CLOZE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

VOLCANOES: MOUNTAINS OF FIRE **NAME**

DIRECTIONS: Select the answer, from the four choices given, by circling the correct letter.

1. Our earth is an ever-changing place on which we live. Some sources of this change are _____. These structures are considered nature's "fire works display". When they erupt they can certainly be dazzling as well as devastating.

2. In order to understand how volcanoes form and erupt, we need to look inside the earth. The earth is made up of several different layers. The center layer is called the inner core. Next is the outer core, followed by the _____, which is not as hot as these cores.

3. The uppermost layer of the earth is the region we live on. The _____ is this layer which is affected by what is happening beneath rt. The many geologic formations like volcanoes and mountains were really formed by forces acting beneath this upper layer of the earth.

4. The crust would look quite different if we could strip away the oceans and plant life. In many places the crust is cracked. These large pieces of the crust are called _____. The continents rest upon these pieces and have actually moved over millions of years.

5. The earth's huge plates have been moving very, very slowly. The movement is so slight that one cannot see it happening. Scientists believe that this process of movement, called _____, is a major cause of geologic changes on the planet.

6. One of the dramatic side effects of the movement of the earth's plates is the formation of volcanoes. In fact, scientists believe that volcanoes can be traced along a _____ or area where they are very active. Most of the world's active volcanoes are found here.

7. The destructive effect of a volcanic eruption was evident in the state of Washington in 1980. When _____ erupted, dense clouds of ash and dust covered the landscape. On the sides of this volcano trees were toppled like match sticks. The entire forest and animals within it were destroyed.

8. Scientists can classify volcanoes by their shape. One type of volcano is called a _____ volcano because of its gently sloping sides. Examples of this type are found in the Hawaiian Islands. In fact, the shape looks like a circular protector that warriors carried into battle in ancient Greece and Rome.

9. The next type of volcano has steeper sides. It can also be very destructive when it erupts. This steep-sided volcano is called a _____ type. In fact, its shape gives it the distinctive name.

10. The last type of volcano looks like a combination of the two other types. The _____ has gentle slopes at the bottom, but gets much steeper near the top. In fact, Mt. St. Helens is an example of this type of destructive volcano.

1. A. geysers
   B. earthquakes
   C. hurricanes
   D. volcanoes

2. A. crust
   B. mantle
   C. magma core
   D. middle core

3. A. surface
   B. mantle
   C. crust
   D. outside core

4. A. plates
   B. landforms
   C. land masses
   D. countries

5. A. transformation
   B. subduction
   C. volcanism
   D. continental drift

6. A. river of fire
   B. hot spot
   C. Ring of Fire
   D. region of explosion

7. A. Kilauea
   B. Mt. St. Helens
   C. Mt. Vesuvius
   D. Mt. Pelee

8. A. shield
   B. composite
   C. cinder cone
   D. funnel shape

9. A. shield
   B. composite
   C. cinder cone
   D. funnel

10. A. cinder cone
    B. shield
    C. funnel type
    D. composite