

SECTION 21.2 *Relative–Age Dating of Rocks*

In your textbook, read about how the relative ages of rocks are determined.

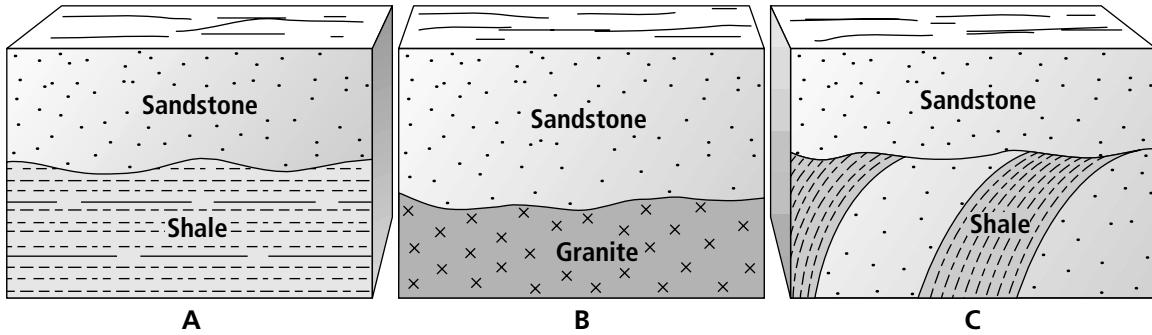
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- You can tell that the oldest rocks are at the bottom of an undisturbed rock sequence by using the principle of
 - uniformitarianism.
 - original horizontality.
 - superposition.
 - cross-cutting relationships.
- The geologic principle that states that sedimentary rocks are deposited in horizontal layers is the principle of
 - uniformitarianism.
 - original horizontality.
 - superposition.
 - cross-cutting relationships.
- You can tell that a fault is younger than the rock it cuts across by applying the principle of
 - uniformitarianism.
 - original horizontality.
 - superposition.
 - cross-cutting relationships.
- The principle that states that the processes occurring today have occurred since Earth formed is known as the principle of
 - uniformitarianism.
 - original horizontality.
 - superposition.
 - cross-cutting relationships.
- What is the matching of outcrops from one geographic region to another?
 - correlation
 - unconformity
 - superposition
 - uniformitarianism
- A buried erosional surface in the rock record is a(n)
 - correlation.
 - unconformity.
 - inclusion.
 - principle.
- In an undisturbed rock sequence, the youngest rock layer is located
 - at the bottom of the sequence.
 - at the top of the sequence.
 - below the sedimentary rock layer.
 - below the unconformity.
- What are particles eroded from a layer of rock that become incorporated in an overlying rock layer?
 - fossils
 - unconformities
 - sills
 - inclusions
- The rock layers beneath an eroded surface are at an angle to that surface in a(n)
 - nonconformity.
 - disconformity.
 - angular unconformity.
 - cross-cutting relationship.
- The relative age of a rock layer that contains inclusions is
 - older than the source of the inclusions.
 - older than the layer below it.
 - younger than the source of the inclusions.
 - the same as the intrusion that cuts across it.

SECTION 21.2 *Relative-Age Dating of Rocks, continued*

In your textbook, read about the types of unconformities and how they form.

Match each diagram with the type of unconformity it shows. Write the letter of the matching diagram in the space provided. Then describe each unconformity and how it formed.



_____ **11.** Nonconformity

_____ **12.** Angular unconformity

_____ **13.** Disconformity
