

Quiz#5 - Volcanoes - A

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. This area is both a major earthquake zone and volcano zone.
 - a. Pacific Ring of Volcanoes
 - b. Pacific Ring of Fire
 - c. Oceanic Ring of Fire
 - d. Pacific Island Arc

- ____ 2. When an underwater volcano erupts, the magma cools quickly, forming
 - a. pillow lava.
 - b. island arcs.
 - c. fissures.
 - d. vents.

- ____ 3. What forms on the ocean floor in a subduction zone?
 - a. hot spot
 - b. mantle plume
 - c. lithosphere
 - d. trench

- ____ 4. Magma that is rich in feldspar and silica is called
 - a. pyroclastic.
 - b. mafic.
 - c. composite.
 - d. felsic.

- ____ 5. Pyroclastic material less than 0.25 mm in diameter is called
 - a. a volcanic bomb.
 - b. a volcanic block.
 - c. volcanic ash.
 - d. volcanic dust.

- ____ 6. Composite volcanoes are also known as
 - a. stratovolcanoes.
 - b. cinder cones.
 - c. craters.
 - d. shield volcanoes.

- ____ 7. When the temperature of rock rises above its melting point,
 - a. magma will form.
 - b. the melting point will increase.
 - c. magma will not form.
 - d. the melting point will decrease.

- ____ 8. A large depression formed by the collapse of a volcanic cone is called a
 - a. crater.
 - b. caldera.
 - c. pluton.
 - d. trench.

- ____ 9. Volcanic ash, dust, blocks, bombs, and lapilli are all
 - a. felsic lava.
 - b. pyroclastic materials.
 - c. mafic lava.
 - d. pahoehoe.

- ____ 10. The eruption of Mount St. Helens was
 - a. an oceanic volcano.
 - b. a quiet eruption.
 - c. an explosive eruption.
 - d. a stratovolcano.

- ___ 11. When oceanic lithosphere subducts beneath oceanic lithosphere,
a. a fissure will form. c. an island arc forms.
b. aa lava is produced. d. more lithosphere is produced.
- ___ 12. What island is cut by a fissure breaking it into two parts?
a. Japan c. Iceland
b. Hawaii d. Grand Cayman
- ___ 13. Any activity that includes the movement of magma to Earth's surface is called
a. a vent. c. volcanism.
b. a volcano. d. lava.
- ___ 14. The three primary tectonic settings are zones near convergent and divergent tectonic plates, subduction zones, and
a. mid-ocean ridges. c. oceanic plates.
b. island arcs. d. trench zones.
- ___ 15. A large circular depression that forms when the magma chamber below a volcano partially empties, causing the ground above it to sink, is called a
a. crater. c. cone.
b. caldera. d. crust.
- ___ 16. Three events that might signal a volcanic eruption are changes in earthquake activity, volcano surface bulges, and
a. the appearance of vents. c. heavy thunder clouds.
b. a sulfuric odor. d. a change in gases emitted.
- ___ 17. Magma or igneous rock that is rich in magnesium and iron and that is generally dark in color is called
a. felsic. c. mafic.
b. ash. d. pyroclastic.
- ___ 18. Rapidly cooled lava that forms on underwater volcanoes at a mid-ocean ridge is called
a. plume lava. c. pillow lava.
b. felsic lava. d. mafic lava.
- ___ 19. An area of volcanic activity far from a tectonic plate boundary is called a(n)
a. hot spot. c. island arc.
b. cone. d. mantle plume.
- ___ 20. Magma or igneous rock that is rich in feldspar and silica and is generally light in color is called
a. mafic. c. composite.
b. felsic. d. cinder.