Earth and Life History Name:

Deposition of Layers Period:

This exercise will help you gain a greater understanding of how layers of rock are formed and deposited.

Step 1—Get the piece of paper that you will use to make the block model.

Step 2—Color the layers, using the colors listed in the coloring key. The key will end up being on the bottom of your block.

Step 3—Cut out the block model.

Step 4—Fold it and glue it together using a glue stick.

Step 5—Use the completed block to answer the questions below. You can also use Chapter 8, Section 2 of your textbook if you are getting stuck.

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1. What part of Earth is represented by this block? *Hint: look at your coloring key.*

2. Which rock layer must be the youngest? *(look at your coloring key and name the type of rock)*

   The layer of _____ rock must be the youngest.

3. Which rock layer must be the oldest? *(look at your coloring key and name the type of rock)*

   The layer of _____ rock must be the oldest.

4. What fancy science word means, "younger rocks are deposited on top of older layers"? *Hint: It's described in a law on your block*

   _____

5. What does ***deposition*** mean for a geologist? *Hint: reread p.239.*

   Deposition is ....

6. What does the red arrow stand for on your block? _____

7. What material is being deposited on the ocean floor? *Hint: reread p.239.* _____

8. Which of the 3 main types of rocks are usually deposited in flat, horizontal layers?

   _____

9. There is a nonconformity (missing layer) between the sandstone and the granite crust. Knowing this, what kind of rock is granite? Igneous? Metamorphic? Sedimentary? *Hint: read the nonconformity information on the block).*

   Granite is an _____ rock.