

## 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

- a. tectonic plates colliding.
- b. cracks in the Earth's crust.
- c. repeated eruptions of lava.
- d. collections of ash and other pyroclastic materials.

2. Where are volcanoes most likely to form?

- a. near the center of continents
- b. along bodies of water
- c. along plate boundaries
- d. in mountainous areas

3. Which of these would you expect to see during a nonexplosive eruption?

- a. giant fountains of lava and rock
- b. clouds of ash darkening the sky
- c. a mountainside caving in
- d. huge lava flows

4. Molten rock deep underground often gathers in a

- a. vent.
- b. magma chamber.
- c. landslide.
- d. caldera.

5. Lava that is very runny probably

- a. has a low silica content.
- b. is hotter than most lava.
- c. has been cooled below the surface.
- d. comes from explosive volcanoes.

6. If the water content of magma is high,

- a. a nonexplosive eruption is most likely.
- b. probably no eruption will occur.
- c. an explosive eruption is more likely.
- d. then the temperature at its center is low.

7. When you talk about the viscosity of lava, you are talking about

- a. the lava's temperature.
- b. how the lava flows.
- c. how the lava looks.
- d. 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.