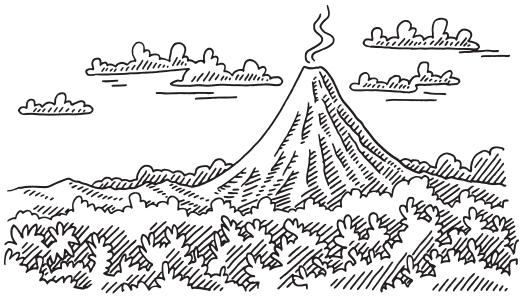
Volcanoes | Name: | Date:

(<u>Vocabulary:</u> igneous, magma chamber, lava, gases, main vent, pressure, magma, fissures, eruption, crater, volcanoes, ashes, solidifies, cool)



Hot molten rock and gases escape from the inside of the planet through cracks in the Earth's surface. We call these places _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . They can stay dormant for hundreds of years and then suddenly erupt with a spectacular explosion.

The inner part of our planet is filled with hot, molten rock. This is called _ _ _ _ _ . Magma pushes its way between layers of rock and collects under the ground in an area called a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

The magma finds its way to the surface of the Earth by forming a passageway called the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . Smaller pathways that run between rock layers are called _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . Pressure causes the magma to be forced upwards and break through the surface. Once it reaches the surface of the Earth the magma is called _ _ _ _ . Hot lava flows out of the volcano and, upon cooling, solidifies into volcanic (_ _ _ _ _ _ _) rock. Repeated eruptions allow the volcano to build into a bigger mountain over time. The opening of the volcano solidifies in quiet periods into a bowl shaped depression called a _ _ _ _ _ _ .

Sometimes other materials come out of a volcano. Hot _ _ _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ can form clouds that pour into the sky. Gases that come out of a volcano are toxic as they contain a lot of sulfur. These clouds of ash and dangerous gases can drift around in the Earth's atmosphere for months.

Air that is trapped in the magma creates a lot of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . When this pressure is released suddenly an explosive _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ will occur. Frothy, air-filled magma that blasts out of a volcano will _ _ _ _ very quickly. It _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in the air and rains down on the land below as light-weight, hot rocks. Pumice stones are an example of this type of material.

Label the diagram, showing the main parts of a volcano: