



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing.

Magma	Effusive	Volcanic cone	Bombs	Eruption	Viscosity	Fluid
Lava	Ash	Explosiveness	Explosive	Gases	Magma chamber	Crater
	Volcano		Lapilli		Pyroclasts	Crack
						Blocks
						Vent

Volcanoes

A is any place on the Earth's surface where incandescent material from inside the Earth is ejected. The most well-known volcanoes, like Teide [Spain] or Mount Vesuvius [Italy], are high cone-shaped mountains. Sometimes they are found underwater or they look like a long in the Earth's surface.

a) Why do rocks melt?

Molten rock inside the Earth's surface is called

Magma forms inside the Earth due to high temperature and other factors, such as lower and the presence of water.

In addition to liquid material, magma includes solid material and gases, which play an essential role during an The high temperature and gas content of magma causes it to rise.

b) Volcanic materials

The materials ejected during volcanic eruptions can be classified into:

- They are the first materials to reach the surface. The most abundant gas is water vapour.
- This is molten rock expelled from the crater of a volcano.
- They are solid materials ejected into the air by the violent release of gases. According to their and, pyroclasts are classified into:
 -, when the particles are smaller than 2 mm.
 -, when they measure between 2 and 64 mm.
 -, when they are bigger than 64 mm and have an irregular shape. When blocks are roughly round, they are called **volcanic**

c) The main parts of a volcano

- This is an opening at the top of the volcano where volcanic material is ejected.
- The pile of volcanic material accumulated around the crater that can take different shapes.
- **Main** This is the exiting conduit of magma that connects the magma chamber and the crater.
- This is the reservoir where magma is stored before being ejected. Magma flows from the magma chamber up through the main vent to reach the crater.

d) Types of eruptions

In general, there are two types of eruptions: effusive and explosive. The degree of of eruptions depends on factors such as gas content and lava

- eruptions

They are also known as *Hawaiian eruptions* and are characterised by:

- Magma that comes out at high temperatures and, as a result, is
- Gradual release of gases due to the viscosity of the magma.
- Formation of few pyroclasts and explosions.

- eruptions

Explosive eruptions can present different levels of explosiveness and are named in order of increasing level: *strombolian*, *vulcanian* and *plinian*. They are characterised by:

- viscosity lava that solidifies and blocks exit conduits.
- Accumulation of gases that increase the pressure and cause intense explosions.
- Formation of pyroclasts that are ejected during the explosions.