Name: _____ Date: _____

Geology test #1 pt.3

1. Disrupted pattern is older than the cause of disruption.

2. Naturally occurring, inorganic, crystalline solid, which is physically chemically destinctive

3. strongly bonded silicate ion, 4 O atoms around 1 Si atom

4. When magma cools and solidifies

5. Molten/liquid rock

6. Magma solidifies at the earth's surface (Lava, Basalt)

7. Magma solidifies underground (granite)

8. grain size, shape, and arrangement of grains

9. Fine-grained (can't see crystals)

10. Coarse- grained (Can see crystals)

11. Contains no crystals at all, and is formed by extremely rapid cooling

12. Trapped gas bubbles

13. Contain abundant dark colored ferrogmanesion minerals (silica poor)

14. dominated by lava flows from a crater or fissure

15. Can produce rapidly cooled fragments called Pyroclasts

16. Very fluid, low viscosity, large in volume, extensive lava plateaus

17. contraction as basaltic lava solidifies then continues to cool (Giants Causeway, Ireland)

18. Mixture of gas and pyroclastic debris

19. Broad, gently sloping, composed of solidified lava flows, low viscosity, lava spreads wide and thin.

20. Small, steeply sloping, pile of loose pyroclastic fragments ejected from vent. Geologically young

21. Basin-like depression over the vent at the summit of the volcano

A. Pillow lava

B. Pyroclastic flow

C. Shield Volcanoes

D. Glassy

E. Cinder cone volcano

F. Mafic rocks

G. Aa lava

H. Caldera

I. Intrusive igneous rocks

J. Crater

K. Explosive eruptions

L. Extrusive Igneous Rocks

M. Texture

N. Columnar Jointing

O. Pyroclast

P. Aphanitic

Q. Vesicular/Frothy

R. Flood basalt

S. Igneous rocks

T. Cross cutting relationship

U. Magma

22. Ropy, billowy

23. Jagged, rubbly surface

24. Volcanic depression much larger than the original crater, having a diameter of at least 1km

25. Pahoehoe type lava, flowing into water

26. Rapidly cooled rock fragments, blasted apart by explosive eruptions

V. Phaneritic

W. Pahoehoe lava

X. Mineral

Y. Silicon-oxygen tetrahedron

Z. Effusive eruptions