NAME DATE CLASS

Chapter 10

STUDY GUIDE

Text Pages 283–286

Igneous Rock Features

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the term or phrase that correctly completes each statement.

_____ **1.** Masses of magma that cool underground and form the largest igneous rock bodies are called _____ .
a. batholiths **b.** laccoliths

_____ **2.** Ship Rock in New Mexico is an example of a _____ .
a. laccolith **b.** volcanic neck

_____ **3.** Most igneous activity takes place _____ .
a. underground **b.** above ground

_____ **4.** Magma that squeezes into a horizontal crack and hardens forms a _____ .
a. dike **b.** sill

_____ **5.** When the top of a volcano collapses into the vent, a _____ is formed.
a. crater **b.** caldera

_____ **6.** A dome of rock pushed up by a magma sill is a _____ .
a. batholith **b.** laccolith

_____ **7.** Volcanic features that can sometimes be seen above ground are _____ .
a. volcanic necks and batholiths **b.** dikes and sills

_____ **8.** Magma that squeezes into a vertical crack and hardens forms a _____ .
a. dike **b.** sill

_____ **9.** Crater Lake in Oregon is an example of a _____ .
a. dike **b.** caldera

_____ **10.** When erosion wears away the outside of a volcano, sometimes a solid magma core called a _____ is left exposed.
a. cinder cone **b.** volcanic neck

_____ **11.** The granite domes in Yosemite National Park in California are part of a _____ .
a. batholith **b.** sill

_____ **12.** Volcanoes are examples of igneous activity _____ .
a. underground **b.** above ground

_____ **13.** Magma that cools underground forms _____ igneous rock.
a. extrusive **b.** intrusive

_____ **14.** The difference between dikes and sills is the _____ of their formation.
a. direction **b.** size

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