

Earthquakes & Volcanoes CW

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The landforms that we call volcanoes are created by
- tectonic plates colliding.
 - cracks in the Earth's crust.
 - repeated eruptions of lava.
 - collections of ash and other pyroclastic materials.
- _____ 2. Where are volcanoes most likely to form?
- near the center of continents
 - along bodies of water
 - along plate boundaries
 - in mountainous areas
- _____ 3. Which of these would you expect to see during a nonexplosive eruption?
- giant fountains of lava and rock
 - clouds of ash darkening the sky
 - a mountainside caving in
 - huge lava flows
- _____ 4. Molten rock deep underground often gathers in a
- vent.
 - magma chamber.
 - landslide.
 - caldera.
- _____ 5. Lava that is very runny probably
- has a low silica content.
 - is hotter than most lava.
 - has been cooled below the surface.
 - comes from explosive volcanoes.
- _____ 6. If the water content of magma is high,
- a nonexplosive eruption is most likely.
 - probably no eruption will occur.
 - an explosive eruption is more likely.
 - then the temperature at its center is low.
- _____ 7. When you talk about the viscosity of lava, you are talking about
- the lava's temperature.
 - how the lava flows.
 - how the lava looks.
 - the lava's weight.

- _____ 8. Which type of lava flows to form smooth and continuous crust?
- a. aa lava
 - b. soft lava
 - c. blocky lava
 - d. pahoehoe lava
- _____ 9. Cool, stiff lava that forms heaps of chunks near the vent is called
- a. pahoehoe lava.
 - b. chunky lava.
 - c. aa lava.
 - d. magma
- _____ 10. The three main types of volcanoes are
- a. shield, pahoehoe, and vented.
 - b. cinder, cone, and composite.
 - c. cinder cone, lapilli, and caldera.
 - d. shield, composite, and cinder cone.
- _____ 11. The depression created when the roof of a magma chamber collapses is called a
- a. caldera.
 - b. lava plateau.
 - c. crater.
 - d. rift
- _____ 12. The volcanoes of Hawaii and other places far from tectonic plate boundaries are known as
- a. calderas.
 - b. hot spots.
 - c. mid-ocean ridges.
 - d. viscous volcanoes.
- _____ 13. The waves of energy from earthquakes that travel through Earth are
- a. earthquake waves.
 - b. transform waves.
 - c. gap waves.
 - d. seismic waves.
- _____ 14. The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on Earth's surface
- a. directly below the focus.
 - b. directly above the earthquake's focus.
 - c. above the seismic gap.
 - d. where the damage is lightest.

MATCHING

Match each letter with the suitable statement below:

A) Shield volcano- B) Composite volcano- C) P wave- D) Caldera - E) Surface waves - F) Focus

- _____15. The fastest waves produced by an Earthquake.
- _____16. created by a combination of explosive and nonexplosive eruptions
- _____17. has gently sloping sides.
- _____18. a funnel-shaped pit of a collapsed volcano
- _____19. The most destructive waves of an Earthquake.
- _____20. The point where an Earthquake begins.