

## Volcanoes / CHAPTER 6 REVIEW

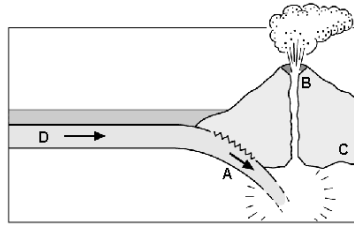
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Volcanic belts form along
  - a. islands in the Pacific Ocean.
  - b. North American mountain ranges.
  - c. the boundaries of Earth's plates.
  - d. the coast of Antarctica.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The formation of the Hawaiian Islands is one example of
  - a. volcanoes forming over a hot spot.
  - b. volcanoes forming along plate boundaries.
  - c. the Ring of Fire.
  - d. continental drift.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The viscosity/thickness of magma depends upon its silica content and its
  - a. oxygen content.
  - b. temperature.
  - c. magnetism.
  - d. pyroclastic flow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The long tube in the ground that connects the magma chamber to Earth's surface is called the
  - a. vent.
  - b. side vent.
  - c. pipe.
  - d. crater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. If a volcano's magma is high in silica, the volcano will probably
  - a. erupt quietly.
  - b. remain dormant.
  - c. erupt explosively.
  - d. produce dark-colored lava.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Before lava reaches the surface, the molten material is called
  - a. rock.
  - b. magma.
  - c. volcanic ash.
  - d. liquid fire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. At what point does magma become lava?
  - a. below a vent
  - b. inside a pipe
  - c. at Earth's surface
  - d. in Earth's mantle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What do geologists call a volcano that may awaken and erupt again?
  - a. Extinct
  - b. Dormant
  - c. Active
  - d. Sleeping

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Observe the diagram below and answer the following question. At what **type** of plate boundary is the volcano below forming?
- a. Convergent
  - b. Divergent
  - c. Transform



- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The volcanoes along converging oceanic plate boundaries may form
- a. a hot spot.
  - b. a part of the mid-ocean ridge.
  - c. an island arc.
  - d. a subducting plate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Tall, cone-shaped mountains in which layers of lava alternate with layers of ash are called
- a. shield volcanoes.
  - b. cinder cone volcanoes.
  - c. composite volcanoes.
  - d. lava plateaus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When many layers of thin, runny lava build up a high, level area, the result is a
- a. lava plateau.
  - b. shield volcano.
  - c. cinder cone volcano.
  - d. composite volcano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A volcano that is unlikely to ever erupt again is
- a. active.
  - b. dormant.
  - c. explosive.
  - d. extinct.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The huge hole left by the collapse of a volcanic mountain is called a
- a. lava plateau.
  - b. caldera.
  - c. cinder cone.
  - d. shield volcano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When ash, cinders, and bombs build up in a steep pile around a volcano's vent, the result is a
- a. cinder cone volcano.
  - b. shield volcano.
  - c. composite volcano.
  - d. dormant volcano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. What provides the force that causes magma to erupt to the surface?
- a. the silica in the magma
  - b. dissolved gases trapped in the magma
  - c. gravity in the lithosphere
  - d. the density of the magma

- \_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following helps to determine how easily magma flows?
- the amount of silica in the magma
  - the diameter of the pipe
  - the size of the crater
  - the number of vents on the volcano

**Modified True/False**

*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the sentence or statement true.*

- \_\_\_\_ 18. Viscosity increases as temperature increases. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 19. A dike is the hole left when a volcano collapses. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Ash, cinders, and bombs build up in a steep pile to form cinder cone volcanoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 21. Volcanoes that form along a mid-ocean ridge occur at a (n) diverging plate boundary.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 22. Dissolved minerals trapped in magma under tremendous pressure provide the force for a volcanic eruption. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 23. A pyroclastic flow typically occurs during a (n) quiet eruption.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 24. A (n) dormant volcano is erupting or may erupt in the near future.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 25. Magma sometimes forces its way out of the side of a volcano through a (n) vent.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 26. During a quiet eruption, a (n) lava flow may set fire to and then bury everything in its path.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 27. The greater the viscosity of a liquid, the slower it flows. \_\_\_\_\_

**Completion**

*Complete each sentence or statement.*

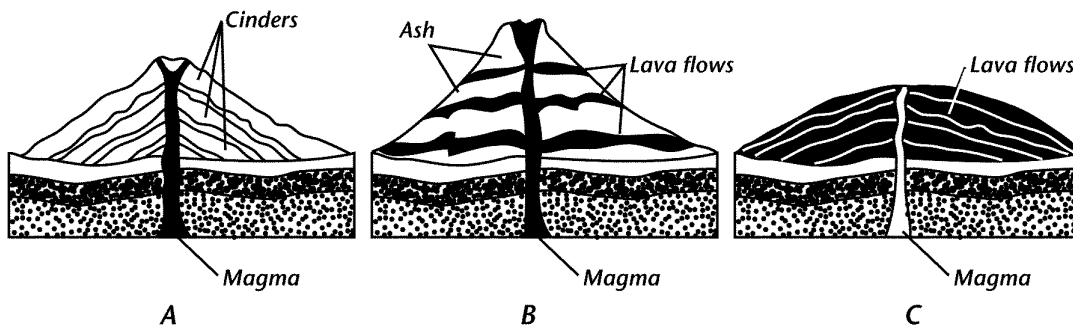
28. A huge hole, or \_\_\_\_\_, is left when the roof of a volcanic mountain's magma chamber collapses.
29. A major volcanic belt known as the \_\_\_\_\_ circles the Pacific Ocean.
30. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ pocket of magma all volcanoes have beneath the surface.
31. Mountains that are formed by volcanoes along a coastline occur at a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary.
32. A string of islands known as a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ can form from the collision of two oceanic plates.
33. Molten material that leaves a volcano's vent is called \_\_\_\_\_.

34. Magma flows easily when it is low in \_\_\_\_\_, a material made of oxygen and silicon.
35. The bowl-shaped area around a volcano's central vent is called a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.
36. An eruption of ash, cinders, bombs, and gases from a volcano is called a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Short Answer**

*Use the diagram to answer each question.*

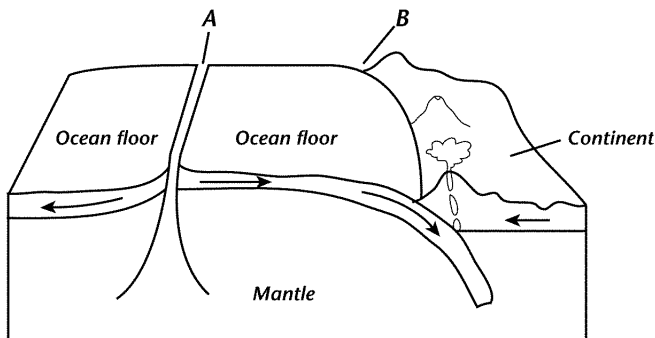
**Types of Volcanoes**



37. Name the type of volcano illustrated in diagram A and describe how it forms.
38. Name the type of volcano illustrated in diagram B and describe how it forms.
39. Name the type of volcano illustrated in diagram C and describe how it forms.
40. What kind of eruption—quiet, explosive, or both at different times—would you expect from each volcano shown?

*Use the diagram to answer each question.*

**Location of Volcanoes**



41. How do volcanoes form at B?
42. Name and describe the type of boundary shown at A.
43. How do volcanoes form at A?
44. Name and describe the type of boundary shown at B.