

# Volcanoes

## Key Words



**A volcanologist** is a scientist who studies volcanoes.

**Vent** - a hole in the earth's crust that magma is forced through.

**Cone** - the shape of a volcano.

**Crater** - the opening at the top of a volcano where the ash, steam, and lava escape.

**Magma chamber** - where magma is stored beneath the volcano.

**Eruption** - when two plates collide or separate, magma rises from the mantle to fill the vent and comes out of the crater.

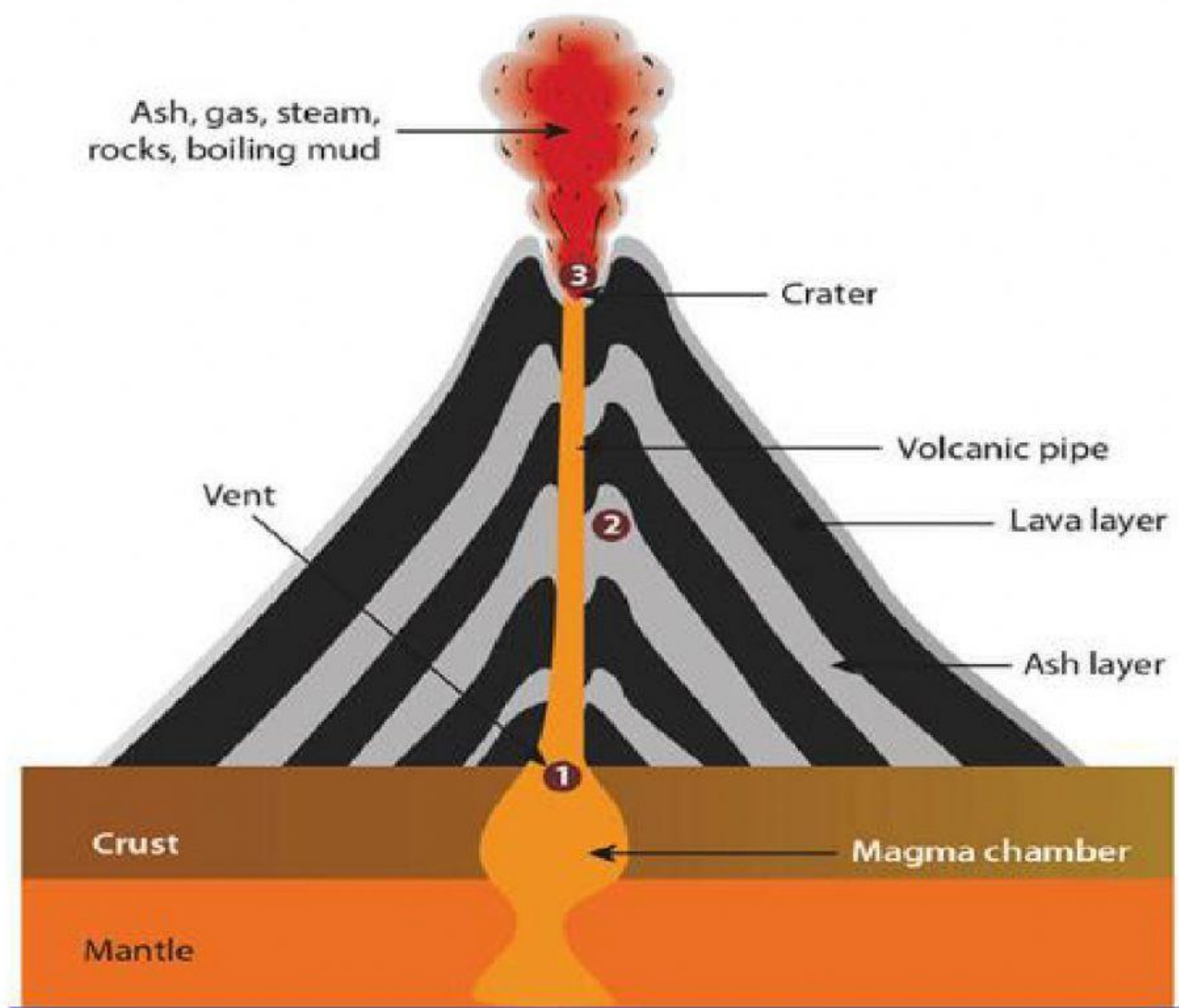
**Active**- a volcano that has erupted in the past 10,000 years

**Dormant** – a volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years but is expected to erupt again in the future.

**Extinct**- a volcano that is never expected to erupt again.

Match the terms with their definition.

|                      |                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Dormant</b>       | A scientist who studies volcanoes.                                                                                        |
| <b>Volcanologist</b> | A small hole on a volcano where lava forces its way through to the surface.                                               |
| <b>Vent</b>          | The exterior shape of the volcano.                                                                                        |
| <b>Cone</b>          | Semi-molten rock within the mantle.                                                                                       |
| <b>Crater</b>        | A volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years but that is expected to erupt again in the future.                |
| <b>Magma</b>         | Any volcano that has erupted in the past 10,000 years.                                                                    |
| <b>Chamber</b>       | The top opening of the volcano.                                                                                           |
| <b>Eruption</b>      | A volcano that is never expected to erupt again.                                                                          |
| <b>Active</b>        | Where magma is located within the volcano                                                                                 |
| <b>Extinct</b>       | When two plates collide or separate, magma can rise from the mantle to fill the space that opens in the crust - the vent. |



## How are volcanoes formed?

1. When two plates collide or separate, magma can rise from the mantle.
2. It fills the space in the crust – the vent – in an eruption.
3. Magma cools and hardens at the surface. This is called lava.
4. Layers of lava and ash build up around the vent
5. A cone-shaped mountain is formed with a crater

**Can you put the steps in order  
from numbers 1-5?**



- ☐ When two plates collide or separate, magma can rise from the mantle.
- ☐ A cone-shaped mountain is formed with a crater
- ☐ It fills the space in the crust – the vent – in an eruption.
- ☐ Layers of lava and ash build up around the vent
- ☐ Magma cools and hardens at the surface. This is called lava.

## Volcanoes - Fill in the Blanks using the key word below

