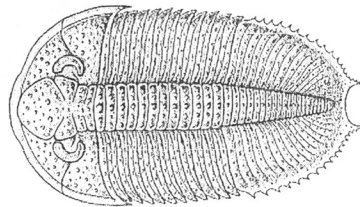
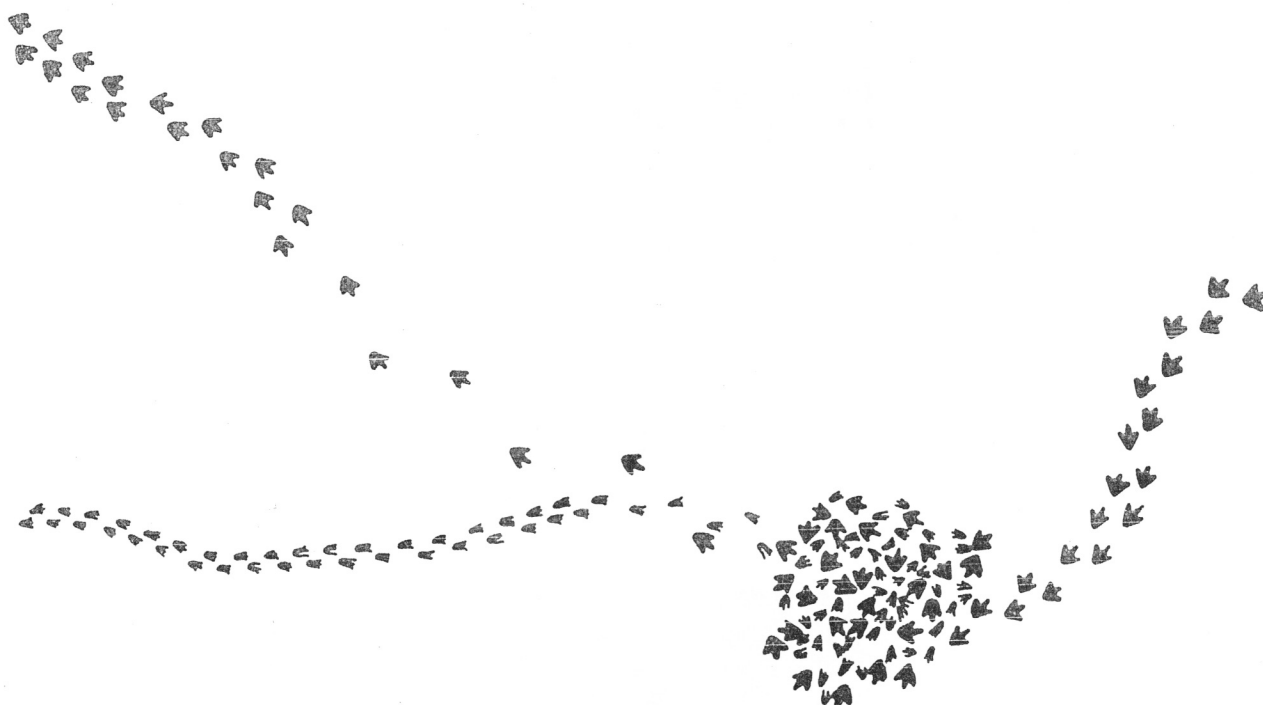


Age of Rock And Fossils

Chapter 4



Name and H.R.



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SECTION 4-1**REVIEW AND REINFORCE****Fossils****◆ Understanding Main Ideas**

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Type of Fossil	Description
Petrified fossil	Fossils in which 1. _____ replace all or part an organism
2. _____	A hollow area in sediment in the shape of an organism
3. _____	A copy of the shape of an organism
Carbon film	An extremely thin coating of 4. _____ on rock
Trace fossils	Evidence of the 5. _____ of ancient organisms
6. _____	Remains of organisms in tar, amber, or ice

4

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

7. Describe how a mold is related to a cast.

◆ Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

10. The process by which all the different kinds of living things have changed over long periods of time is called _____.
11. The type of rock that is made of hardened sediment is called _____.
12. A type of organism is _____ if it no longer exists and will never again live on Earth.
13. A(n) _____ is a scientist who studies fossils.
14. The preserved remains or traces of living things are called _____.
15. A well-tested concept that explains a wide range of observations is called a(n) _____.

