

Volcano Hazards Vocabulary

Overview:

Learning vocabulary is an essential step in understanding a concept. This lesson will review vocabulary associated with Unit 8: “Volcano Hazards.”

Objectives:

Students will learn essential vocabulary words needed to understand the concepts in the Volcano Hazards unit of the “Ola Ka Honua: Volcanoes Alive” interactive DVD. These terms will include: colored alert levels, silicosis, benches, PUFF, pyroclastic flow, lahar, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), vog, acid rain, carbon dioxide (CO₂), tsunami, and avalanche.

Materials:

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



Activity Procedure:

Distribute the Student Worksheet: “Volcano Hazards Vocabulary.” Ask students to write the correct word from the box next to each definition. Allow students to review the “Ola Ka Honua: Volcanoes Alive” interactive DVD to find the terms and their definitions.

Answers to Student Worksheet:

1. colored alert levels
2. silicosis
3. bench
4. Puff
5. pyroclastic flow
6. lahar
7. SO₂
8. vog
9. acid rain
10. CO₂
11. tsunami
12. avalanche

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Directions: Write the correct word from the box next to each definition.

colored alert levels	lahar	PUFF
pyroclastic flow	tsunami	avalanche
acid rain	CO ₂	vog
silicosis	SO ₂	bench

- _____ These codes let residents know the likelihood of an eruption.
- _____ Bits of glass created when lava bubbles burst in the ocean can damage eyes and become embedded in noses and lungs causing this disease.
- _____ Unstable new land that is created when lava enters the ocean.
- _____ A computer program that tracks where volcanic ash will travel.
- _____ A super-heated cloud of ash, gas, and rock that rides a cushion of air down the slopes of an erupting volcano.
- _____ A mudflow, or slurry of water and rock flowing down the slope of a volcano.
- _____ Poisonous gas released by volcanoes that can penetrate deep into the airway, causing respiratory problems. This gas smells like rotten eggs.
- _____ A haze created when sulfur dioxide reacts chemically with sunlight, oxygen, dust particles and water in the air.
- _____ A rain that damages vegetation and creates high acidity in soils, lakes, and streams. It is created when sulfur dioxide mixes with water vapor.
- _____ A colorless, odorless gas released by volcanoes that is denser than air. Animals and people in areas filled with this gas will suffocate.
- _____ A massive tidal wave that can follow an earthquake or underwater landslide and can engulf communities along the coastline.
- _____ A large mass of snow, ice, earth, or rock that moves swiftly down the side of a volcano or mountain. It can be triggered by a volcanic eruption.