

SECTION
1

Reinforcement

Fossils

Directions: Write **fossil** if the statement describes a fossil. Write the word **no** in front of statements that do not describe a fossil. After each fossil description, name the type described.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. oil formed from sea animals of long ago | _____ |
| _____ | 2. bird tracks in snow | _____ |
| _____ | 3. shell-shaped mineral found in rock cavity | _____ |
| _____ | 4. insect in amber from a pine tree | _____ |
| _____ | 5. dinosaur tracks in rocks | _____ |
| _____ | 6. sandstone showing ripple marks from water | _____ |
| _____ | 7. rocklike parts of a species of fish that lived a short time in parts of the world | _____ |
| _____ | 8. arrowhead made thousands of years ago | _____ |
| _____ | 9. dinosaur leg bone containing quartz instead of calcium | _____ |
| _____ | 10. flesh, fur, and bones of a woolly mammoth preserved in frozen ground | _____ |
| _____ | 11. thin cavity in a rock showing where a shell has decayed | _____ |
| _____ | 12. burrows of worms that lived millions of years ago | _____ |
| _____ | 13. living pine tree more than 4000 years old | _____ |
| _____ | 14. thin layer of carbon from the remains of a plant that lived thousands of years ago | _____ |

Directions: Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

15. What must happen to a dead organism if a fossil is to form?

16. What do you know about a rock layer found on a mountain if you find a seashell fossil in the layer?

17. What three kinds of information can geologists gather from a study of fossils?

SECTION
2

Reinforcement

Relative Ages of Rocks

Directions: *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 principle of _____ states that an older rock layer and things buried in it occur beneath younger layers unless the layers have been disturbed.
- _____ 3. Some rock layers are incomplete. The gaps are called _____.
- _____ 4. A common cause of gaps in rock layers is _____.

Directions: *Look at the cross-sectional view of the rock layers shown in Figure 1. 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.*

- _____ 5. tan sandstone and brown sandstone
- _____ 6. brown sandstone and gray limestone
- _____ 7. gabbro dike and brown sandstone
- _____ 8. gabbro dike and gray shale
- _____ 9. snail fossil and trilobite fossil
- _____ 10. snail fossil and dinosaur bone
- _____ 11. snail fossil and green shale
- _____ 12. dinosaur bone and red sandstone
- _____ 13. red sandstone and gray limestone
- _____ 14. tan limestone and tan sandstone
- _____ 15. tan limestone and gray limestone
- _____ 16. The type of unconformity shown in Figure 1 is a(n) _____.

Figure 1

