

Chapter 23

Use with Section 2

REINFORCEMENT

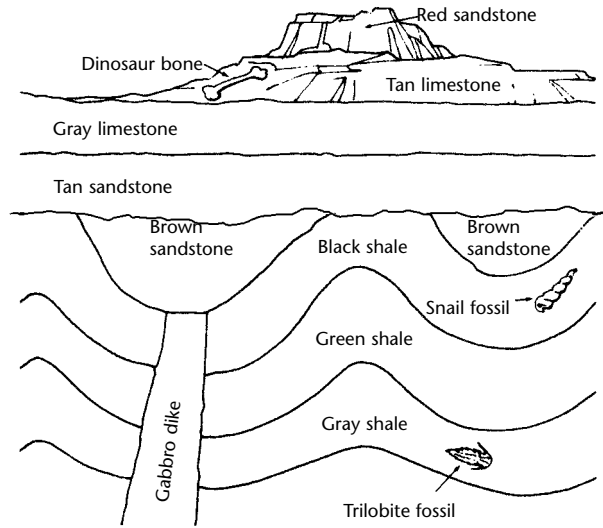
● Relative Ages of Rocks

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. 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) _____