The Ring of Fire refers (1) __________ to a gigantic chain of volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean. It stretches (2) ____________ New Zealand to Asia and across the ocean to Alaska. From there, it continues along the western coast of North and South America down to the southern tip of Chile. The Ring of Fire is based on the fact that continents do (3) ____________ stay in the same position and float around the surface of the earth.

According to plate tectonics, the earth's surface (4) ____________ of a number of enormous plates or sections of rock, (5) ____________ are about 80 km thick. These plates move (6) ____________ speeds of up to a 10 cm (7) ____________ year. In the middle of the Pacific Ocean hot liquid rock, called magma, flows from the (8) ____________ part of the earth up to the ocean floor. This new material pushes older material away and causes plates to move.

As plates move away from and (9) ____________ each other they collide. In some cases, one plate may move under another plate and lead to a process (10) ____________ subduction. This is the cause of frequent earthquakes at the boundaries of plates. (11) ____________ addition, the bottom plate melts (12) ____________ to extreme temperatures and the magma created in such a process can move through vents to the Earth's (13) ____________ and produce volcanic activity.
The Ring of Fire refers (1) to a gigantic chain of volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean. It stretches (2) from New Zealand to Asia and across the ocean to Alaska. From there, it continues along the western coast of North and South America down to the southern tip of Chile. The Ring of Fire is based on the fact that continents do (3) not stay in the same position and float around the surface of the earth.

According to plate tectonics, the earth's surface (4) consists/comprises of a number of enormous plates or sections of rock, (5) which/that are about 80 km thick. These plates move (6) at speeds of up to a 10 cm (7) per/each/every/a year. In the middle of the Pacific Ocean hot liquid rock, called magma, flows from the (8) inner/central/innermost/middle/interior/part of the earth up to the ocean floor. This new material pushes older material away and causes plates to move.

As plates move away from and (9) towards/to each other they collide. In some cases, one plate may move under another plate and lead to a process (10) called subduction. This is the cause of frequent earthquakes at the boundaries of plates. (11) In addition, the bottom plate melts (12) due to extreme temperatures and the magma created in such a process can move through vents to the Earth's (13) surface and produce volcanic activity.