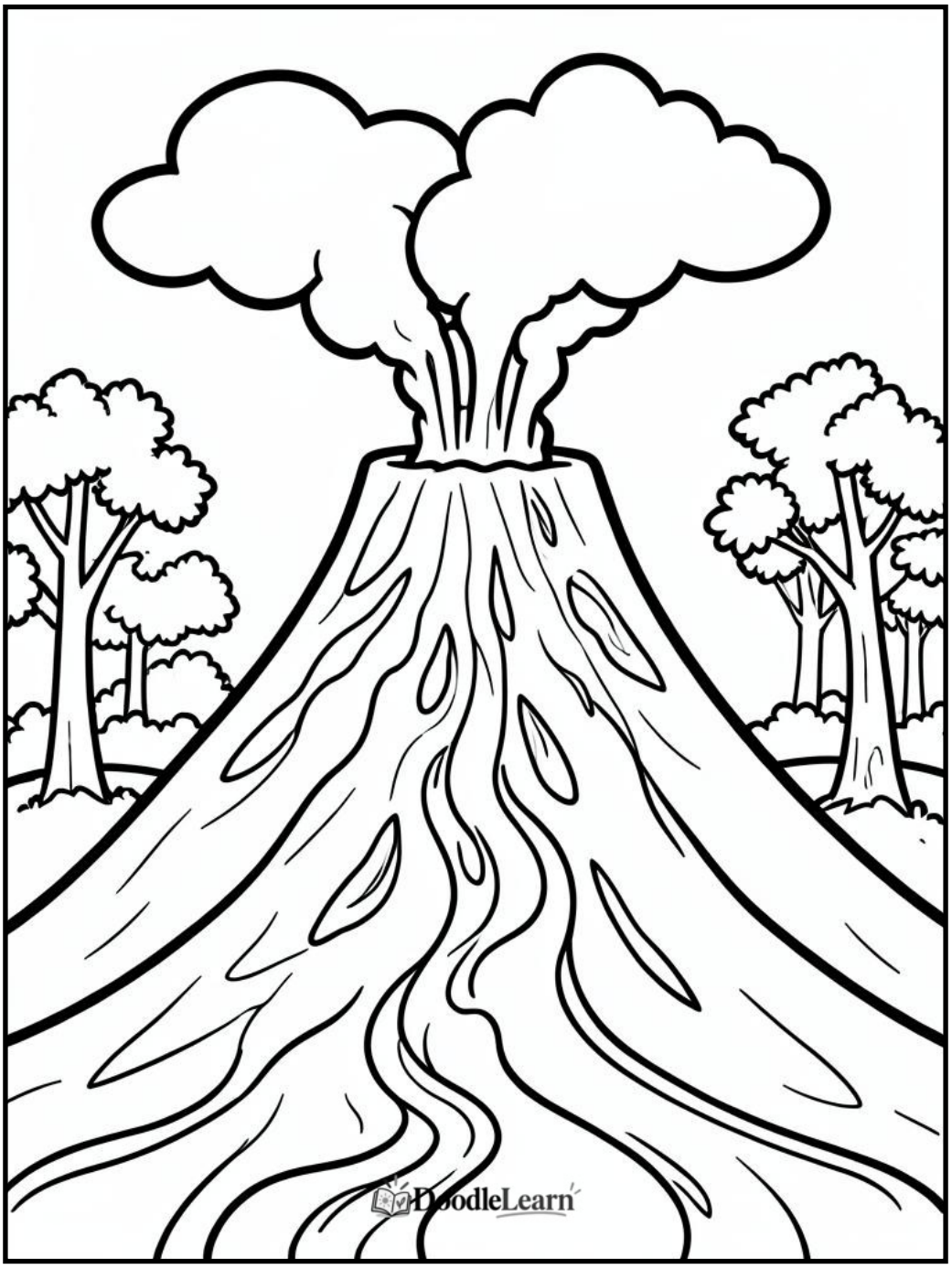
Volcanoes

Learning Pack · Color It. Learn It. Explore It.

Ages 6–10 · Grades 1–4 (approximate) · Earth Science · 30–75 minutes

Name: _____



Inside: facts · vocabulary · label the volcano · eruption order · quiz · answer key · notes

What you will learn

Learning objectives

- ☐ Explain in simple words what a volcano is.
- ☐ Tell the difference between magma and lava.
- ☐ Name and label six parts of a volcano.
- ☐ Put the steps of an eruption in the right order.
- ☐ Use new volcano words correctly in a sentence.

