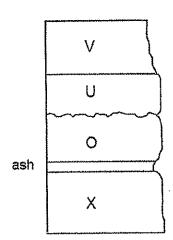
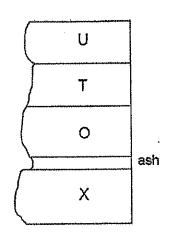
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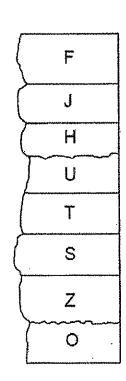
ROCK CORRELATION PRACTICE





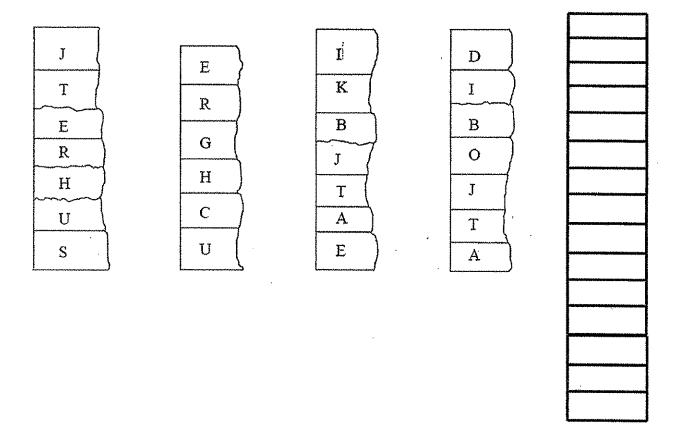
Youngest _____

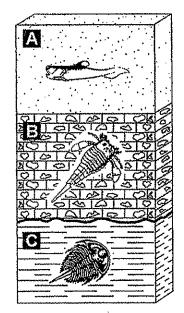
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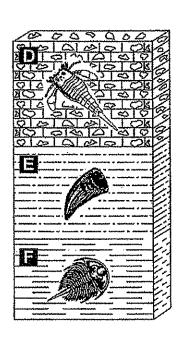


