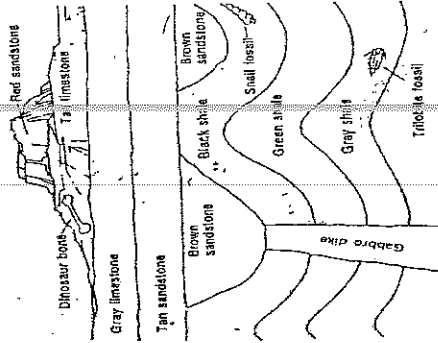


In the blank at the left, write the term that completes each statement.

1. Natural laws govern the way geologists determine the age of rock deposits. This technique is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The law of \_\_\_\_\_ states that an older rock layer and things buried in it are underneath young layers unless the layers have been disturbed.
3. Forces generated by \_\_\_\_\_ may overturn rock layers.
4. Some rock layers are incomplete. The gaps are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A common cause of gaps in rock layers is \_\_\_\_\_.

Look at the cross-sectional view of the rock layers shown in the diagram below. For each question, decide which of the two named materials is older. Assume the layers have not been overturned. Write the name of the older material on the line provided.

6. tan sandstone and brown sandstone
7. brown sandstone and gray limestone
8. gabbro dike and brown sandstone
9. gabbro dike and gray shale
10. snail fossil and trilobite fossil
11. snail fossil and dinosaur bone
12. snail fossil and green shale
13. dinosaur bone and red sandstone
14. red sandstone and gray limestone
15. tan limestone and tan sandstone
16. tan limestone and gray limestone



Complete the following statement.

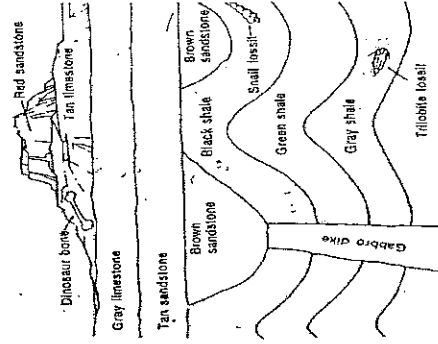
17. The type of unconformity shown in the diagram is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the blank at the left, write the term that completes each statement.

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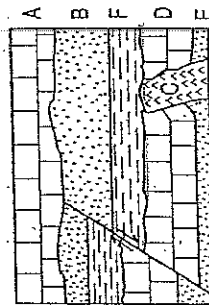


Complete the following statement.

17. The type of unconformity shown in the diagram is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

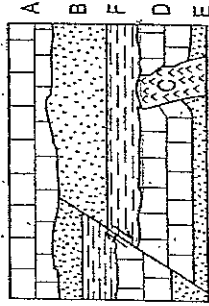
18. In layers of undisturbed sedimentary rock, the oldest rocks are on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. top  
b. bottom
19. Sediments deposited in layers form \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.  
a. sedimentary  
b. igneous
20. The statement that old rocks are on the bottom in layers of undisturbed rock is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. law of superposition  
b. tectonic theory
21. Sometimes layers of rock are overturned by forces generated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. superposition  
b. tectonic activity
22. Determining the age of rocks by examining their position in a layer is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. relative dating  
b. faulting
23. Gaps in rock layers are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. faults  
b. unconformities
24. The type of unconformity in which an erosional surface exists in one of several horizontal layers is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. angular unconformity  
b. disconformity
25. Matching of rock layers in two different areas is called \_\_\_\_\_ the layers.  
a. concluding  
b. correlating
26. One way to match rock layers that are apart is to see if the same type of \_\_\_\_\_ are found in both places.  
a. fossils  
b. water
27. Sometimes rock layers are visible because they have been exposed by \_\_\_\_\_ cutting through them.  
a. volcanoes  
b. streams
28. Some unconformities are the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. erosion  
b. volcanoes
29. Number the rock layers according to their relative ages. Label the oldest rock type #1.



- A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_  
D. \_\_\_\_\_  
E. \_\_\_\_\_  
F. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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