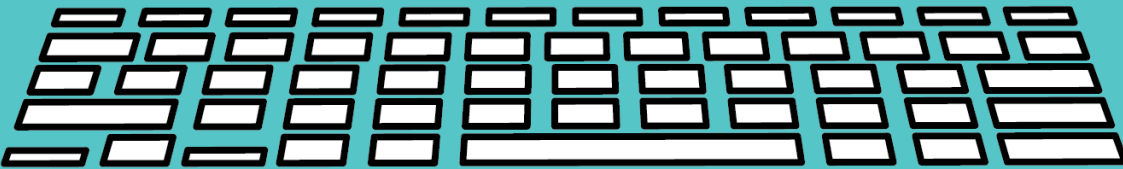
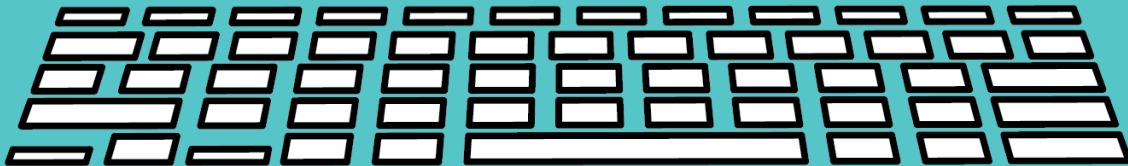


ON 4/11/17
MOUNT FUJI
MOUNT VESUVIUS IS
MOUNT
MOUNT VESUVIUS IN
ITALY

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Roughly how many active volcanoes exist in the world?	
2. What is molten rock below the surface called?	
3. What country has the most active volcanoes?	
4. In what country is Mount Fuji?	
5. On what planet is the largest volcano?	
6. In what ocean is the Ring of Fire?	
7. What are rocks formed from cooling lava called?	
8. What are cracks in the Earth's crust called?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Roughly how many active volcanoes exist on Earth?		9. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's ____.	
2. What is molten rock below the surface called?		10. The ____ Mons is the largest volcano in our Solar System.	
3. What country has the most active volcanoes?		11. Composite volcanoes are ____ and thin.	
4. In what country is Mount Fuji?		12. The Earth's crust is the top ____ component of the ____.	
5. On what planet is the largest volcano?		13. A volcano can be either ____ active ____ or ____.	
6. In what ocean is the Ring of Fire?		14. ____ volcanoes form wide, flat ____ of lava.	
7. What are rocks formed from cooling lava called?		15. Fresh lava ____ appears to glow red and ____ it flows.	
8. What are cracks in the Earth's crust called?		16. Once magma erupts through a volcano it is called ____.	



VOLCANOES

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust. The name "volcano" comes from Vulcan, a god of fire in Roman mythology. In the world there are about 1500 active volcanoes. A hot, liquid rock called lava erupts from the surface of the Earth (center), is almost as hot as the sun's surface. All the energy that the Earth needs comes from here to escape.

Erupting volcanoes cause other natural events such as earthquakes or tsunamis. During an eruption, hot lava, ash, steam, and broken rock spouts out of a cone at the top of a volcano. Volcanic eruptions send ash up to 100 miles above the Earth's surface.

Common volcanic gases include sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen chloride, water vapor, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen fluoride. When the rock beneath the Earth's surface gets really hot, it becomes molten or liquid. This liquid is called magma.

As pressure in the molten rock builds up, the magma flows its way up through cracks in the Earth's crust, called fissures. Sometimes, the lava will flow back into the fissure of which it erupted from.

Once the magma erupts through a volcano, it is called lava. Lava is extremely hot and can reach up to 2000 degrees Celsius. The hotter the lava, the further it will flow on the Earth's surface.

Fresh lava appears to glow red and white as it flows. Layers of hardened lava build up over time into the mountain-like formations called volcanoes. The lava will eventually stop flowing and harden into rocks. Rocks that are formed from the cooling lava are called igneous rocks.

The crust, or the Earth's surface, is made up of huge plates. These are massive sections of the Earth's crust and upper mantle. Volcanoes are generally located where the Earth's tectonic plates meet.

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When plates rub against each other, one is pushed down and slides underneath. The magma then squeezes up between the plates to the surface of the Earth. The Earth's crust is the top component of the lithosphere, a division of the Earth's layers.

The Ring of Fire, in the Pacific Ocean, is where over 75% of the Earth's volcanoes are found. Eruptions in the Ring of Fire are caused by collisions between ocean plates and continental plates.

Other volcanoes can be found on the ocean floor, under icecaps and even in the solar system. The largest volcano in our solar system is Olympus Mons on the planet Mars. The Olympus Mons is about seventeen miles tall. People mistakenly think that all volcanoes are large, cone shaped mountains. Some are, but other types of volcanoes have different features such as plateaus, fissures (crack) and dome shapes.

Cinder cones are formed from particles of lava which are ejected from a vent at the top. They are circular or oval in shape. Composite volcanoes are tall and thin, formed from layers of lava over many years. Shield volcanoes form wide, flat layers of lava that eventually form flat mountains with broad slopes.

A volcano can be either dormant or extinct. An active volcano has erupted in the last 10,000 years and is likely to erupt again. Indonesia has the most active volcanoes in the world.

A dormant volcano has the potential to erupt again but has not done so in the last 10,000 years. Mount Fuji, the tallest mountain in Japan, is a dormant volcano. An extinct volcano is unlikely to erupt again.

Most volcanoes form over thousands of years. However, it is possible for them to appear very quickly. In 1943, a volcano called Paricutin appeared in Mexico and grew to 14,000 feet tall. Paricutin was 1,000 feet tall within one year. On average, there is an average of about twenty volcanoes erupting at any one time.

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