

Target Your Reading

Use this to focus on the main ideas as you read the chapter.

- **Before you read** the chapter, respond to the statements below on your worksheet or on a numbered sheet of paper.
 - Write an A if you agree with the statement.
 - Write a **D** if you **disagree** with the statement.
- **After you read** the chapter, look back to this page to see if you've changed your mind about any of the statements.
 - If any of your answers changed, explain why.
 - Change any false statements into true statements.
 - Use your revised statements as a study guide.

Before You Read A or D		Statement	After You Read A or D
	1	Some deep, underground rocks are so hot that a drop in pressure can cause them to form magma.	
	2	Deep in Earth's interior, most of Earth's mantle is molten, liquid magma.	
	3	Magma is forced quickly toward Earth's surface because it is more dense than the rock around it.	
	4	Most volcanic eruptions occur near plate boundaries or at locations called hot spots.	
	5	Magma that is deep underground can contain water vapor and other gases.	
	6	Water vapor in magma usually produces volcanoes that erupt quietly with lava that flows smoothly.	
	7	Some volcanoes can form without lava flows.	
	8	Most of the magma that forms underground never reaches Earth's surface to form volcanoes.	
	9	When a volcano stops erupting, the magma inside the vent sinks deep into Earth, forming a bottomless pit.	

Sometimes you make inferences by using other reading skills, such as questioning and predicting.