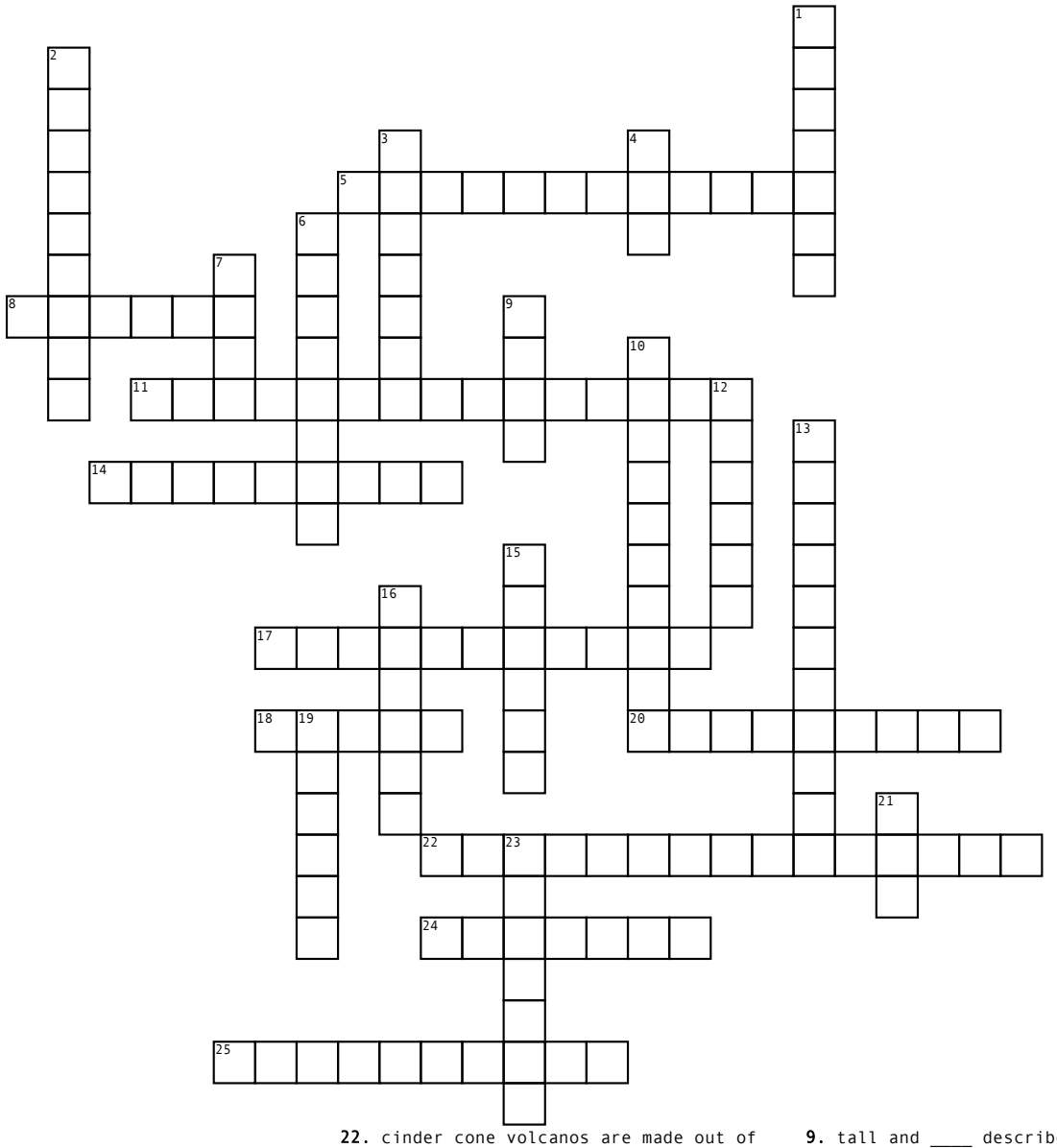
volcanos



Across

5. thin / runny with low viscosity and silica content describes a _____ eruption.

8. _____ is a molten material found in magma that formed from the elements of oxygen and silicone.

11. most volcanos form along _____.

14. _____ volcanos form from alternating layers of quiet reruptions (lava) and explosive eruptions (bombs cinders ash).

17. the explusion of ash cinders and bombs during an explosive volcanic eruption is how _____ material forms.

18. _____ is the molten material benethe earths surface.

20. quit and has a stream of lava that flows onto land describes a _____ eruption.

22. cinder cone volcanos are made out of _____.

24. an ____ volcano is a volcano that is no longer active and most likely wont erupt in the future

25. _____ is a steep cone shaped hill or small mountain.

Down

1. a composite volcano erupts then the roof collapses then it forms a _____.

2. _____ is a liquids resistance to flow.

3. a _____ is a weak spot in earths crust where magma has come to the surface.

4. ____ and wide describes a shield volcano.

6. a _____ in pressure will raise the melting point of materials.

7. ____ is liquid magma that has reached earths surface.

9. tall and ____ describes the look of a composite volcano.

10. _____ is a ring of volcanos that form around the pacific ocean.

12. a _____ volcano is made of thin lava.

13. _____ have a repeated non explosive / quiet eruption.

15. a _____ is a bowl shaped area that forms around a volcanos central opening.

16. _____ is a volcano that is not currently active but may become active in the future.

19. _____ means the volcano is erupting or may erupt in the near future.

21. magma forms in the mantle because of _____ pressure and high temps.

23. a _____ is an area where material from the mantle rises and melts forming magma.