



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.

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.