

Name _____

Volcanic Eruptions: Predicting Nature's Fury

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why are volcanic eruptions often difficult to predict accurately?
 - a. Volcanoes are not closely monitored.
 - b. Volcanoes do not emit warning signs.
 - c. Each volcano is unique, and conditions vary.
 - d. Predictions are always based on historical data.

2. What role do seismometers play in monitoring volcanic activity?
 - a. They measure gas emissions from volcanoes.
 - b. They detect ground vibrations caused by magma movement.
 - c. They analyze the composition of lava.
 - d. They track the deformation of the volcano's surface.

3. What are some potential warning signs of an impending volcanic eruption?
 - a. Increased seismic activity, decreased gas emissions, and calm ground deformation.
 - b. Decreased seismic activity, increased gas emissions, and rapid ground deformation.
 - c. Increased seismic activity, increased gas emissions, and rapid ground deformation.
 - d. Decreased seismic activity, decreased gas emissions, and calm ground deformation.

4. Why can false alarms be problematic in the context of volcanic eruption predictions?
 - a. False alarms are always accurate predictions.
 - b. False alarms can erode trust in scientists' warnings.
 - c. False alarms are rare and have no impact.
 - d. False alarms do not affect public safety.

5. What plays a vital role in ensuring the safety of communities near active volcanoes?
 - a. Advanced warning systems
 - b. Monitoring instruments
 - c. Volcano tourism
 - d. Public awareness and preparedness

