

Moonrise

by H.D.

Will you glimmer on the sea?

Will you fling your spear-head

On the shore?

What note shall we pitch?

We have a song,

On the bank we share our arrows-

The loosed string tells our note:

O flight,

Bring her swiftly to our song.

She is great,

We measure her by the pine-trees.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the first question that appears in this poem?

- A. Will you glimmer on the sea?
- B. Will you fling your spear-head on the shore?
- C. When will the moon rise?
- D. What note shall we pitch?

2. What is the setting of this poem?

- A. This poem is set on a rocket traveling to the moon.
- B. This poem is set on a bank near the sea.
- C. This poem is set in the middle of the ocean.
- D. This poem is set at the top of a pine-tree.

3. Read these lines from the poem.

"What note shall we pitch?

We have a song,
On the bank we share our arrows-
The loosed string tells our note."

Based on this evidence, what does the word "pitch" probably mean here?

- A. throw
- B. fall
- C. slope
- D. sing

4. Read these lines from the poem.

"On the bank we share our arrows-
The loosed string tells our note:"

Based on this information, what probably happened to the arrows after they were shared?

- A. They were fired from a bow.
- B. They were dropped into the sea.
- C. They were broken in half.
- D. They were set aside for later use.

5. What is a theme of this poem?

- A. Nature can create feelings of horror and disgust in people.
- B. Nature can create feelings of sorrow and despair in people.
- C. Nature can create feelings of anticipation and admiration in people.
- D. Nature can create feelings of boredom and exhaustion in people.

6. Read the third stanza of the poem.

*"O flight,
Bring her swiftly to our song.
She is great,
We measure her by the pine-trees."*

Whom or what is the speaker addressing in this stanza?

- A. "flight"
- B. "her"
- C. "song"
- D. "pine-trees"

7. Read the second and third stanzas of the poem.

"We have a song,
On the bank we share our arrows-
The loosed string tells our note:

O flight,
Bring her swiftly to our song.
She is great,
We measure her by the pine-trees."

What does the colon after "note" indicate about the third stanza?

- A. The third stanza will reveal how many arrows were shared.
- B. The third stanza is the "song" referred to in the second stanza.
- C. The third stanza will contain more lines than the second stanza.
- D. The third stanza will answer the questions asked in the first stanza.

8. Read the third stanza of the poem.

"O flight,
Bring her swiftly to our song.
She is great,
We measure her by the pine-trees."

What adjective is used to describe "She" in this stanza?

9. What is "She" measured by?

10. Explain who or what "She" might be.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

* Complete the circled problems

Eng 1

Divide Fractions—Skill Practice

Name: _____

Find the quotient.

