**Geologic Features and What they tell us Worksheet**

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reverse Fault Folding Unconformity Limestone Shale Evaporites

Normal Fault Tilting Igneous Intrusion Conglomerate Sandstone

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A reverse fault may be caused by

a) a convergent boundary b) Divergence c) volcanism d) flooding

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A normal fault can be caused by

a) a convergent boundary b) Divergence c) volcanism d) flooding

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Folding might be caused near a

a) a convergent boundary b) Divergent boundary c) volcano

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tilting could be caused by

a) volcanic uplift b) glacial erosion c) sea level change

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Unconformities could be caused by

a) glacial erosion b) sea level change c) volcanism d) A and B

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Igneous intrusions will tell that an area

a) had volcanic activity in the past c) is very old

b) was once covered in water d) was once near a transform boundary

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In which area would limestone form?

a) A coral reef area b) a desert c) a mountain side d) a lake

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using the following options, where would shale be most likely to form

a) the deep ocean b) a desert c) a mountain side d) a deep lake

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Glaciers and ocean edges would likely form what type of rocks?

a) limestone b) shale c) conglomerate d) evaporates (salt, gypsum)

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sandstone won’t form in

a) beach areas b) deep ocean areas c) river banks d) deserts

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If the Mediterranean sea closed off and evaporated after thousands of years, it would form what type of rocks?

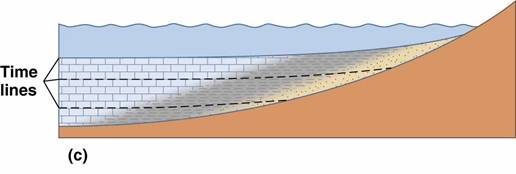
a) Limestone b) shale c) evaporates d) conglomerates

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A rock outcrop (section of rock layers) has an unconformity with limestone on top of it. This area probably

a) was eroded by a glacier c) melted away by volcanism

b) had sea levels rise and erode the area d) had sea levels drop and deposit the rock

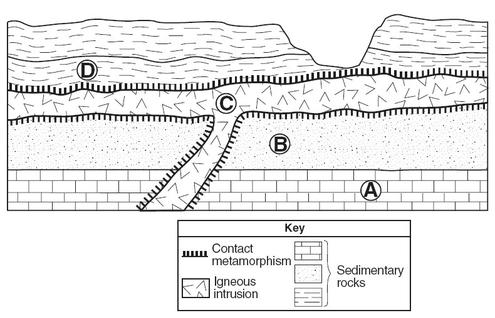
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_If you have limestone on top of shale, on top of sandstone, this means the sea levels

 a) rose (transgressive sequence)

b) dropped (regressive sequence)

c) stayed the same

The diagram below shows an area of the Grand Canyon. Please match the events below to their correct letter in the diagram.



\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea levels rose and deposited silt. The sediments compacted, forming stone.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea levels were high and supported many organisms with shells, and forming reefs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volcanic activity cut across rock layers and deposited a layer of lava over the surface that

cooled and formed an igneous rock layer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea levels dropped and deposited sand and larger sediments, which compacted and

cemented to form rock.

Now determine the correct order of these events based on the diagram above, using number 1-4. (HINT: use the diagram to determine the correct order of the letters).

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