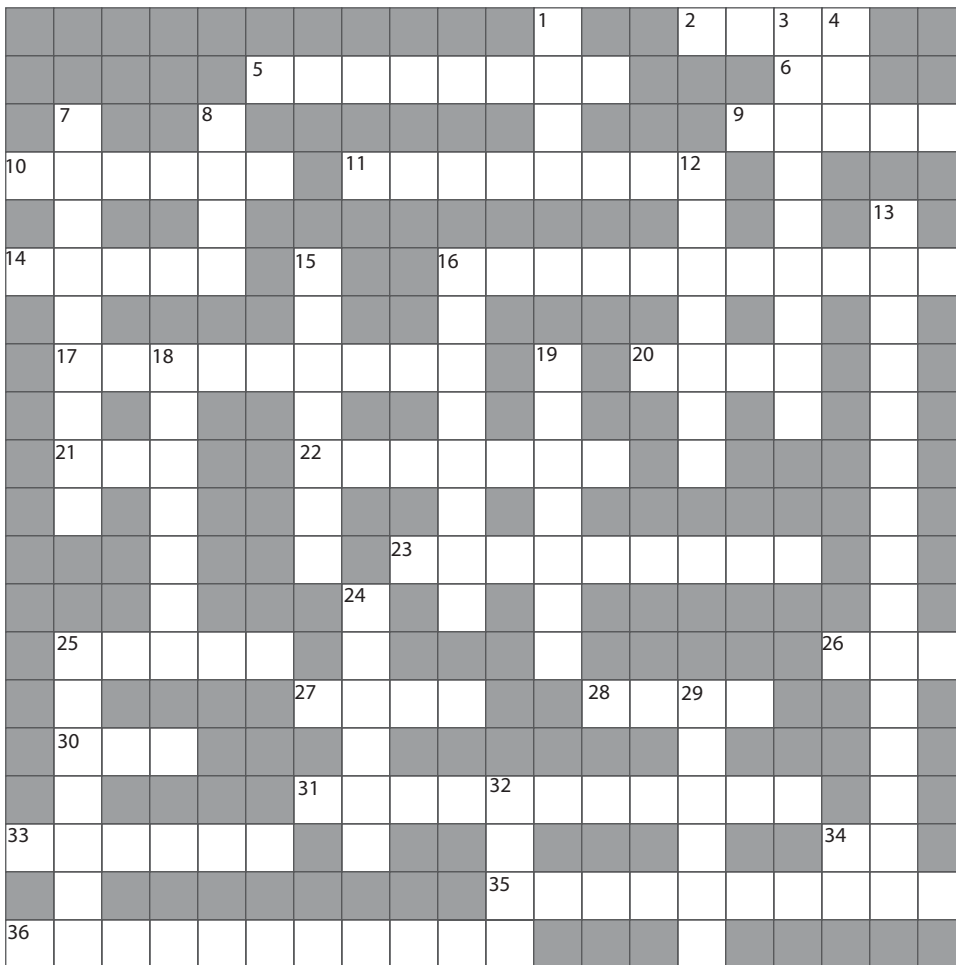


Volcanoes



Across

2. Oozes from a volcano.
5. Magma with high silica content.
6. Water vapor ___ a gas.
9. Fine particles of lava.
10. Basaltic lava with sharp edges.
11. Lava with low silica content.
14. Shield volcanoes have a broad _____.
16. "Fire fragment"
17. Pluton from a small magma chamber.
20. A conduit that connects a magma chamber to a crater.
21. Humans have ___ toes.
22. Nueé _____
23. Composed of lava flows and pyroclastics.
25. Puts the "bang" into a volcanic explosion.
26. Homework is _____.
27. Intrusive tabular pluton that cuts through rock.
28. Former volcanic vents exposed by erosion.
30. Finest pyroclastic particle.
31. Lava plateau.
33. SiO₂
34. Do shield volcanoes erupt violently?
35. Small volcano built of pyroclastics.
36. As _____ increases magma becomes more fluid.

Down

1. Igneous body forms between layers of existing rock.
3. The resistance of a fluid to flow.
4. Same as 30. across.
7. Largest igneous body formed from magma and exposed by erosion.
8. Shape of the smallest type of volcano.
12. A large depression caused by collapse of the summit of a volcano.
13. Lava flows from narrow cracks in the crust during a _____ (two words).
15. Mount St. Helens is one.
16. A type of basaltic flow with a smooth wrinkled skin.
18. Pea sized pyroclastics.
19. Causes intraplate volcanism _____ (two words).
24. A broad, slightly domed volcano is a _____ volcano.
25. A type of igneous rock with a high silica content formed underground.
29. Any depression in the summit of a volcano.
32. "Snake eyes" means two _____ both come up as the number one when they are rolled.
34. Are a crater and a caldera the same thing?