Form B

1 $\frac{7}{4} \div \frac{1}{2} =$ _____

2 $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ _____

3 $\frac{5}{5} \div \frac{4}{12} =$ _____

4 $\frac{8}{10} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

5 $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{6}{8} =$ _____

6 $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ _____

7 $\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{1}{5} =$ _____

8 $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ _____

9 $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{4}{4} =$ _____

10 $\frac{4}{3} \div \frac{8}{6} =$ _____

11 $\frac{6}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

12 $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{9}{4} =$ _____

13 $\frac{3}{10} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

14 $\frac{6}{6} \div \frac{4}{3} =$ _____

15 $\frac{10}{4} \div \frac{5}{6} =$ _____

16 $\frac{2}{6} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

17 $\frac{6}{5} \div \frac{3}{10} =$ _____

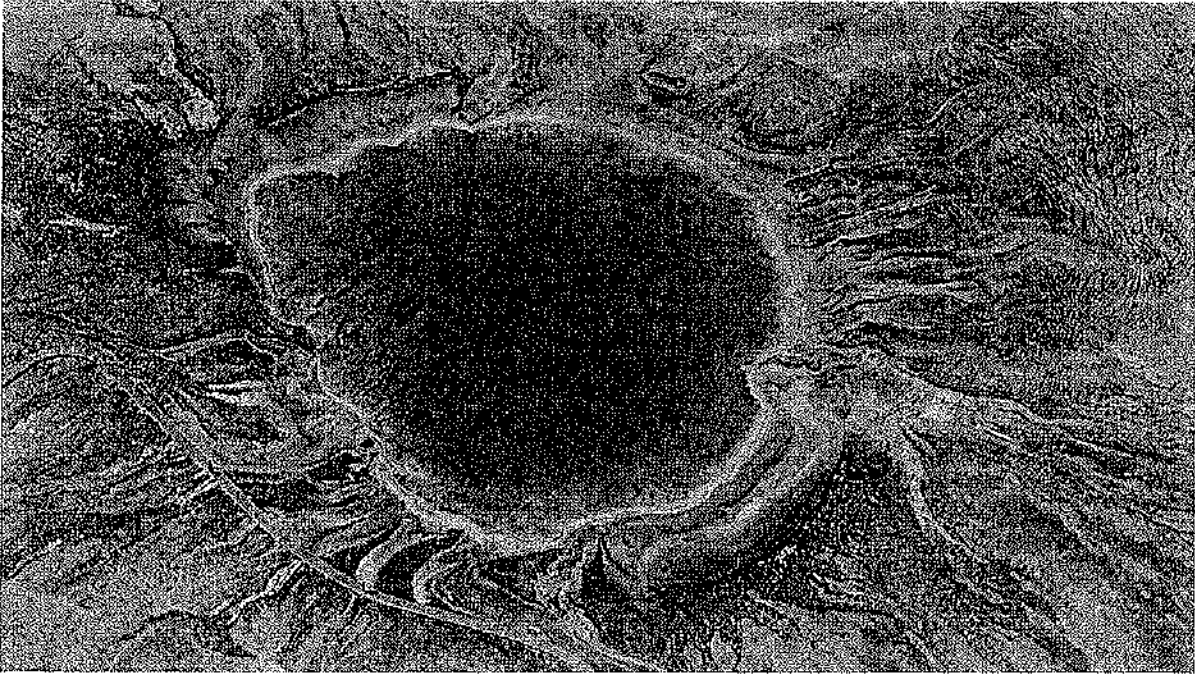
18 $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

Study: Yellowstone shows signs of shorter timeline for an eruption

By National Geographic, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.26.17

Word Count 701

Level 840L



Grand Prismatic Spring is one of the largest and most beautiful examples of a common hydrothermal feature in Yellowstone National Park. Photo by: Tom Murphy/National Geographic

A supervolcano underneath Yellowstone National Park might one day erupt again. If it does, it could happen with far less warning time than previously thought.

Yellowstone National Park is huge. It covers 3,472 square miles, which is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. Most of the park is in the state of Wyoming, but small parts of it stretch into Idaho and Montana. Yellowstone is notable because it was the first national park. It also sits right on top of a huge active volcano. The volcano is so large it is sometimes called a supervolcano.

Scientists at Arizona State University studied ash from the most recent big eruption. They think the supervolcano last woke up after two floods of fresh magma flowed into the area beneath it.

About 630,000 years ago, a strong eruption shook the region. It spewed rock and ash and created the Yellowstone caldera, or crater. The crater is 40 miles wide.

Rapid Changes Surprise Scientists

The new study offered an unsettling twist. It shows that the changes to make the volcano erupt may have built up in a matter of decades. Until now, scientists had thought it would take hundreds of years for the supervolcano to make those changes.

A 2013 study showed that the area of magma that feeds the supervolcano is more than twice as large as previous estimates. Scientists also think the magma is drained after every monster blast. So they thought it should take a long time to refill. Based on the new study, it seems the magma can return quickly. That means the volcano could explode sooner.

"It's shocking how little time is required to take a volcanic system from being quiet and sitting there to the edge of an eruption," Hannah Shamloo said. She helped write the study.

Still, Yellowstone is one of the most-watched volcanoes in the world, says Michael Poland. He is the scientist-in-charge of the Yellowstone Volcano Observatory for the U.S. Geological Survey. Sensors and satellites are always looking for changes, and right now, the supervolcano does not seem dangerous.

