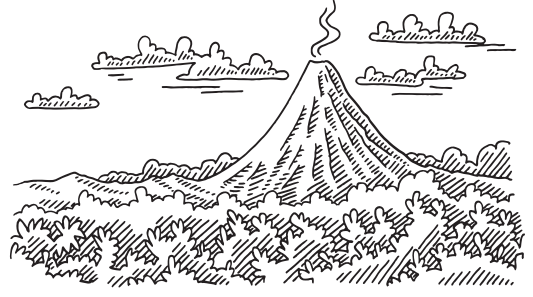


**(Vocabulary: igneous, magma chamber, lava, gases, main vent, pressure, magma, fissures, eruption, crater, volcanoes, ashes, solidifies, cool)**

Hot molten rock and gases escape from the inside of the planet through cracks in the Earth's surface. We call these places \_\_\_\_\_. They can stay dormant for hundreds of years and then suddenly erupt with a spectacular explosion.



The inner part of our planet is filled with hot, molten rock. This is called \_\_\_\_\_. Magma pushes its way between layers of rock and collects under the ground in an area called a \_\_\_\_\_.

The magma finds its way to the surface of the Earth by forming a passageway called the \_\_\_\_\_. Smaller pathways that run between rock layers are called \_\_\_\_\_. Pressure causes the magma to be forced upwards and break through the surface. Once it reaches the surface of the Earth the magma is called \_\_\_\_\_. Hot lava flows out of the volcano and, upon cooling, solidifies into volcanic (\_\_\_\_\_) rock. Repeated eruptions allow the volcano to build into a bigger mountain over time. The opening of the volcano solidifies in quiet periods into a bowl shaped depression called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Sometimes other materials come out of a volcano. Hot \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can form clouds that pour into the sky. Gases that come out of a volcano are toxic as they contain a lot of sulphur. These clouds of ash and dangerous gases can drift around in the Earth's atmosphere for months.

Air that is trapped in the magma creates a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. When this pressure is released suddenly an explosive \_\_\_\_\_ will occur. Frothy, air-filled magma that blasts out of a volcano will \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly. It \_\_\_\_\_ in the air and rains down on the land below as light-weight, hot rocks. Pumice stones are an example of this type of material.

Label the diagram, showing the main parts of a volcano:

