

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Chapter 6 Review

When ash, cinders, and bombs build up in a steep pile around a volcano's vent, the result is a cinder cone volcano.

A mass of rock formed when a large body of magma cools inside the crust is called a batholith.

Magma that is forced across rock layers hardens into a dike.



When groundwater heated by magma rises to the surface and collects in a natural pool, it is called a hot spring.

Volcanic belts form along the boundaries of Earth's plates.

Before lava reaches the surface, the molten material is called magma. After it reaches the surface it is called lava.

Rock that forces itself between rock layers and is always younger than the rock around it is an intrusion.

Parícutín in Mexico is a cinder cone volcano.

The Sierra Nevada and California Coastal mountain ranges surround a basin called the Central Valley.

Mount Shasta and Lassen Peak were formed by subduction. They are dormant volcanoes.

Volcanoes that form along a mid-ocean ridge occur at a spreading plate boundary.

A volcano that is not currently erupting but may erupt again at some time in the distant future is dormant.

A volcano that is unlikely to erupt again is considered to be extinct.

The formation of the Hawaiian Islands is one example of volcanoes forming over a hot spot.

The long tube in the ground that connects the magma chamber to Earth's surface is called the pipe.

Dissolved gasses trapped in magma under tremendous pressure provide the force for a volcanic eruption. They are made up mostly of carbon dioxide.

A pyroclastic flow typically occurs during an explosive eruption.

Magma sometimes forces its way out of the side of a volcano through a vent.

During a quiet eruption, a lava flow may set fire to and then bury everything in its path.

An active volcano is erupting or may erupt in the near future.

The Pacific and North American plates meet at the San Andreas Fault.

The Sierra Nevada are mountains that formed from a batholith.

A composite volcano is a tall, cone-shaped mountain in which layers of lava alternate with layers of ash.

Ash, cinders, and bombs build up in a steep pile to form cinder cone volcanoes.

A sill forms when magma forces itself between rock layers and hardens.

Dissolved gases trapped in the magma provide the force that causes magma to erupt to the surface.

Volcanic ash is made up of rocky particles about the size of a grain of sand.

The main hazard from a quiet volcanic eruption is lava flows.

You would expect pumice to form as the result of an explosive eruption.

Upward movement of magma triggers the small earthquakes that occur around a volcano before an eruption.