24. The degree of viscosity in newly issued lava is a critical determinant of
    (A) the chemical nature of the magma
    (B) whether the lava will be red or white-hot
    (C) the ultimate nature of the hardened lava field
    (D) the viscosity of the liquid rock

25. The chemical composition of a hardened field
    (A) has nothing to do with the viscosity of the liquid rock
    (B) will cause the crusting phenomena common in hardened lava
    (C) is important in shaping the ultimate appearance of the field
    (D) depends upon the degree of viscosity of the original liquid rock

26. In line 20, the word *issues* most nearly means
    (A) is dormant
    (B) heats up
    (C) traverses
    (D) comes out

27. Knots of surface rocks are characteristic of
    (A) all types of ultimate lava fields
    (B) the initial stage of some lava field formation
    (C) the end result of some highly viscous flows
    (D) only highly liquid, wavelike lava forms

28. If the hardened lava presents a smoother, wavelike surface it is likely that
    (A) it was not initially a highly liquid lava
    (B) it results from a highly liquid lava
    (C) its final form will be rough and difficult to traverse
    (D) at issue, it was red-hot

29. The primary function of this passage is to
    (A) explain the primary chemical components of lava, including silica and oxides
    (B) predict when volcanic lava will appear
    (C) warn of the limitations of viscosity and chemical analysis
    (D) discuss two crucial determinants of a hardened lava field's character

30. The word *exhibit* in line 32 is closest in meaning to
    (A) give off
    (B) put on
    (C) show
    (D) cause

31. This passage would most likely appear in which type of publication?
    (A) an introductory college textbook on geography
    (B) the national events section of a local newspaper
    (C) an introductory college textbook on geology
    (D) a tourist brochure for a volcanic region