

Chapter 11

Use with Section 2

ENRICHMENT

• Relative Ages of Rocks

Creating a Rock Sequence

Using the sequence of historical events listed below, complete the cross-section diagram to show the events according to the principle of superposition. Use the symbols given in the key, and label each layer according to its place in the sequence.

- (A) The ocean covers the area; coral thrive and limestone deposits are formed.
- (B) Mud washes in and is later pressed into layers forming shale.
- (C) Coral thrive again. Limestone forms.
- (D) A normal fault occurs.
- (E) Sand is deposited and later cemented.
- (F) Coral deposits occur, forming limestone.
- (G) The entire area is uplifted above the ocean, and the coral-rich limestone erodes.
- (H) The area is again covered by the ocean, and mud washes in, forming shale.
- (I) A disconformity marks the change from limestone to shale.
- (J) Magma moves up through the existing rock layers and crystallizes to form a dike.