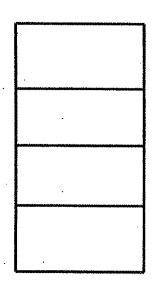
Youngest

Oldest

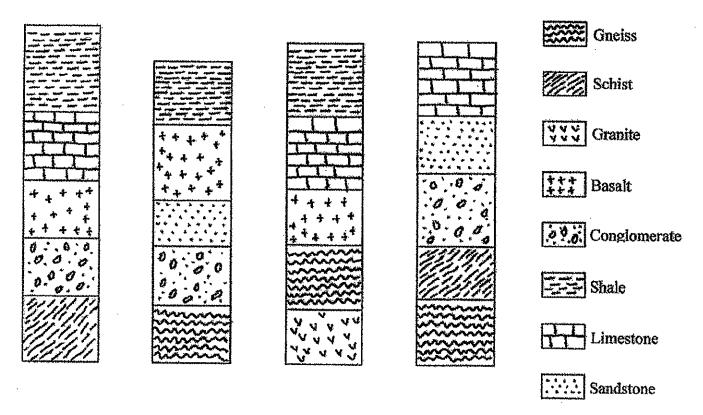




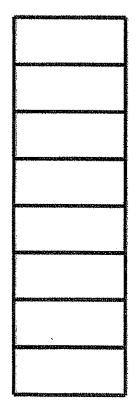




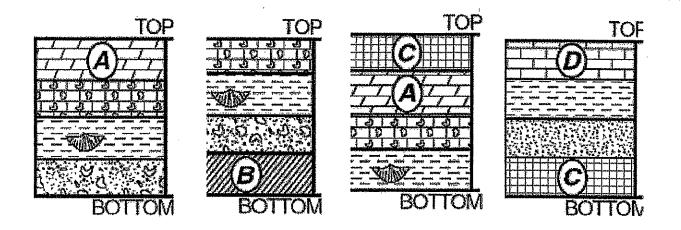
Sketch the layer



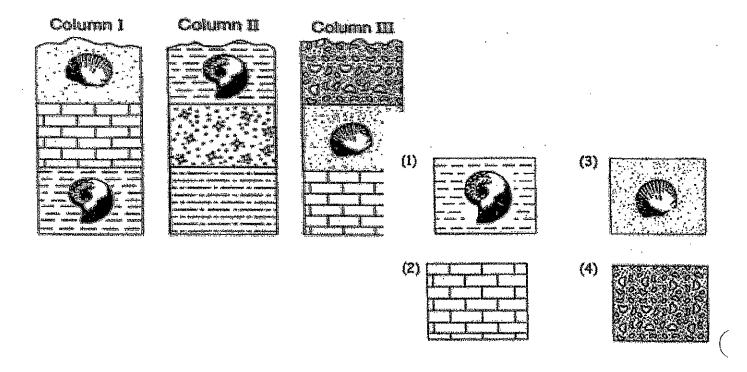
Write rock name



1. Use the index fossils and matching rock layers to determine the oldest layer in all four columns.

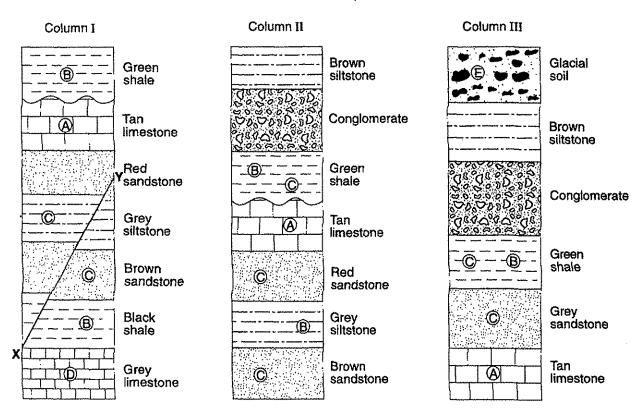


2. Rock layers in outcrops located several miles apart. Two different index fossils are shown. What is the youngest layer?



Base your answers to questions 1 through 5 on the diagram below which shows three geologic columns representing widely separated rock outcrops. Letters A through E represent fossils found in the outcrops. Line XY represents a fault in column I. The layers have not been overturned.

Rock Outcrops



- 1. What is the oldest layer shown?
 - (1) glacial soil
- (2) brown sandstone (3) tan limestone
- (4) grey limestone
- 2. When did fault XY, located in column I, most likely occur?
 - (1) before the formation of the grey limestone
 - (2) during the formation of the grey siltstone
 - (3) during the formation of the black shale
 - (4) after the formation of the red sandstone
- 3. Which rock would most likely be produced by the metamorphism of the grey limestone?
 - (1) quartzite
- (2) slate
- (3) marble
- (4) gneiss
- 4. The wavy line located between the green shale and the tan limestone layers in columns I and II most likely represents
 - (1) contact metamorphism

(3) a buried erosional surface

(2) a volcanic ash layer

- (4) an igneous intrusion
- 5. Fossil *A*, in the tan limestone layer, is a fossil of the first known coral. This tan limestone layer was most likely deposited during which geologic time interval?
 - (1) Precambrian
- (2) Paleozoic
- (3) Mesozoic
- (4) Cenozoic

Base your answers to questions 6 through 9 on the cross sections below, which show widely separated outcrops at locations X, Y, and Z.

Location X		Location Y		Location Z					
	Gray limestone		Unconsolidated glacial deposits (till)						
\$6\$0\$0\$0 \$76\$76\$76\$ \$76\$2\$40\$76\$ \$76\$2\$	Conglomerate		Brown siltstone -containing mammal skeletal fossils		Brown siltstone -containing mammal skeletal fossils				
	Red sandstone		Gray limestone		Gray limestone				
	Black shale -containing trilobite fossils	\$2000000000000000000000000000000000000	Conglomerate		Red sandstone				
	Tan limestone -containing ammonoid fossils		Red sandstone -containing dinosaur footprints		Black shale -containing trilobite fossils				
The second secon	Green shale -containing trilobite and coral fossils		Black shale -containing trilobite fossils		Tan limestone -containing ammonoid fossils				
	Gray siltstone -containing trilobite and brachiopod fossils		Tan limestone -containing ammonoid fossils	Section (1997) 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 180	Green shale -containing trilobite and brachiopod fossils				
6. Which rock (1) gray:	layer is oldest? siltstone (2) ç	green shale	(3) tan limes	stone (4	1) brown siltstone				
7. At location <i>Y</i> , the boundary between the red sandstone and the black shale marks the (1) beginning of the Cenozoic Era (2) beginning of the Mesozoic Era (4) end of the Mesozoic Era									
8. An unconfo by erosion (1) congl	n during the time re	ved at locati presented b pray siltstone	y the unconformity	?	st probably removed i) brown siltstone				
9. The fossils (1) tropic (2) glacia	in the rock formational cal rain forests al ice	ons at locatio	on Xindicate that th (3) desert sa (4) seawate	and	often covered by				