## Part 8: Geologic History

Name: Answer Key
Date:
Earth Science
Period:


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## Sequence of Events



| Key |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ Contact |  |
| metamorphism |  |
| $\qquad \gg$ | Igneous rock |

1. Which layer of rock is the oldest? E
2. Which layer of rock was deposited most recently? A
3. Which is older, the shale layer or the igneous rock layer? Shale
4. Name the rock found at point 1. Marble
5. Put the above sequence in order from oldest to youngest.
a. $\qquad$
D
b. D
c. $\qquad$
d. $\qquad$
e. $\qquad$

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## Index Fossils

1. Use your ESRT to fill in the table below for the three index fossils pictured.

| Fossil Name | Coelophysis | Phacops |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identification Letter | L | C |
| Eon | Phanerozoic | Phanerozoic |
| Era | Mesozoic | Paleozoic |
| Period | Triassic | Phanerozoic |

2. What are two characteristics of index fossils that make it important in determining the age of rocks?

Lived for a short period of time but over a wide geographic area.
3. What was another method discussed in class (very similar to index fossils) that helps geologists determine the age of rocks?

Volcanic ash deposits

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## Correlation



1. Which rock layer is the oldest? $\qquad$ Black shale
2. Which rock layer is the youngest? Tan siltstone
3. What is represented by Line XY in Outcrop C? Faulting
4. Which rock would form due to the contact metamorphism of the gray limestone? Marble
5. Which rock would form due to the contact metamorphism of the red sandstone? Quartzite
6. Which processes occurred to form the unconformity shown in Outcrops $B$ and $C$ ?

Weathering and erosion
7. Why is volcanic ash considered a good time marker for correlating rocks?

It was deposited over a short period of time but over a wide geographic area.
8. Which processes were primarily responsible for the formation of the sedimentary rock layers shown?

Deposition, burial, compaction, cementation
9. How does the age of the igneous intrusion compare to the gray siltstone in Outcrop C ?

The igneous intrusion is younger than the gray siltstone.

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## Radioactive Dating



1. What is the difference between relative and absolute age?

Relative age indicates a broad time period of an event.
Absolute age indicates the age of an event in years.
2. What is the half-life of potassium-40?
$1.3 \times 10^{9}$ years
3. A rock sample was found to have $25 \%$ of $\mathrm{K}-40$ remaining. How old is the rock? $2.6 \times 10^{9}$ years
4. If you wanted to date a fossil from the Holocene epoch, which radioactive isotope should you use and why?

Carbon-14 because it has a short-half life and is used for dating recent organic materials.
5. Which radioactive isotope would best be used to date a rock that formed when the solar system formed? $\qquad$
6. Write the half-life for rubidium-87 in standard form. 49,000,000,000 years
7. Use the graph above to answer the following questions.
a. What is the half-life of the isotope? $\qquad$
b. If a rock sample had 10 grams of the radioactive isotope remaining, what is the age of the rock? 450 years

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