**Volcanoes!** Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A volcano is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in earth’s crust that allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to escape.
2. The release of magma from a volcano is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Magma is the layer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that lies just below earth’s crust.
4. The melted rock is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it melts putting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the rock above.
5. As the magma gets hotter it gets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and burns a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the rock above it.
6. That’s the main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The top of the main vent is rock that acts like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the pressure gets too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spills out and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ escape as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cloud.
9. Name the three types of volcano
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. The lava spreads out and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, gently sloping sides.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is built from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes.
17. They are made of small bits of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that erupt into the air and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they hit the ground.
18. The whole volcano is like a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pile.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes are what you think of when you think of a volcano.
20. They are made from \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of eruptions.
21. Sometimes composite volcanoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like shield volcanoes leaving layers of hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like cinder volcanoes – that leaves layers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23.  Label this illustration of a volcano.
24. What is another name for Ash and Lava? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. The ash flow (pyroclastic flow) is up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
26. It races down the mountain at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.
27. Even if you are not anywhere near an explosion the ash can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. In 1991 the ash from Mount \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Philippines reached the top of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
29. The ash cloud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ earth for several years and the temperatures dropped by \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_ degree!
30. When mount Tambora erupted in 1815 it caused global cooling. Name three things that happend
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Volcanoes! Review** Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how a volcano erupts

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Name the three types of volcano and describe each. (include size and composition)
2.

1.

1.

1. What is the most dangerous part of a volcanic eruption? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Use the vocabulary at the bottom to label this illustration of a volcano.

Main Vent Ash Lava Side Vent Crater

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use these vocabulary words to fill in the blank.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Volcano | Eruption | Magma | Main Vent |
| Side Vent | Shield Volcano | Cinder Cone Volcano | Composite Volcano |
| Pyroclastic Material | Global Cooling |  |  |

1. anything that escapes a volcano – ash or lava
2. a volcano that is a combination of both types of volcano
3. a volcano that oozes lava – very large with gently sloping sides. Like Hawaii
4. when a pyroclastic ash cloud shadows earth and causes earth to cool down for a few years.
5. smaller tunnels that branch off the main vent
6. the layer of melted rock beneath earth’s crust
7. the release of pyroclastic material from an earthquake
8. the tunnel through a volcanic mountain where magma escapes
9. a small volcano made of gravel (lava that hardened before it hit the ground)
10. a fault in earth’s crust that allows pyroclastic material to escape.