

DR 9-2**Section: Effects of Volcanic Eruptions****VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

- _____ 1. What happens to the atmosphere after large-scale volcanic eruptions?
- Volcanic ash and gases disappear from the atmosphere.
 - A small amount of volcanic ash and gases are ejected into the upper atmosphere.
 - Volcanic ash and gases are ejected directly above the volcano.
 - Enormous amounts of volcanic ash and gases are ejected into the upper atmosphere.
- _____ 2. As volcanic ash and gases spread throughout the atmosphere they can
- block enough sunlight to cause global temperatures to drop.
 - reflect enough sunlight to cause global temperatures to rise.
 - cause a drop only in local temperatures.
 - cause a rise only in local temperatures.
3. What is one effect of the drop in global temperatures caused by the eruption of Mount Tambora in 1815?
- _____
- _____

DIFFERENT TYPES OF VOLCANOES

Match each volcano type listed on the right with the correct description listed on the left. Write the letter in the space provided. You may use the volcanoes listed on the right more than once.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ 4. built of layers of lava released from repeated nonexplosive eruptions | a. cinder cone volcano |
| | b. shield volcano |
| | c. composite volcano |
| _____ 5. made of pyroclastic material usually produced from moderately explosive eruptions | |
| _____ 6. formed from explosive eruptions of pyroclastic material followed by quieter flows of lava; also called stratovolcanoes | |

OTHER TYPES OF VOLCANIC LANDFORMS

- _____ 7. A funnel-shaped pit around the top of a volcano's central vent is called a(n)
a. magma chamber.
b. caldera.
c. crater.
d. lava plateau.
- _____ 8. When the roof over a magma chamber collapses, it forms a
a. vent.
b. caldera.
c. crater.
d. lava plateau.
- _____ 9. Long cracks in Earth's crust through which lava erupts are called
a. rills.
b. cliffs.
c. rifts.
d. plateaus.
- _____ 10. A wide, flat landform resulting from repeated nonexplosive eruptions of lava that spread over a large area is called a
a. crater.
b. caldera.
c. lava plateau.
d. rift.