

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading B (Lesson 6-2)**pp.156-159 only****Section: Relative Dating: Which Came First?****Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.**

1. Which of the following is a method for determining the age of objects or events in relation to other objects or events?
 - a. relative sequencing
 - b. relative dating
 - c. relative history
 - d. relative geology

THE PRINCIPLE OF SUPERPOSITION

2. What do scientists know about an undisturbed sequence of rock layers?
 - a. Older rocks lie above younger rocks.
 - b. Younger rocks lie under older rocks.
 - c. Younger rocks lie above older rocks.
 - d. Older rocks have eroded away.
3. What principle states that younger rocks lie above older rocks in an undisturbed sequence?
 - a. relative dating
 - b. superposition
 - c. catastrophism
 - d. uniformitarianism

Disturbing Forces

4. Which of the following statements about rock sequences is NOT true?
 - a. Some rock sequences are disturbed by forces within Earth.
 - b. All rock sequences have the oldest layers on top.
 - c. Earth's forces can push rocks into a sequence.
 - d. Some rock sequences can be upside down.

Directed Reading B *continued***THE GEOLOGIC COLUMN****Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.**

5. Which of the following is an ideal sequence of rock layers, arranged from oldest to youngest?
- a. the geologic time scale
 - b. an unconformity
 - c. the geologic column
 - d. the fossil record
6. How does the geologic column help geologists?
- a. It helps them find water.
 - b. It helps them interpret rock sequences.
 - c. It tells them where to find undisturbed rock.
 - d. It helps them find fossils.

DISTURBED ROCK LAYERS**Events That Disturb Rock Layers****Read the description. Then, draw a line from the dot next to each description to the matching word.**

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|---|---|--------------|
| 7. a break in the Earth's crust along which blocks of crust slide relative to one another | ● | a. folding |
| 8. rock layers bent and buckled by Earth's internal forces | ● | b. fault |
| 9. molten rock that has squeezed into existing rock and cooled | ● | c. tilting |
| 10. the slanting of rock layers by Earth's internal forces | ● | d. intrusion |

Directed Reading B *continued*

GAPS IN THE RECORD—UNCONFORMITIES

Missing Evidence

Read the words in the box. Read the sentences. **Fill in each blank** with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

nondeposition	unconformity	erosion
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11. A missing rock layer from a rock-layer sequence is called a(n) _____.
12. When sediment stops at some point, and then continues, an unconformity is created by _____.
13. An unconformity is created when an area is uplifted and exposed to _____ by wind and water.