

Volcanoes Vocabulary

Overview:

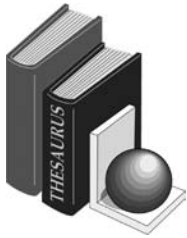
Learning vocabulary is an essential step in understanding a concept. This lesson will review vocabulary associated with Unit 5: “Volcanoes.”

Objectives:

The student will learn essential vocabulary words needed to understand the concepts in the Volcanoes unit. The terms learned will include: shield volcano, hotspot, composite volcano, pāhoehoe, ‘a‘ā, pillow lava, tephra, ash, cinder, blocks, bombs, and viscosity.

Materials:

- *Ola Ka Honua: Volcanoes Alive* interactive DVD
- Student Worksheet: “Volcanoes Vocabulary”



Activity Procedure:

Distribute the Student Worksheet: “Volcanoes Vocabulary” and ask students to complete it by matching each word to its definition. Allow students to use the *Ola Ka Honua: Volcanoes Alive* interactive DVD to find the definitions of vocabulary words.

Answers to Student Worksheet:

1. h
2. c
3. e
4. i
5. a
6. k
7. f
8. b
9. g
10. l
11. j
12. d

Word Search

Directions: Match each word to its definition by writing the letter of the definition on the line beside the appropriate word.

Words

1. _____ shield volcano
2. _____ hotspot
3. _____ composite volcano
4. _____ pāhoehoe
5. _____ a'ā
6. _____ pillow lava
7. _____ tephra
8. _____ ash
9. _____ cinder
10. _____ blocks
11. _____ bombs
12. _____ viscosity

Definitions:

- a. This lava is sticky with flows that move fast enough to rip its outer shell as it forms, creating a jagged, loose surface with razor-sharp edges.
- b. This small light tephra can be carried by the wind all around the world.
- c. A plume of hot magma that migrates toward Earth's surface from one spot.
- d. This is the measure of a fluid's resistance to flow. The higher the _____, the faster the flow.
- e. This volcano has rugged, steep sides and is made up of layers of lava, ash and cinder. This volcano forms at convergent boundaries.
- f. Solid material that has been shot into the air or underwater by an explosive volcano.
- g. Tephra that is larger than ash and usually falls a short distance from the eruption site.
- h. A volcano with a smooth, broad, low shape and gentle sloping sides, that can form at a divergent boundary or a hotspot.
- i. This most fluid type of lava has a smooth, solid surface and has flows that advance slower than most people walk.
- j. This form of tephra is made of hot liquid when it is thrown into the air during an eruption. It cools into large, football-sized, streamlined forms and is usually found close to the eruption site.
- k. Slow-moving lava that has cooled underwater.
- l. These tephra are exploded fragments of solid rock that can be as big as a car, usually found close to the eruption site.