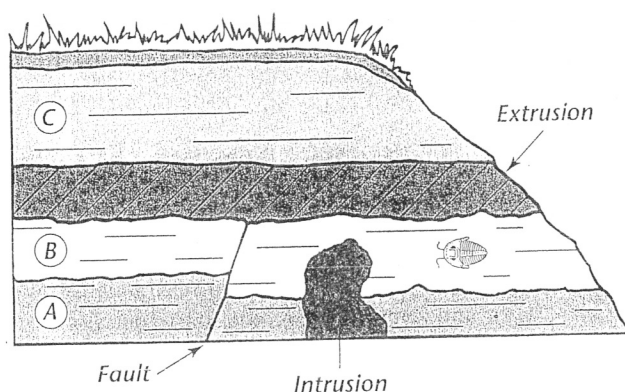
SECTION 4-2

REVIEW AND REINFORCE

Finding the Relative Age of Rocks

◆ Understanding Main Ideas

Use the figure below to answer questions 1–4. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



1. What is the youngest rock layer on the figure?
2. Is the extrusion older or younger than rock layer B?
3. Is the fault older or younger than rock layer A?
4. How could a geologist use the fossil in rock layer B to date a rock layer in another location?

4

◆ Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition on the line beside the term.

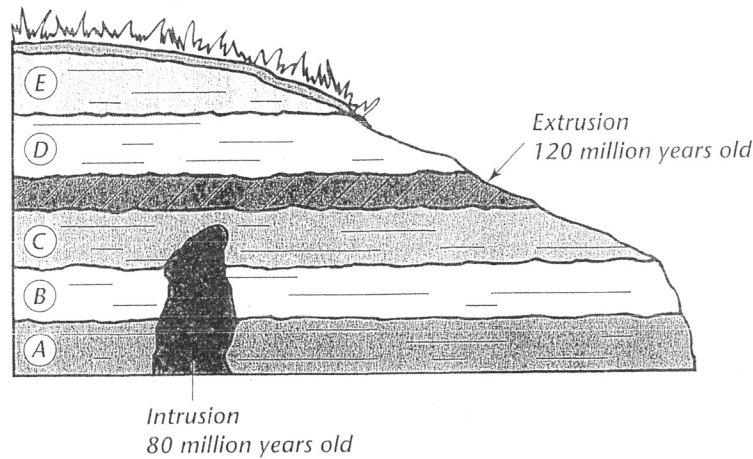
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 5. fault | a. the number of years since a rock formed |
| _____ 6. extrusion | b. a break or crack along which rocks move |
| _____ 7. unconformity | c. the way to determine relative ages of rocks |
| _____ 8. relative age | d. a hardened layer of magma |
| _____ 9. law of superposition | e. the age of a rock compared with the age of other rocks |
| _____ 10. intrusion | f. fossils used to determine the relative ages of rock layers |
| _____ 11. absolute age | g. a place where an eroded surface is in contact with a newer rock layer |
| _____ 12. index fossil | h. a hardened layer of lava |

SECTION 4-3
REVIEW AND REINFORCE

Radioactive Dating of Rocks

◆ Understanding Main Ideas

Use the figure below to answer the questions 1–3. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.


4

1. Can geologists use radioactive dating to find the absolute ages of sedimentary layers A, B, C, D, and E? Explain why or why not.
3. What is the age of rock layer C? Explain how you determined its age.

◆ Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

4. When all the atoms of a particular type of matter are the same, the matter is a(n) _____.
5. The time it takes for half of the atoms in a sample of a radioactive element to decay is called its _____.
6. All matter is made of tiny particles called _____.
7. During _____, the atoms of one element break down to form atoms of another element.

