## Reading Tip

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

# Target Your Reading

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

1. **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.

2. **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. | |