingmoreaccurateforecas
tsofwhenavolcanomightblow.NASAusedimagesfromspacetodetectc
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mMcGillUniversity.Thisstudyshowedthatanincreaseincarbondioxide
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oprotectcommunitiesagainsttheworsteffectsofvolcanicblasts,includ
inglavaflows,ejectedrocks,ashfalls,mudslides,andtoxicgasclouds."

FREE WRITING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

Write about **volcanoes** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

ACADEMIC WRITING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2506/250602-volcanoes-and-trees.html

We need to know more about volcanoes. Discuss.

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. VOLCANOES: Make a poster about volcanoes. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. VOLCANO PLUGS: Write a magazine article about creating giant plugs for volcanoes to stop eruptions. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on volcanoes. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on volcanoes. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1.	c	2.	e	3.	d	4.	a	5.	f	6.	g	7.	b
8.	k	9.	h	10.	i	11.	n	12.	m	13.	j	14.	l

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

1	F	2	T	3	T	4	F	5	T	6	F	7	T	8	F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. g	2. e	3. i	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. j	8. f	9. h	10. d

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Seismologists
2. It's somewhat unreliable.
3. Space
4. 2019
5. Costa Rica
6. Seismic activity
7. Sulphur dioxide
8. The Earth's crust
9. Communities
10. Lava flows

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. Seismologists have studied the activity beneath Earth
2. A step closer to providing more accurate forecasts.
3. NASA used images from space to detect changes.
4. Carbon dioxide levels emitted by two active volcanoes.
5. The colour of leaves in the surrounding areas.
6. Current methods of predicting an imminent volcanic explosion.
7. New methods of monitoring changes in the colour.
8. The science behind this is fairly straightforward.
9. Trees absorb this and their leaves become greener.
10. Protect communities against the effects of volcanic blasts.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b	6.	c	7.	d	8.	a	9.	a	10.	b

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)