|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VOLCANOES** | Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_ |

**STEP I**

A volcano is a mountain which builds up around a vent. The vent is usually a fault through which magma escapes to the surface. A fissure flow forms quietly if lava oozes out of a fault. The Columbia Plateau in the United States is a former fissure flow.

 Large earthquakes sometimes set off explosive volcanoes. When huge fissures release the pressure on magma, it will explode up the fissures. If magma boils groundwater, steam pressure will make the explosion even greater.

 Most volcanoes which erupt, send lava, smoke, water vapor, and cinders into the air. The hotter the lava, the faster it flows. The opening in the top of a volcano is called a crater. If the crater collapses a huge hole called a cauldera, will form. As the lava hardens, it builds the volcano. Side vents on a volcano are called parasitic cones. Sometimes fumaroles appear. Steam and gases come out of fumaroles.

 Some volcanoes form a cinder cone. Sometimes when lava is thrown into the air, trapped gas bubbles in the lava expand. This produces volcanic cinders full of holes. Cinder cones have smooth, rounded shape. Hey do not erode easily because the cinders act like a sponge, holding the water.

 Aa is lava that cools quickly on the surface. It is sharp and jagged. Pahoehoe is smoother lava. Spatter cones usually are under twenty feet high. They spatter out gases and lava in volcanic areas.

 Some Volcanoes are fed by huge masses of underground magma called batholiths, smaller masses, called laccoliths, feed, other volcanoes. A volcano becomes dormant when underground pressures are relieved. When underground magma hardens a volcano becomes extinct

**NOW: Complete the statements to the right.**

**STEP III**

**Find and circle you answers on the grid below. Note: Words can read in any direction.**

 M A G M A S E R U S S I F

 S U R F A C E M A N Y O C

 P O E R A N S R E D N I C

 A N I S E X T I N C T A I

 H A R E T T A P S D U L T

 O C E F U M A R O L E S I

 E L T A N D A R D S A R S

 H O S E V O M E C L C A A

 O V A N O A R E T S A B R

 E O F V N A E T H S E S A

 E B A T H O L I T H S A P

**STEP IV**

**Now read left to right, row by row, the letters you have not circled for a hidden message about the work sheet topic. Write it here:**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. 

**STEP II**

**Write in the missing word to complete the statements below.**

1. The opening in the top of a volcano : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Side Vents on a volcano are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cones,
3. A mountain which builds up around a vent. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. When underground magma hardens a volcano becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Aa is lava that cools quickly on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Steam and gases come out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Trapped gas bubbles in lava produce volcanic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. If magma boils underground, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure will make the explosion even greater.
9. Smooth lava. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. When huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is release the pressure on magma, it will explode upward.
11. A vent is usually a fault through which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ escapes to the surface.
12. A collapsed crater produces this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. The hotter the lava the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it flows.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cones usually are under twenty feet high.
15. Huge masses of underground magma. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. A volcano becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when

underground pressure are relieved.