

1. Batholith	coarse-grained, irregularly shaped, igneous rock mass that covers at least 100 square kilometers; generally forms 10-30 km below Earth's surface; and is common in the interior of major mountain chains	17. Tephra	rock fragments, classified by size, that are thrown into the air during a volcanic eruption and fall to the ground
2. Caldera	large crater, up to 100 km in diameter, that can form when a summit or side of a volcano collapses into the magma chamber during or after an eruption	18. Vent	opening in Earth's crust through which lava erupts and flows out onto the surface
3. Cinder Cone	steep-sided, generally small volcano that is built by the accumulation of tephra around the vent	19. Viscosity	a substance's internal resistance to flow
4. Composite Volcano	generally cone-shaped with concave slopes; built by violent eruptions of volcanic fragments and lava that accumulate in alternating layers	20. Volcanism	describes all the processes associated with the discharge of magma, hot water, and steam
5. Conduit	a tubelike structure that allows lava to reach the surface		
6. Crater	bowl-shaped depression that forms around the central vent at the summit of a volcano		
7. Dike	pluton that cuts across preexisting rocks and often form when magma invades cracks in surrounding rock bodies		
8. Fissure	long crack in Earth's crust		
9. Flood Basalt	huge amounts of lava that erupt from fissures		
10. Hot Spot	unusually hot area in Earth's mantle where high-temperature plumes of mantle material rise toward the surface		
11. Laccolith	relatively small, mushroom-shaped pluton that forms when magma intrudes into parallel rock layers close to earth's surface		
12. Pluton	intrusive igneous rock body, including batholiths, stocks, sills, and dikes, formed through mountain building processes and oceanic oceanic collisions; can be exposed at Earth's surface due to uplift and erosion		
13. Pyroclastic flow	swift-moving, potentially deadly clouds of gas, ash, and other volcanic material produced by a violent eruption		
14. Shield Volcano	broad volcano with gently sloping sides built by nonexplosive eruptions of basaltic lava that accumulates in layers		
15. Sill	pluton that forms when magma intrudes parallel rock layers		
16. Stock	irregularly shaped pluton that is similar to a batholith but smaller, generally 5-30 km beneath Earth's surface, and cuts across older rocks		