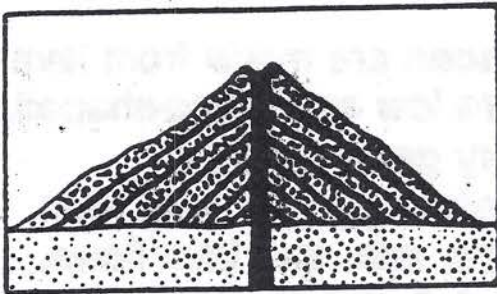
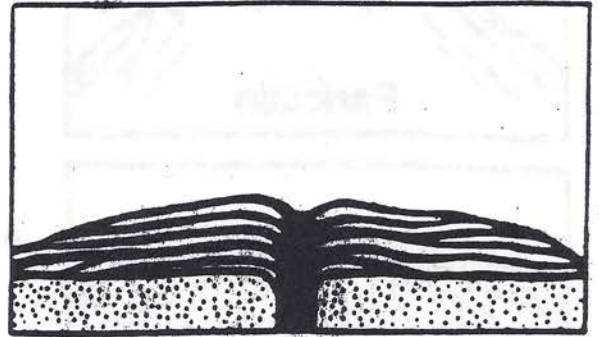
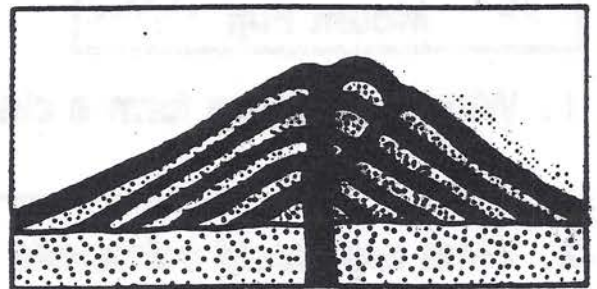


THREE KINDS OF VOLCANOES

SHIELD VOLCANOES have gentle slopes, like a shield, because they are made of many layers of a kind of volcanic rock that flows easily when melted. This kind of rock is called **BASALT**. When it flows out of the vent it forms thin layers sloping away from the crater. Some shield volcanoes get to be very large. The volcanoes which make up the islands of Hawaii are shield volcanoes.



CINDER CONES are made of bits of a kind of volcanic rock called **ANDESITE**. Sometimes there are bits of basalt, too. These bits of rock are called cinders. They may be tiny, like ash, or larger, like gravel. They get blown out of the vent and harden in the air. When they land, they pile up around the crater to form a steep cone. Cinder cones are often smaller than shield volcanoes, and they wear away easily.



COMPOSITE CONES are made of layers of cinders between layers of lava. The layers of cinders make the sides steep, and the layers of hardened lava keep them from wearing away fast. Many famous volcanoes like Mt. St. Helens in the state of Washington are composite cones.

1. Composite cones are often bigger than cinder cones because
 - a. they are older and have had more time to grow.
 - b. the hardened lava keeps them from wearing away fast.
 - c. they grow where there are already mountains.
2. After a shield volcano erupts, it usually is
 - a. a little higher because most of the lava runs down the sides of the volcano.
 - b. a lot higher because most of the lava piles up around the vent.
 - c. lower because the top of the volcano will cave in.
3. Mt. McKinley in Alaska is one of the world's highest volcanoes. From its size we can tell that
 - a. everything in Alaska is big.
 - b. Mt. McKinley is a cinder cone.
 - c. Mt. McKinley is not a cinder cone.