



Q	Answer	How to get it
1	B	Paragraph 1 says they smelled sulphur and saw smoke rising from the sea.
2	A	Paragraph 1 says an underwater volcano had begun to erupt.
3	D	Paragraph 2 says within a week a ridge of dark rock had appeared.
4	E	Paragraph 2 says Surtsey is named after a giant of fire from old stories.
5	C	Paragraph 3 says waves tore away ash almost as fast as it piled up.
6	E	Paragraph 3 describes the lava cooling into a hard black shield.
7	D	Chew describes the sea as if it were an animal biting the coast.
8	B	Paragraph 4 says it became a protected laboratory where nature could arrive unaided.
9	C	Paragraph 4 names the sea rocket as the first green shoot.
10	A	The passage mentions seeds floating in and gulls carrying others.
11	D	Paragraph 5 uses Hawaii to show Surtsey's story is how much land forms.
12	B	The last sentence says the same fire that buries fields can build them.
13	A	The passage explains Surtsey's birth and colonisation: information.
14	E	The correct spelling is temperature, with era in the middle.
15	C	Items in a list are separated by commas: lava, ash and steam.
16	E	One island owns the beaches, so the apostrophe goes before the s.
17	D	Effect is the noun. Affect is the verb, to influence something.
18	A	Scientists is plural and the studying continues, so have studied.
19	B	Fierce describes the waves, so it is an adjective. Young is one too.
20	C	Cooled is what the rock did, so it is the verb.
21	E	Volcano usually adds es in the plural: volcanoes.
22	D	As soon as links the cooling to the exact moment of meeting the sea.
23	B	It begins with how, expresses strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.
24	C	a comes first, then the two c words: cinder before crater because i comes before r; lava is last.
25	A	Swim doubles the m before ing: swimming.