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Date	

Chapter 10	Volcanoes	and	Other 1	Igneous	Activity

Section 10.1 The Nature of Volcanic Eruptions

This section discusses volcanic eruptions, types of volcanoes, and other volcanic landforms.

Class

Reading Strategy

Previewing Before you read the section, rewrite the green topic headings as questions. As you read, write the answers to the questions. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

The Nature of Volcanic Eruptions		
What factors affect	a.	
an eruption?		

Factors Affecting Eruptions

1.	I. 🗢 What are three factors that determine how violently or		
	quietly a volcano erupts?		

- **2.** Circle the letter of the term that describes lava's resistance to flow.
 - a. temperature
 - b. eruption
 - c. viscosity
 - d. basaltic

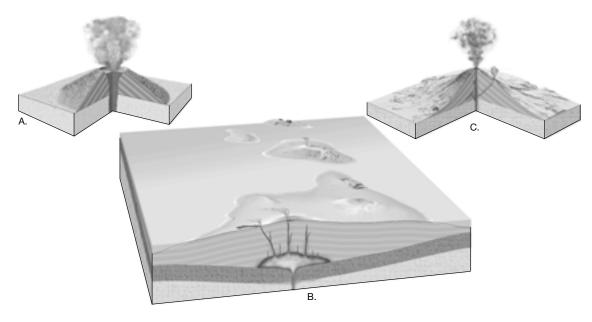
Volcanic Material

- **3.** Is the following sentence true or false? One thing all volcanic eruptions have in common is that they emit large amounts of gas.
- 4. During a volcanic eruption, particles called ______, ranging from very fine dust to pieces weighing several tons, are ejected.

Chapter 10 Volcanoes and Other Igneous Activity

Types of Volcanoes

5. Select the appropriate letter in the figure that identifies each of the following types of volcanoes.



____ shield volcano ____ cinder cone

____ composite cone

- **6.** The steep-walled depression known as a(n) ______ is located at the summit of many volcanoes.
- 7. Circle the letter of the type of volcano that is the product of gas-rich basaltic magma mostly in the form of loose pyroclastic material.
 - a. cinder cone
- b. shield volcano
- c. stratovolcano
- d. composite cone
- **8.** Is the following sentence true or false? Cinder cones are the most potentially dangerous volcanoes because they generate the most explosive eruptions. ______

Other Volcanic Landforms

Match each description with its volcanic landform or feature.

Description **Volcanic Landform or Feature** 9. conduit that feeds a. caldera magma to a volcano's surface b. pipe 10. wide area that forms when c. lava plateau low-viscosity basaltic lava d. volcanic neck flows from fissures _ **11.** rock conduit that remains when the surrounding cone has been eroded collapse of the top of a volcano