

**Earth Science 110: Introduction to Geology. Exam 2 Review.****Topics:**

- Minerals
- Rock cycle, igneous rocks
- Volcanic features in Hawaii
- Cascades volcanoes

**Reading:**

Chapters 3, 4, 5

**Note: This is NOT intended to provide a comprehensive review.**

**The questions below are examples of the type of questions that you should expect on the exam.**

**True or false?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) Graphite and diamond have the same chemical composition but different crystalline structures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Individual crystals of the clay mineral kaolinite are microscopic sheet silicates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Calcite and quartz are both carbonate minerals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Most extrusive lavas crystallize to form igneous rocks with aphanitic texture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Glassy igneous rocks (obsidian) form when lava cools very quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (6) Composite cones are steeper and larger than shield volcanoes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (7) Haleakala (on the island of Maui in Hawaii) is a cinder cone.

**Multiple choice.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ (8) A small volcano made up of small gravel fragments blasted out of a central vent is a  
(a) composite cone                                      (c) shield volcano  
(b) flood basalt    (d) cinder cone
- \_\_\_\_\_ (9) The islands of Hawaii are an example of  
(a) igneous activity above a rift zone              (c) igneous activity above a subduction zone  
(b) igneous activity above a hot spot             (d) a volcanic neck
- \_\_\_\_\_ (10) The Cascade Mountains formed due to:  
(a) continental collision and folding              (c) volcanics near a subduction zone  
(b) volcanics above a hot spot                     (d) an ancient mid-ocean ridge
- \_\_\_\_\_ (11) Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Shasta are all:  
(a) shield volcanoes                                     (c) composite cones  
(b) cinder cones    (d) calderas