Three volcano facts

Fact 1: Magma or lava?

Melted rock is called magma while it is underground. When it comes out of a volcano, it is called lava.

Fact 2: Very, very hot

Fresh lava can be hotter than 1,000 °C (about 1,800 °F). That is many times hotter than a kitchen oven.

Fact 3: The biggest one

Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the world's largest active volcano by volume. Much of it is hidden under the ocean.

Sources (U.S. Geological Survey, checked October 2026)

Fact 1: usgs.gov/faqs/what-difference-between-magma-and-lava
Fact 2: usgs.gov/faqs/how-hot-a-hawaiian-volcano (Kilauea lava erupts at about 1,170 °C / 2,140 °F)
Fact 3: usgs.gov/volcanoes/mauna-loa/science/geology-and-history-mauna-loa (volume at least 75,000 km³)

Volcano vocabulary

Volcano	An opening in Earth's crust where melted rock, ash and gas come out.
Magma	Melted rock that is still underground.
Lava	Melted rock that has come out onto the surface.
Magma chamber	A big pool of magma deep under a volcano.
Conduit	The pipe-like passage that magma travels up through inside the volcano.
Vent	The opening at the surface where lava, ash and gas come out.
Crater	The bowl-shaped hole at the top of a volcano.
Ash	Tiny bits of rock and glass blown into the sky.
Erupt	When a volcano pushes out lava, ash and gas.
Volcanologist	A scientist who studies volcanoes.

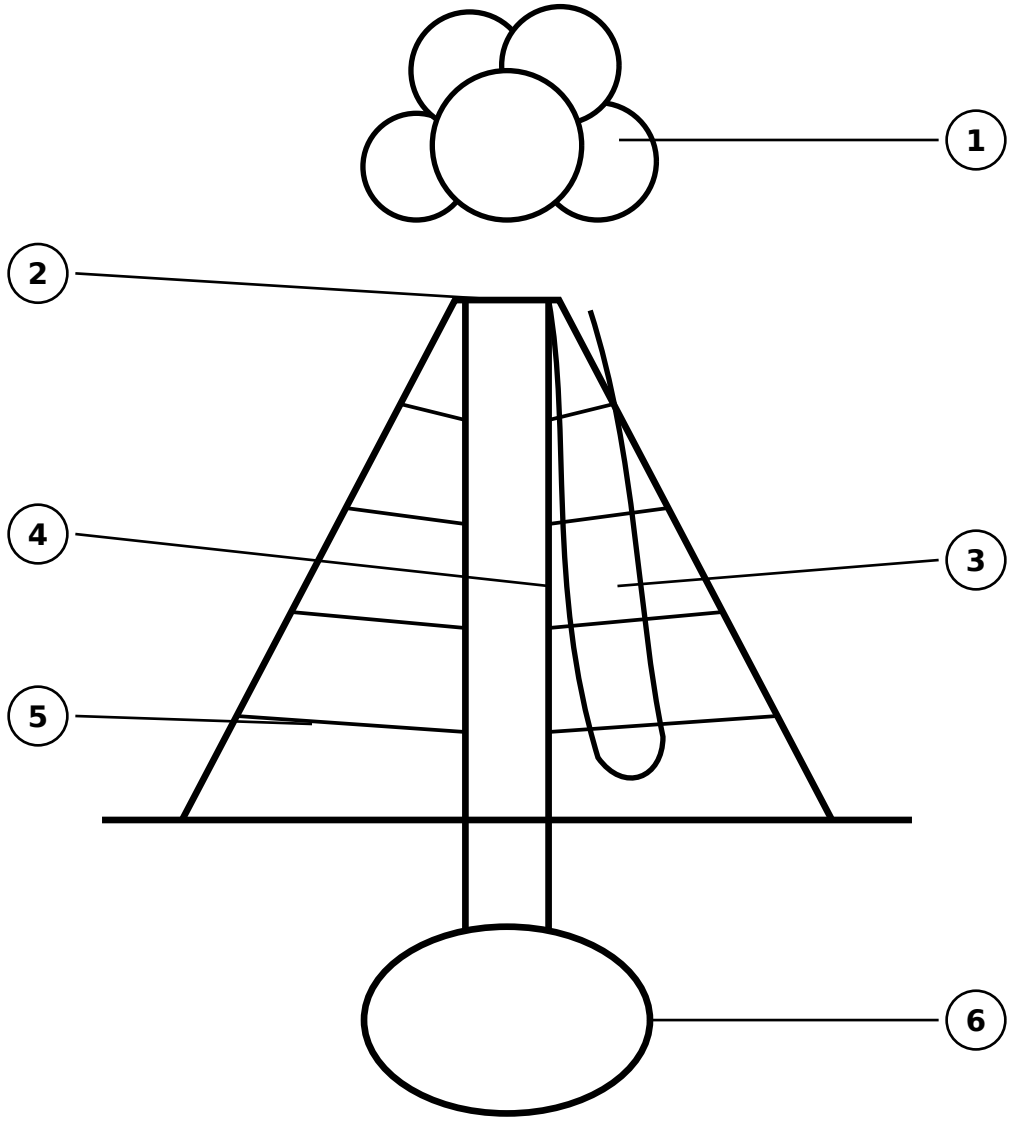
Your turn: write a sentence using two of the words above.

