



Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Worksheet: Volcanoes

Directions: Read each question carefully. Choose the best answer. Write the letter of your answer.

1. Which statement best describes a volcano?
 - a. A flat area formed by moving plates.
 - b. A crack found only under the ocean.
 - c. A natural feature where magma reaches the surface.
 - d. A mountain made only of solid rock.
2. The word *volcano* comes from the name of _____.
 - a. A Greek scientist.
 - b. A Roman god of fire.
 - c. A famous mountain.
 - d. A type of eruption.
3. What is magma?
 - a. Melted rock beneath the Earth's surface.
 - b. Melted rock found on the surface.
 - c. Solid rock in the Earth's crust.
 - d. Gas released during eruptions.
4. What is magma called after it reaches the Earth's surface?
 - a. Ash.
 - b. Rock.
 - c. Magma.
 - d. Lava.
5. Which layer of the Earth is cool and solid?
 - a. The mantle layer.
 - b. The inner core.
 - c. The crust layer.
 - d. The magma chamber.
6. Volcanoes form when magma _____.
 - a. Freezes beneath the crust.
 - b. Rises from beneath the crust.
 - c. Moves sideways in the mantle.
 - d. Hardens deep underground.
7. Which plate movement can allow magma to rise upward?
 - a. Plates pulling apart.
 - b. Plates locking together.
 - c. Plates stopping movement.
 - d. Plates becoming thinner.
8. When tectonic plates push together, volcanoes can form because _____.
 - a. Pressure under the crust decreases.
 - b. Lava cools very quickly.
 - c. Parts of the crust melt into magma.
 - d. Magma moves away from the surface.
9. What happens when pressure beneath the crust becomes very strong?
 - a. Magma sinks deeper underground.
 - b. Magma breaks through the crust.
 - c. Lava flows sideways only.
 - d. The mantle becomes solid rock.
10. What is a hotspot?
 - a. A crack between tectonic plates.
 - b. A cold region in the mantle.
 - c. A place where hot magma rises deep inside Earth.
 - d. A volcano that has stopped erupting.
11. Hotspot volcanoes can form _____.
 - a. Only at plate boundaries.
 - b. Only along mountain ranges.
 - c. Far away from plate boundaries.
 - d. Only under the ocean floor.
12. Why do hotspot volcanoes form in a chain?
 - a. The hotspot moves under the crust.
 - b. The volcanoes erupt at the same time.
 - c. Lava flows in one direction only.
 - d. The plate moves over a fixed hotspot.

13. Which volcano type is small and steep-sided?
- a. Shield volcano.
 - b. Composite volcano.
 - c. Cinder cone volcano.
 - d. Lava dome volcano.
14. Cinder cone volcanoes are mainly made of ____.
- a. Thick lava and magma chambers.
 - b. Loose rocks, ash, and debris.
 - c. Solid granite rock layers.
 - d. Water and volcanic gases.
15. Which volcano type is very wide and has gentle slopes?
- a. Cinder cone volcano.
 - b. Composite volcano.
 - c. Lava dome volcano.
 - d. Shield volcano.
16. Shield volcanoes form because the lava is ____.
- a. Thick and sticky.
 - b. Full of trapped gas.
 - c. Very runny and flows far.
 - d. Cool and hard quickly.
17. Composite volcanoes are formed from ____.
- a. A single lava eruption.
 - b. Only lava flows.
 - c. Many layers built over time.
 - d. Only ash and rock debris.
18. Which volcano type can grow very large and be very dangerous?
- a. Shield volcano.
 - b. Composite volcano.
 - c. Cinder cone volcano.
 - d. Lava tube volcano.
19. What is a fissure vent?
- a. A rounded pile of thick lava.
 - b. A tunnel formed by flowing lava.
 - c. A long crack where lava comes out.
 - d. A deep chamber holding magma.
20. Lava domes are formed when ____.
- a. Runny lava flows over long distances.
 - b. Thick lava piles up near the opening.
 - c. Explosive eruptions release ash.
 - d. Plates pull away from each other.
21. A volcano forms far from any plate boundary and creates a line of volcanoes. Which process best explains this?
- a. Subduction of tectonic plates.
 - b. Collision of continental plates.
 - c. Hotspot activity beneath the plate.
 - d. Sea-floor spreading under oceans.
22. A volcano has gentle slopes and covers a very wide area. Which type is it most likely to be?
- a. Cinder cone volcano.
 - b. Composite volcano.
 - c. Lava dome volcano.
 - d. Shield volcano.
23. A volcano formed from alternating layers of lava and ash. What type of volcano is this?
- a. Shield volcano.
 - b. Composite volcano.
 - c. Cinder cone volcano.
 - d. Fissure vent volcano.
24. Why are shield volcanoes usually less dangerous than composite volcanoes?
- a. Their magma cools deep underground.
 - b. Their lava flows gently over time.
 - c. Their eruptions happen only once.
 - d. Their volcanoes release no gas.
25. A volcano forms when magma contains a lot of gas and breaks into small pieces. Which type is most likely formed?
- a. Shield volcano.
 - b. Lava tube volcano.
 - c. Cinder cone volcano.
 - d. Lava dome volcano.
26. Why does lava harden after an eruption?
- a. Pressure under the crust increases.
 - b. Lava reaches cooler temperatures.
 - c. Magma rises faster underground.
 - d. Gas pressure becomes stronger.
27. Which situation best shows how volcanoes can build land?
- a. Lava cools and forms new rock.
 - b. Ash blocks sunlight in the sky.
 - c. Pressure melts the crust below.
 - d. Plates slide past each other.
28. A volcano has not erupted for a long time but may erupt again. How is it classified?
- a. Active volcano.
 - b. Extinct volcano.
 - c. Dormant volcano.
 - d. Hotspot volcano.

29. Why do scientists continue to study volcanoes?

- a. Volcanoes no longer erupt today.
- b. Volcanoes form only under oceans.
- c. Volcanoes can still be dangerous.
- d. Volcanoes always create new land.

30. Which statement best explains why volcanoes matter?

- a. They stop plate movement completely.
- b. They show Earth is always changing.
- c. They prevent earthquakes from happening.
- d. They cool the Earth's mantle.