

Rock Cycle

Name:

Period:

Use Chapter 8, Section 2 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 2: Relative Dating (p.238)

1. When investigating Earth's history, geologists try to determine the _____ of events that have happened.
2. Geologists look at _____ and _____ to figure out what happened during Earth's history.
- _____ 3. 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 Rock Cycle

4. Geologic history is sometimes called the geologic _____.
5. The _____, seen in Figure 1, is a series of processes that can turn any type of rock into any other type of rock.
6. Look at Figure 1. Any kind of rock that forms when magma cools is called _____.
7. Look at Figure 1. Temperature or pressure changes make _____ rocks.
8. Look at Figure 1. _____ rock is made of fragments of other rocks.

Weathering, Erosion, and Deposition (p.239)

- _____ 9. What does it mean if rocks have been weathered?
a. they have been cemented together c. they have been broken into smaller pieces
b. they have been melted d. they have been pushed together
10. Any kind of rock can be broken down to form _____.
11. _____ is the process that moves sediment from one place to another.
12. New layers of sedimentary rock are almost always _____.

turn over for more questions



COOLCLIPS.COM

Rock Cycle

Name:

Period:

Formation of Sedimentary Rock

- _____ 13. What happens when sediment is lithified?
- a. The sediment is melted.
 - b. The sediment is flattened.
 - c. The sediment is eroded.
 - d. The sediment is hardened.
14. If biological debris remains in lithified rock, a _____ is formed.
15. Scientists can get clues about the _____ in which an ancient organism lived by looking at the rock that surrounds a fossil.
16. The type of rock that forms depends upon the _____ of the area where it is forming.