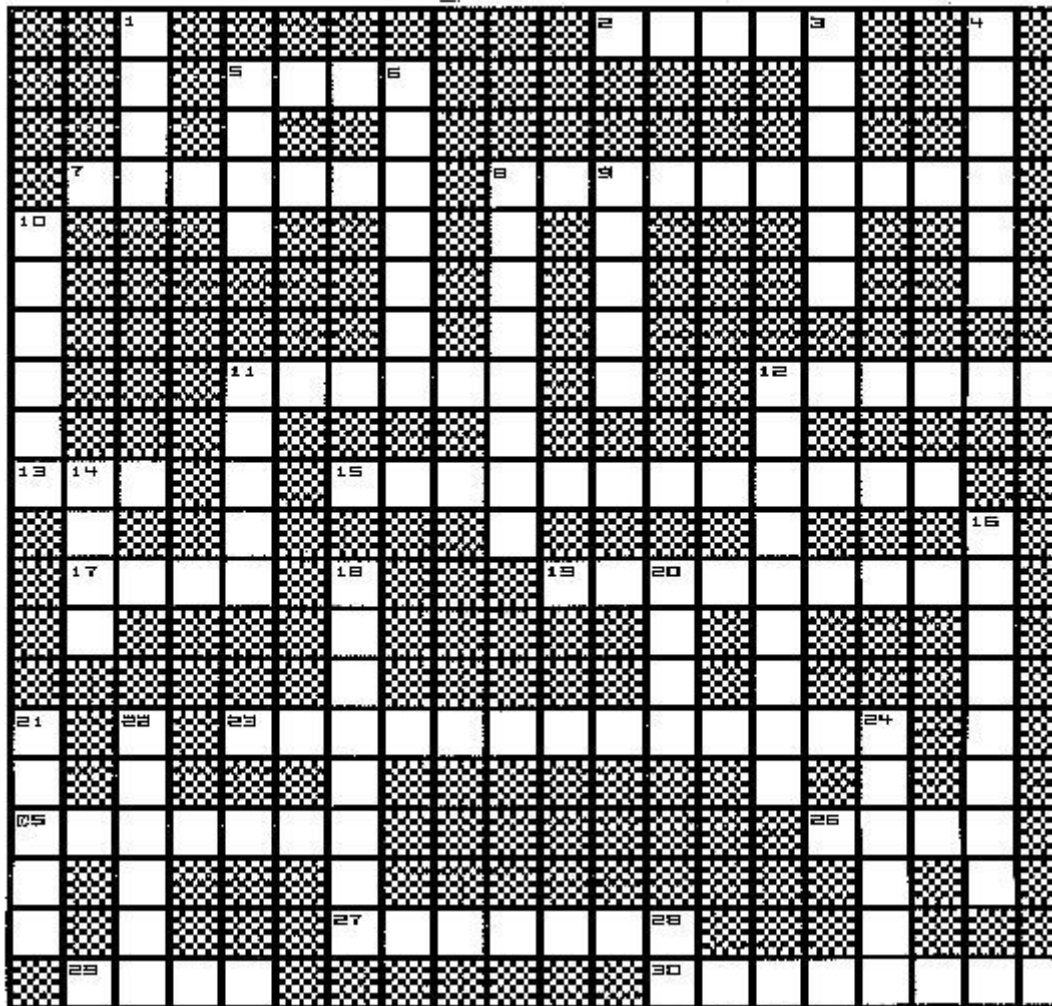


VOLCANOES.5

Name: _____
Due Date: _____

EAS-100-51: EARTH SCIENCE HOMEWORK No. 5



ACROSS CLUES

- 2. An igneous rock rich in the elements magnesium and iron (also called "*ferromagnesian*").
- 5. A narrow, igneous intrusion that characteristically cuts across bedding planes and older rocks.
- 7. Classification for a volcano that has erupted during the past, but has not been recently active.
- 8. Generalized class of the ultramafic igneous rocks typical of the earth's mantle.
- 11. The layer or zone of the lithosphere between the crust and the outer core.
- 12. The most common type of volcanic rock.
- 13. Fine and micro-fine volcanic particulates.
- 15. Generalized term for aerially ejected volcanic debris.
- 17. Magma which reaches the earth's surface, thereby losing volatile (gas) components.
- 19. Lense-shaped igneous intrusion that commonly penetrates between bedding planes of older rock.
- 23. A very hot cloud of incandescent volcanic ash that often moves down slope at great speed (2 words).
- 25. A relatively stationary plume of hot mantle rock that produces volcanic chains such as Hawaii.
- 26. Generalized term for a volcanic conduit located at the earth's surface.
- 27. The collapsed crater of an extinct volcano.
- 29. The driving force for volcanism is the flow of the earth's internal - - - -.
- 30. A volcanic rock produced by the mixture of felsic and mafic rocks at a convergent plate boundary.

DOWN CLUES

- 1. A zone inside the earth showing a change in the speed of seismic waves, due to change in rock types.
- 3. A bowl-shaped topographic depression; may be an erosional remnant of an extinct volcano.
- 4. Typical shape of a basalt volcano, produced by the relatively fluid lava.
- 5. Typical shape of volcanoes of felsic or andesitic composition.
- 6. A volcano that is unlikely to erupt again, evidenced by erosion of its structure.
- 8. Braided, rope-shaped lava characteristic of basalt volcanoes (*a Hawaiian word*).
- 9. The type of volcanic feature produced by undersea volcanism at divergent plate boundaries.
- 10. The abundance of this mineral in lava usually produces violent, explosive volcanic eruptions.
- 11. Molten rock that originates from the earth's mantle, rising upwards due to lower density.
- 12. A very large body of igneous rock located deep underground (sometimes called a pluton).
- 14. A type of igneous intrusion that cuts horizontally through older rock.
- 16. Felsic volcanic rock that has the same general mineral content as a granite.
- 18. Description of a steam explosion of a volcanic cone, caused by seawater mixing with lava.
- 20. The shape of a volcano composed largely of cinders.
- 21. A flow or avalanche of boiling mud, caused by the melting of snow by the eruption of hot volcanic ash.
- 22. Classification of any volcano that has erupted within the human historical record.
- **24. A volatile gas such as hydrogen sulfide is easily detected because it _ _ _**
_ _ _ •
- 28. Blocky, jagged, clinkery lava (*Hawaiian word*).

Copyright © 1989 by William K. Tong