

Assessment

Section Quiz

8.1

Determining Relative Age

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. original
horizontal | a. folded or tilted rock comes to the surface, erodes, and new sediment is deposited |
| _____ 2. disconformity | b. sedimentary layer over unstratified rock |
| _____ 3. angular
unconformity | c. horizontal layers of old sedimentary rock erode, then get covered by new layers |
| _____ 4. law of
superposition | d. undisturbed sedimentary rock remains in horizontal layers |
| _____ 5. nonconformity | e. a sedimentary rock layer is older than the layers above it and younger than the layers below it |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 6. The principle that Earth's history can be explained by current geologic processes is
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a. unitarianism. | c. superposition. |
| b. uniformitarianism. | d. evolution. |
- _____ 7. Younger layers of undisturbed sedimentary rock are above older layers according to
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a. the principle of uniformitarianism. | c. the law of superposition. |
| b. the principle of sedimentarianism. | d. angular unconformity. |
- _____ 8. The boundary between two sedimentary rock layers is called a
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. crosscut plane. | c. bedding plane. |
| b. crosscut layer. | d. bedding layer. |
- _____ 9. The age of an object in relation to the ages of other objects is
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. absolute age. | c. relative age. |
| b. comparative age. | d. relational age. |
- _____ 10. A fault or body of rock is younger than any other body of rock it cuts through according to the law of
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. crosscutting relationships. | c. uniformitarianism. |
| b. superposition. | d. averages. |

Assessment

Section Quiz

8.2

Section: Determining Absolute Age

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. half-life | a. two protons and two neutrons emitted by the nucleus |
| _____ 2. radiometric dating | b. determining age through comparison of isotopes |
| _____ 3. radiocarbon dating | c. the time it takes for half of a sample of radioactive isotope to decay |
| _____ 4. varve | d. using organic remains to date objects |
| _____ 5. alpha decay | e. banded layers of sediment deposited annually |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 6. The numeric age of an object is called | _____ 9. How many years of deposition are represented by a single varve? |
| a. relational age. | a. three |
| b. comparative age. | b. two |
| c. relative age. | c. one |
| d. absolute age. | d. The number of years cannot be measured. |
| _____ 7. How much sedimentary rock is deposited over 1,000 years? | _____ 10. Rates of erosion are not used to date geographical features over a million years old because |
| a. about 3 cm | a. rates of erosion are constant over a million years. |
| b. about 3 m | b. erosion ceases over a million years. |
| c. about 30 m | c. rates of erosion may greatly vary over a million years. |
| d. about 30 cm | d. rates of erosion are constant only for about 20,000 years. |
| _____ 8. Carbon-14 is an isotope | |
| a. formed by radioactive decay. | |
| b. used to date objects less than 70,000 years old. | |
| c. used to date objects over 6,000 years old. | |
| d. that cannot be used to date objects. | |

Assessment

Section Quiz

8.3

Section: The Fossil Record

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. mummification | a. fossilized dung or waste |
| _____ 2. gastrolith | b. fossilized remains of an organism found in very dry places |
| _____ 3. coprolite | c. carbonized impressions of plants and fish |
| _____ 4. petrification | d. minerals replace organic material |
| _____ 5. imprint | e. fossilized stone from the digestive system of a dinosaur |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 6. Index fossils found in rock layers in different areas of the world indicate that the rock layers | _____ 9. A frozen organism does not decay because |
| a. formed during the same period of time. | a. most bacteria can't survive freezing temperatures. |
| b. formed during different periods of time. | b. it is dried out. |
| c. are still forming. | c. it needs water to decay. |
| d. never fully formed. | d. most bacteria survive freezing temperatures. |
| _____ 7. Almost all fossils are discovered in | _____ 10. Organisms that formed index fossils |
| a. volcanic rock. | a. lived during long spans of geologic time. |
| b. metamorphic rock. | b. lived during short spans of geologic time. |
| c. igneous rock. | c. were destroyed by igneous rocks. |
| d. sedimentary rock. | d. were destroyed by sedimentary rocks. |
| _____ 8. Amber is | |
| a. petroleum that oozes from bogs. | |
| b. hardened tree sap. | |
| c. yellow rock that retains heat. | |
| d. dried organic remains. | |