

Chapter 5

1. A lava flow with a rubbly surface. A. strato volcanoes\
2. depends primarily on chemical composition, for silica in lava tends to bond together into large molecules that can't move easily. B. aerosol
3. within the flow the largest of these may be tens of meters in diameter. C. lahar
4. but within minutes the pressure of the lava squeezing into the pillow breaks the rind, and a new blob of lava. D. cinder volcanoes
5. lava that is so viscous has it breaks in boulder like blocks as it moves; typically, such lavas are andesitic or rhyolitic. E. eruptive style
6. short and bulbous flows rarely more than 1 to 2 km long. F. extinct volcano
7. lava freezes while still in the vent and then pushes upward as a column. G. lava tube
8. both for a molten, moving layer of lava and for the solid layer of rock that forms when the lava freezes. H. fissure
9. A lava flow with a surface texture of smooth, glassy, and rope like ridges. I. lava fountains
10. A type of fracturing that yields roughly hexagonal columns of basalt; columnar joints form when a dike, sill, or lava flow cools. J. vesicles
11. volcano that has erupted within the past few centuries and will likely erupt again. K. ash
12. volcano that has not erupted for hundred to thousands of years but does have the potential to erupt again in the future. L. cinder cones
13. volcano that was active in the past but has now shut off entirely and will not erupt in the future. M. a'a
14. tiny solid particles or liquid droplets that remain suspended in the atmosphere for a long time. N. spire
15. A mixture of water and pyroclastic debris that moves downslope like wet concrete. O. lava dome
16. these can reach speeds of 50 km/hour and may travel for tens of kilometers. P. crater
17. open holes in igneous rock formed by the preservation of bubbles in magma as the magma cools into solid rocks. Q. caldera

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| 18. A space below ground filled with magma. | R. volcanic debris flow |
| 19. A conduit in a magma chamber in the shape of a long crack through which magma rises and erupts at the surface. | S. pillow lava |
| 20. A circular depression at the top of a volcanic mound. | T. magma chamber |
| 21. A large circular depression with steep walls and an eruption as the center of the volcano collapses into the drained magma chamber below. | U. pahoehoe |
| 22. are broad, gentle domes whose shape resembles a soldier's shield lying on the ground. | V. columnar jointing |
| 23. A large cone shaped subaerial volcano consisting of alternating layers of lava and tephra. | W. viscosity |
| 24. The character of a particular volcanic eruption geologists name styles based on typical. | X. active volcano |
| 25. with particles less than 2mm in diameter made from glass shards formed either when frothy lava explosively breaks up during an eruption. | Y. blocky lava |
| 26. clothes of lava rain down onto the volcano from the foundation. | Z. lava flow |