



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 C mid-ocean ridges
B mantle plumes D black smokers

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

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

A this is where magma

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



PREVIEW

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7 heated by a magma chamber that is very close to the surface of the crust. **What is the difference between a hot spring and a geyser?**

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.

captured and used as a **source of energy**. **This type of energy is called _____.**

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



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