Name_____ Date_____ Class_____

Ch. 3 - Volcanoes

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer.

____ **1.** Once magma reaches the surface, it is called
- **a.** silica.
- **b.** lava.
- **c.** rock.

____ **2.** Hot spots can occur
- **a.** only at plate boundaries.
- **b.** far from plate boundaries.
- **c.** only under the middle of plates.

____ **3.** An example of a chemical property is
- **a.** being able to burn.
- **b.** hardness.
- **c.** color.

____ **4.** Very hot magma produces lava called
- **a.** aa.
- **b.** pahoehoe.
- **c.** silica.

____ **5.** Magma leaves a volcano through a
- **a.** dike.
- **b.** sill.
- **c.** vent.

____ **6.** An explosive eruption occurs if magma is
- **a.** low in viscosity.
- **b.** high in silica.
- **c.** very thin.

____ **7.** A volcano that is no longer erupting but is likely to erupt again in the future is
- **a.** extinct.
- **b.** dormant.
- **c.** active.

____ **8.** What forms when magma hardens in the pipe of a volcano?
- **a.** sill
- **b.** dike
- **c.** volcanic neck

____ **9.** When a volcano erupts quietly, what kind of mountain forms?

a. shield volcano

b. cinder cone

c. composite volcano

____ **10.** What forms when hot water and steam are trapped underground in a narrow crack?

a. hot spring

b. geyser

c. batholith

Completion

Read the words in the box. In each sentence below, fill in one of the words.

extinct	caldera	viscosity	pipe	volcano	dormant

11. A weak spot in the crust where magma comes to the surface is a(an) _____.

12. How well a liquid flows depends on its _____.

13. A long tube that connects a magma chamber to the surface is called a(an) _____.

14. A volcano that is no longer likely to erupt is said to be _____.

15. A huge hole left behind when a volcano collapses is a(an) _____.

True or False

If a statement is true, write true. *If it is false, write* false.

_____ **16.** Magma rises to the surface because it is less dense than solid rock.

_____ **17.** A volcano that erupts quietly produces ashes, cinders, and bombs.

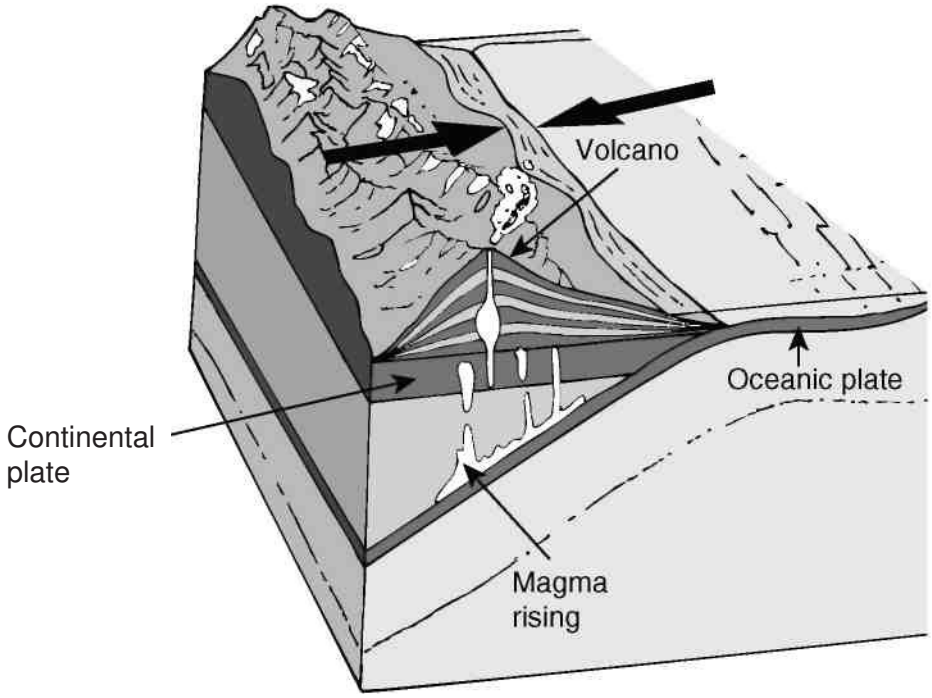
_____ **18.** A dike forms when magma hardens between rocks in a horizontal layer.

_____ **19.** A batholith forms when a large amount of lava hardens on the surface.

_____ **20.** Hot water from underground can be used to heat homes.

Using Science Skills

The diagram below shows two plates coming together. Use the diagram to answer questions 21 and 22.



____ **21. Interpreting Diagrams** What kind of plate boundary is shown in the diagram?

a. divergent boundary

b. convergent boundary

c. transform boundary

____ **22. Inferring** What causes magma to form at this plate boundary?

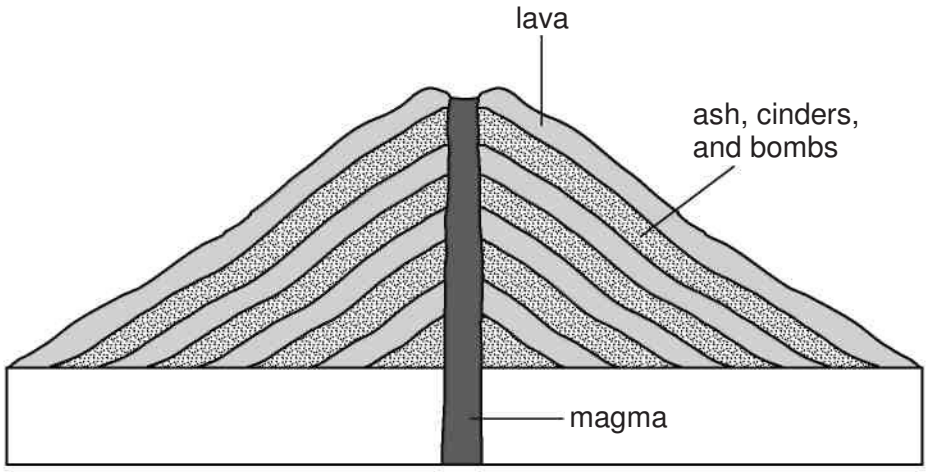
a. The oceanic plate sinks beneath the continental plate and melts.

b. The continental plate gets warmer and melts.

c. The continental plate pushes magma up from the mantle.

Using Science Skills

The diagram below shows a volcano. Use the diagram to answer questions 23, 24, and 25.



____ **23. Interpreting Diagrams** Which type of volcano is shown in the diagram?

a. cinder cone

b. shield volcano

c. composite volcano

____ **24. Applying Concepts** Which kind or kinds of eruptions has this volcano had?

a. quiet eruptions

b. explosive eruptions

c. both quiet eruptions and explosive eruptions

____ **25. Inferring** Which kinds of materials are likely to erupt next?

a. lava and magma

b. ash, cinders, and bombs

c. magma and bombs