



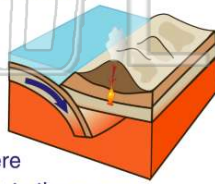
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 The Hawaiian Islands are an example of volcanoes that form in the middle of a tectonic plate. Even though there is **no crack** in the oceanic crust, magma has worked its way through the crust and onto the surface. These so-called **hot spots** are created by a phenomenon geologists call _____.

- A subduction zones
- B mantle plumes
- C mid-ocean ridges
- D black smokers

3 Why are volcanoes so often found at **tectonic boundaries**?

- A this is where magma can more easily move through the crust
- B the liquid outer core is closer to the surface here
- C ocean water can seep into the magma
- D



2 The **Ring of Fire** is a series of volcanoes that indicates tectonic plate boundaries and contains about 75% of the world's active volcanoes.

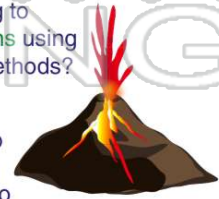
The Ring of Fire surrounds which ocean?

- A Atlantic
- B Pacific
- C Indian
- D Arctic



4 Geologists are beginning to **predict volcanic eruptions** using which of the following methods?

- A studying the gases released by a volcano
- B studying earthquakes produced by a volcano
- C
- D



5



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7

- A A geyser is a hot spring under pressure.
- B A hot spring is a geyser under pressure.
- C A geyser is cold, a hot spring is hot.
- D A hot spring shoots out of the ground, a geyser does not.

- A solar energy
- B nuclear energy
- C geothermal energy
- D hydroelectric energy



9

Geothermal energy is _____.

- A available practically everywhere there is continental crust
- B available only in limited areas where magma chambers are near the surface
- C plentiful and inexpensive
- D only a theoretical source of energy

10

Once a volcano becomes **dormant** (that is, inactive), it will **never erupt again**.

Is this true or false and why?

- A true; it has erupted all of the magma it will ever have
- B true; once a crater is plugged, it can't be unplugged
- C false; a magma chamber could later force new magma through the volcano's vent
- D false; active volcanoes never become dormant





ANSWER KEY

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(b)

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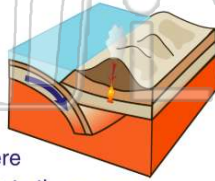
- A Atlantic
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(b)

Why are volcanoes so often found at **tectonic boundaries**?

- A this is where magma can more easily move through the crust
- B the liquid outer core is closer to the surface here
- C ocean water can seep into the magma
- D tectonic boundaries are the thickest parts



(a)

Geologists are beginning to **predict volcanic eruptions** using which of the following methods?

- A studying the gases released by a volcano
- B studying earthquakes produced by a volcano
- C using satellites to measure changes in a volcano's temperature



(d)



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(c)