No Immediate Eruptions Forecast

"We see interesting things all the time," says Poland. However, his team hasn't seen any sign of an upcoming eruption, he says.

Today, Yellowstone National Park owes much of its beauty to its volcanic past. Wonders like the Old Faithful geyser and the Grand Prismatic Spring draw huge crowds. The natural features came from what has happened below the park. That activity is driven by the magma that feeds the supervolcano.

A long-ago eruption left behind the Lava Creek Tuff. It is a deposit of ash that Shamloo and fellow scientist Christy Till studied. They presented the results of their study in August. The pair also presented an earlier version of their study at a 2016 meeting of the American Geophysical Union.

Experts think the supervolcano has had at least two other huge eruptions in the past 2 million years or so. The supervolcano has been largely quiet since before the first people arrived in the Americas. A handful of smaller rumblings have occasionally filled the crater with lava and ash. However, they have not been recent. The last one happened about 70,000 years ago.

In 2011, scientists revealed that the ground above the magma was bulging. It stretched up to 10 inches over about seven years.

The rising ground is unusual because it covers such a large area, Bob Smith said at the time. He is an expert on Yellowstone volcanoes. Smith works at the University of Utah.

Deep Magma Pool Dispels Fears

The swelling magma pool causing the rise of the crater was very deep. As a result, it did not create immediate worry, Smith said. Still, the crater's gentle "breathing" helped scientists learn more about the supervolcano's behavior.

Most scientists who study Yellowstone's slumbering supervolcano say that there is no way to know when the next big blast will come. The U.S. Geological Survey puts the yearly chance of another huge Yellowstone blast at 1 in 730,000. That's similar to the odds of a huge asteroid seriously damaging Earth.

Luckily, there are many eyes on Yellowstone's supervolcano. They'll keep watching for any signs of a coming blast.

Quiz

- 1 The word "eruption" is essential to understanding what scientists are studying in the article.

Which sentence from the article BEST explains what "eruption" means?

- (A) They think the supervolcano last woke up after two floods of fresh magma flowed into the area beneath it.
- (B) It spewed rock and ash and created the Yellowstone caldera, or crater.
- (C) Scientists also think the magma is drained after every monster blast.
- (D) It stretched up to 10 inches over about seven years.

- 2 Read the paragraph from the section "No Immediate Eruptions Forecast."

In 2011, scientists revealed that the ground above the magma was bulging. It stretched up to 10 inches over about seven years.

Which phrase from the paragraph BEST helps you understand the meaning of "bulging"?

- (A) scientists revealed
- (B) ground above
- (C) stretched up
- (D) seven years

- 3 Read the paragraph from the section "No Immediate Eruptions Forecast."

Today, Yellowstone National Park owes much of its beauty to its volcanic past. Wonders like the Old Faithful geyser and the Grand Prismatic Spring draw huge crowds. The natural features came from what has happened below the park. That activity is driven by the magma that feeds the supervolcano.

What is the MOST accurate explanation of this paragraph?

- (A) The wonders that attract visitors to Yellowstone would not be possible without the supervolcano.
 - (B) An eruption of the supervolcano will change the appearance of the natural wonders at Yellowstone.
 - (C) More interesting natural features will be created if the supervolcano erupts again soon.
 - (D) Crowds have stopped visiting Yellowstone to see its natural features because of the supervolcano.
- 4 Read the section "Deep Magma Pool Dispels Fears."
- Which detail from the section BEST supports the conclusion that it is very unlikely that the volcano will erupt soon?
- (A) Still, the crater's gentle "breathing" helped scientists learn more about the supervolcano's behavior.
 - (B) The U.S. Geological Survey puts the yearly chance of another huge Yellowstone blast at 1 in 730,000.
 - (C) That's similar to the odds of a huge asteroid seriously damaging Earth.
 - (D) They'll keep watching for any signs of a coming blast.