Label the volcano

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the word bank. Write each word on the line with the matching number.

crater · conduit · magma chamber · lava · ash cloud · rock layers



1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

Put the eruption in order

Name: _____ Date: _____

These steps are mixed up. Write 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the boxes to show one simplified example of how an eruption can happen. Real volcanoes can erupt in different ways. Then draw step 5 in the big box.

☐ Lava flows down the sides and slowly cools into new rock.

☐ Deep underground, heat melts rock into magma.

☐ Gas bubbles in the magma make the pressure grow and grow.

☐ The magma rises and collects in the magma chamber.

☐ Magma pushes up the conduit and bursts out of the vent as lava.

Draw what happens at the very end:

Volcano quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is melted rock called when it is still underground?

- ◯ a) Lava
- ◯ b) Magma
- ◯ c) Ash

2. What is the bowl-shaped hole at the top of a volcano called?

- ◯ a) Crater
- ◯ b) Chamber
- ◯ c) Cloud

3. What makes pressure build up before an eruption?

- ◯ a) Wind blowing on the volcano
- ◯ b) Gas bubbles in the magma
- ◯ c) Rain on the crater

4. What is a scientist who studies volcanoes called?

- ◯ a) Volcanologist
- ◯ b) Astronaut
- ◯ c) Botanist

5. Which is the largest active volcano on Earth by volume?

- ◯ a) Mount Fuji
- ◯ b) Mount Everest
- ◯ c) Mauna Loa

Bonus: Why do farmers sometimes live near volcanoes?

_____

_____

Answer key

Label the volcano

1. ash cloud
2. crater
3. lava
4. conduit
5. rock layers
6. magma chamber

Put the eruption in order

5 Lava flows down the sides and slowly cools into new rock.

1 Deep underground, heat melts rock into magma.

3 Gas bubbles in the magma make the pressure grow and grow.

2 The magma rises and collects in the magma chamber.

4 Magma pushes up the conduit and bursts out of the vent as lava.

Volcano quiz

1. b) Magma
2. a) Crater
3. b) Gas bubbles in the magma
4. a) Volcanologist
5. c) Mauna Loa

Bonus (sample answer): Volcanic ash and rock break down into very rich soil, which helps crops grow well.

Teacher and parent notes

Who it is for

Ages 6–10 (about grades 1–4). Younger children can do the coloring and vocabulary pages with help reading.

Time

30–75 minutes, depending on the activities selected. Use one or two pages for a short 30-minute lesson, or the full pack across two lessons.

Materials

Pencils, crayons or colored pencils. Print single-sided at 100% scale (no 'fit to page').

Suggested order

1) Read the facts aloud (10 min). 2) Vocabulary page (10–15 min). 3) Label the volcano (10 min). 4) Eruption sequencing and drawing (15 min). 5) Quiz (10 min). 6) Color a sheet from the free Volcano collection as a reward (10+ min).

Discussion questions

Where does magma come from? Why might people live near a volcano even though it can be dangerous? How do scientists keep people safe?

Differentiation

Support: read words aloud and let children point to labels. Extension: ask children to research one real volcano and share three facts.

Safety note

Talk about volcanoes calmly. Remind children that scientists watch active volcanoes closely and warn people early.

Matching coloring pages

doodlelearn.com/coloring-pages/natural-disasters/volcano