

Chapter 2: Anak Krakatoa

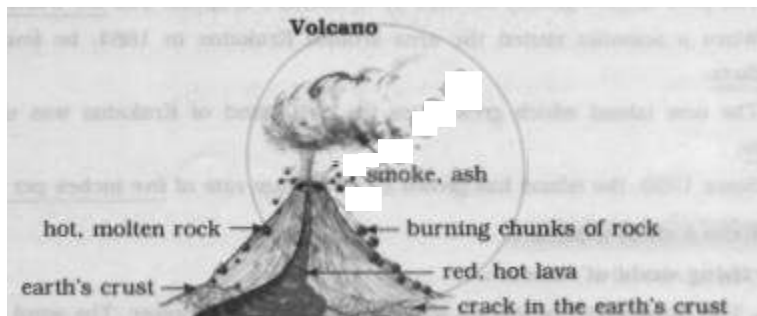
EXERCISE [PAGES 34 - 37]

Exercise | Q 1 | Page 34

Draw a diagram to show a volcanic eruption from its description given in this passage. Label the diagram. Show the following in it:

Volcano; earth's crust; crack in the earth's crust; hot molten rock; red, hot lava; smoke; ash; burning chunks of rock.

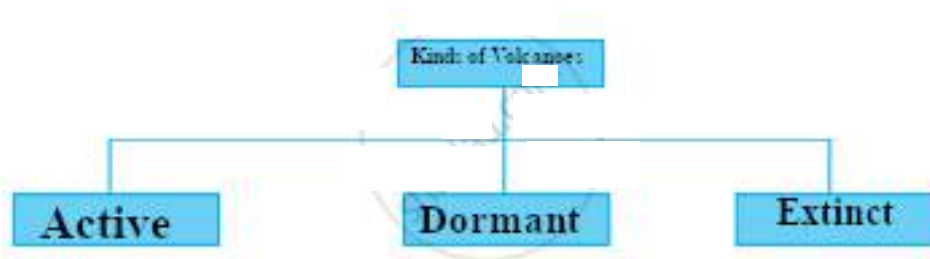
SOLUTION



Exercise | Q 2 | Page 36

Show the three categories of volcanoes using the following tree diagram structure.

SOLUTION



- Active - erupt regularly
- Dormant - now quiet
- Extinct - rock formations indicate past eruptions, no record of it in history

Exercise | Q 3 | Page 36

Show the stages in the process in which Krakatoa collapsed and then Anak Krakatoa formed in the course of volcanic eruptions. Use the flowchart given below.

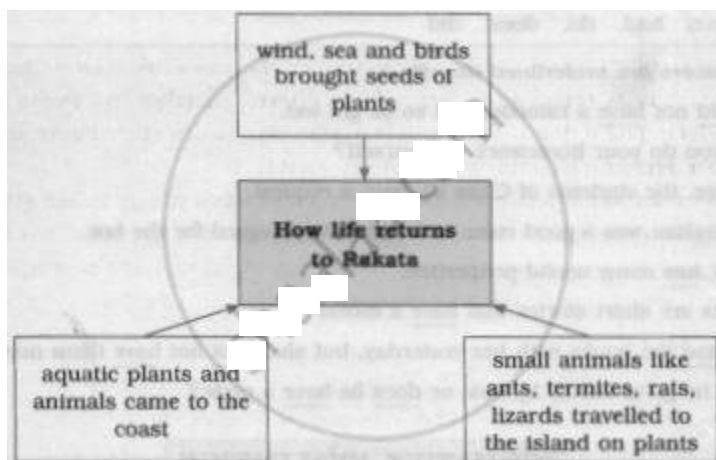
SOLUTION

Eruption in 1883 →	Island collapsed; two-thirds destroyed →
underwater volcano create →	1927, another eruption →
outflow of lava grow →	mountain below sea, island above water

Exercise | Q 4 | Page 36

Draw a diagram to show how life returned to the island. Label the diagram.
(Use the technique of drawing diagrams when you study science, geography, etc.)

SOLUTION



Exercise | Q 5. (1) | Page 36

Write short notes on the following:

The 1883 eruption

SOLUTION

This was the worst eruption of the volcano. It occurred in the month of August. It erupted With such a loud boom that 1t was heard more than 3500 km away in Australia. It is believed to be the loudest sound man has ever heard. The island, which was a volcanic mountain, collapsed on itself. The dust that was thrown up in the eruption rose to about 80 km in the sky. It caused tsunamis in the sea near the island. About 165 villages and towns were destroyed due to the eruption and the tsunamis. The eruption destroyed two-thirds of the island of Krakatoa. It collapsed beneath the surface of the sea, creating a huge underwater volcanic crater or hole. The hole was more than 6 km wide.

Exercise | Q 5. (2) | Page 36

Write a short note on the following :

The living world on Rakata

SOLUTION

The living world of Rakata was not lost and gone forever. The wind and the sea brought seeds of plants to the island. Some seeds came with the birds who flew over the island. Plants and animals that live in the sea came to the coasts again. Small land animals like ants, termites, or even rats and lizards travelled to the island on plants floating in the sea. The island was soon teeming with plants and animals.

Exercise | Q 6 | Page 36

Find the pronunciation of the following words from a good dictionary.
strait, eruption, tremendous, dormant, extinct, tsunami, crater, plume.

SOLUTION

Students do it by yourself.

Exercise | Q 7 | Page 37

Read aloud with the leader: Form groups of five. Read the passage aloud in groups. The leader begins every sentence and stops after a few words. The other members complete the sentence, reading it aloud in the chorus.

SOLUTION

Students do it by yourself.

Exercise | Q 8 | Page 37

Look at the following words carefully for one minute. Now close your book and try to write down as many of the words as you can remember.

crust, tremendous, lava, crater, volcanic, tsunami, island, extinct, disaster, dormant, eruption, plume, inland, molten, active, coast

SOLUTION

Students do it by yourself.

Exercise | Q 9 | Page 37

Read the passage and find the verbs used with the following nouns and phrases :

- volcano
- molten rock
- volcanic mountain
- dust
- 165 village and towns
- the wind and the sea
- seeds
- bird

SOLUTION

Noun/Phrases	Verbs
volcano	erupts, is, has erupted, erupted,
molten rock	is
volcanic mountain	was
dust	was thrown up
165 villages and towns	were destroyed
the wind and the sea	brought
seeds	came
birds	flew