

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

A **sentence** expresses a complete thought. A sentence has a subject and a predicate.

A **fragment** is an incomplete thought. A fragment is missing either the subject or the main verb.

Write **S** for sentence or **F** for fragment.

- _____ 1. Earth's outer crust is not one solid piece.
- _____ 2. A series of aftershocks.
- _____ 3. A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust allowing molten rock and gasses to escape.
- _____ 4. The place where an earthquake begins is called its *focus*.
- _____ 5. Preceded by minor tremors.
- _____ 6. A fountain of fiery lava.
- _____ 7. An opening in the earth's crust.
- _____ 8. The ash from volcanoes helps fertilize the soil.
- _____ 9. Down a mountainside.
- _____ 10. Small earthquakes can be set off by volcanic eruptions and landslides.
- _____ 11. Powerful ash eruptions can change Earth's weather.
- _____ 12. Most earthquakes take place.
- _____ 13. A hot cloud of gas, ash, and pumice.
- _____ 14. Molten rock below the surface of the Earth that rises in volcanic vents is known as *magma*.
- _____ 15. Sometimes with devastating effects.
- _____ 15. After thousands of years.
- _____ 17. A seismologist is a scientist who studies earthquakes.
- _____ 18. When magma erupts from a volcano it is called *lava*.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

A **sentence** expresses a complete thought. A sentence has a subject and a predicate.
A **fragment** is an incomplete thought. A fragment is missing either the subject or the main verb.

Write **S** for sentence or **F** for fragment.

- S 1. Earth's outer crust is not one solid piece.
- F 2. A series of aftershocks.
- S 3. A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust allowing molten rock and gasses to escape.
- S 4. The place where an earthquake begins is called its *focus*.
- F 5. Preceded by minor tremors.
- F 6. A fountain of fiery lava.
- F 7. An opening in the earth's crust.
- S 8. The ash from volcanoes helps fertilize the soil.
- F 9. Down a mountainside.
- S 10. Small earthquakes can be set off by volcanic eruptions and landslides.
- S 11. Powerful ash eruptions can change Earth's weather.
- F 12. Most earthquakes take place.
- F 13. A hot cloud of gas, ash, and pumice.
- S 14. Molten rock below the surface of the Earth that rises in volcanic vents is known as *magma*.
- F 15. Sometimes with devastating effects.
- F 15. After thousands of years.
- S 17. A seismologist is a scientist who studies earthquakes.
- S 18. When magma erupts from a volcano it is called *lava*.