

## SECTION



## Reinforcement

## Volcanoes

**Directions:** Indicate whether each statement refers to a shield volcano (**sh**), a cinder cone volcano (**cc**), or a composite volcano (**cv**).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. moderate to violent eruptions throwing volcanic ash, cinders, and lava high into the air
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. largest type of volcano
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a relatively small cone of volcanic material formed from tephra
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. sometimes erupts violently, forming a layer of tephra; sometimes a quieter eruption forming a lava layer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. forms along subduction zones
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. buildup of basaltic layers, forming a broad volcano with gently sloping sides
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. forms where magma is being forced up from the extreme depths within Earth, or in areas where Earth's plates are moving apart
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Sunset Crater, near Flagstaff, Arizona
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mount St. Helens, in Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a steep-sided mountain composed of alternating layers of lava and tephra

**Directions:** Match the descriptions in Column II with the items in Column I. Write the letter of the correct description in the blank at the left.

## Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. pyroclastic flow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. mudflows
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. lava
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. lava rich in silica
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. lava rich in iron and magnesium
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. tephra

## Column II

- a. magma when it reaches Earth's surface
- b. ash, cinders, solidified lava
- c. tends to flow easily
- d. tends to be thicker and is more resistant to flow
- e. hot, glowing rock flows on cushion of hot gases
- f. often accompany eruptions, and can be brought on by heavy rain

**SECTION**  
**3**

**Reinforcement**

# Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Plate Tectonics

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Describe the lithosphere.

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2. What are rifts? What kinds of eruptions would you expect there?

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3. What happens at a convergent plate boundary? How does this set up conditions that form volcanoes?

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4. Where do most volcanoes form? How did the Hawaiian Islands form?

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5. Where and how do earthquakes form?

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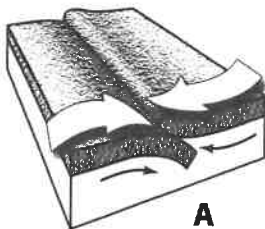
6. Describe the convection theory of tectonic plate movement.

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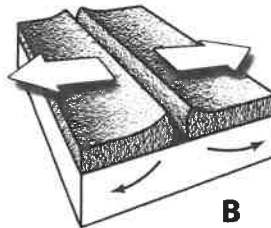


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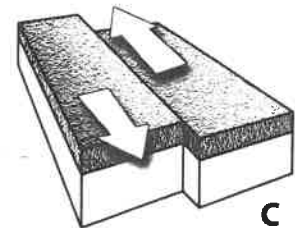
**Directions:** Use the drawings to identify the types of plate boundaries.



**A**



**B**



**C**

7. transform boundary \_\_\_\_\_

8. convergent boundary \_\_\_\_\_

9. divergent boundary \_\_\_\_\_