



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?
- Shield volcano.
  - Composite volcano.
  - Cinder cone volcano.
  - Lava dome volcano.
14. Cinder cone volcanoes are mainly made of \_\_\_\_.
- Thick lava and magma chambers.
  - Loose rocks, ash, and debris.
  - Solid granite rock layers.
  - Water and volcanic gases.
15. Which volcano type is very wide and has gentle slopes?
- Cinder cone volcano.
  - Composite volcano.
  - Lava dome volcano.
  - Shield volcano.
16. Shield volcanoes form because the lava is \_\_\_\_.
- Thick and sticky.
  - Full of trapped gas.
  - Very runny and flows far.
  - Cool and hard quickly.
17. Composite volcanoes are formed from \_\_\_\_.
- A single lava eruption.
  - Only lava flows.
  - Many layers built over time.
  - Only ash and rock debris.
18. Which volcano type can grow very large and be very dangerous?
- Shield volcano.
  - Composite volcano.
  - Cinder cone volcano.
  - Lava tube volcano.
19. What is a fissure vent?
- A rounded pile of thick lava.
  - A tunnel formed by flowing lava.
  - A long crack where lava comes out.
  - A deep chamber holding magma.
20. Lava domes are formed when \_\_\_\_.
- Runny lava flows over long distances.
  - Thick lava piles up near the opening.
  - Explosive eruptions release ash.
  - 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?
- Subduction of tectonic plates.
  - Collision of continental plates.
  - Hotspot activity beneath the plate.
  - 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?
- Cinder cone volcano.
  - Composite volcano.
  - Lava dome volcano.
  - Shield volcano.
23. A volcano formed from alternating layers of lava and ash. What type of volcano is this?
- Shield volcano.
  - Composite volcano.
  - Cinder cone volcano.
  - Fissure vent volcano.
24. Why are shield volcanoes usually less dangerous than composite volcanoes?
- Their magma cools deep underground.
  - Their lava flows gently over time.
  - Their eruptions happen only once.
  - 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?
- Shield volcano.
  - Lava tube volcano.
  - Cinder cone volcano.
  - Lava dome volcano.
26. Why does lava harden after an eruption?
- Pressure under the crust increases.
  - Lava reaches cooler temperatures.
  - Magma rises faster underground.
  - Gas pressure becomes stronger.
27. Which situation best shows how volcanoes can build land?
- Lava cools and forms new rock.
  - Ash blocks sunlight in the sky.
  - Pressure melts the crust below.
  - Plates slide past each other.
28. A volcano has not erupted for a long time but may erupt again. How is it classified?
- Active volcano.
  - Extinct volcano.
  - Dormant volcano.
  - 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.