* What is the relationship between craters, calderas, vents, and magma? They are all parts of a volcano
* How does a crater lake form? (words and pictures)when the walls of a volcano collapse and it fills with water
* What two factors does a volcano’s appearance depend upon? The type of materials that occur and the type of eruptions that take place
* What characteristics vary among volcanoes? Size shape and composition

Complete the following table in your notes:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Volcano | Materials & Description | Sketch | Example |
| Shield | Basalt. Is broad with sloping sides |  | Mauna Loa |
| Cinder-Cone | Material that falls back to earth and piles up |  | Izalco |
| Composite (Stratovolcano) | Layers of volcanic fragments alternate with lava  |  | Mount rainier  |

* How do the volcanoes compare in terms of size and slope? Larger the slope smaller the size
* What factors cause differences in size and slope?
* The materials they are made of
* What is tephra?
* Material thrown out by a volcano
* What is a pyroclastic flow?
* Molten material that comes out of a volcano and slides downhill
* Where are most volcanoes found?
* Along convergent and divergent plate boundaries

Use the maps provided to show: (1) the Circum Pacific Belt and the Mediterranean Belt where convergent volcanism occur and (2) the Hawaiian Emperor Volcanic Chain.

* How do hotspots form?

A plume sends molten rock up to the surface that burns through and ccreates a volcano

* What do hotspots tell us about tectonic plates?

How they move



