

Content Practice A

LESSON 3

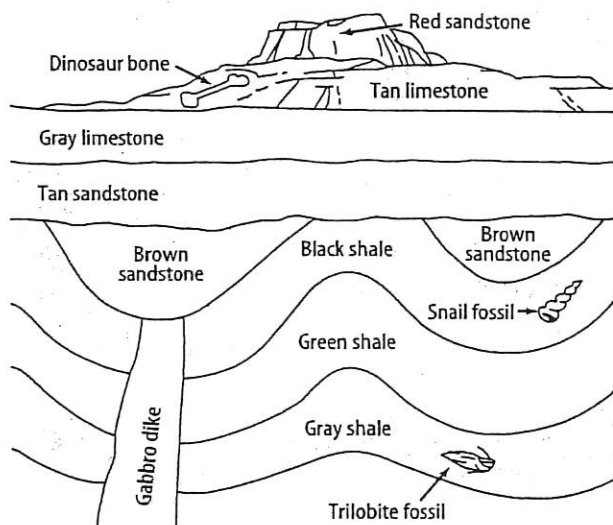
The Cambrian Explosion

Directions: Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The Cambrian (Explosion, Extinction) happened at the beginning of the Phanerozoic eon.
2. Evidence for the Cambrian Explosion is found in the great number of (bacteria, fossils) that are large enough to see without magnification.
3. The Cambrian Explosion might have resulted from changes in environments on (Earth, the Sun).
4. In the Cambrian period, continents were breaking apart, temperatures were increasing, and sea levels were (rising, falling).
5. Divisions in the (geologic, geometric) time scale show major changes in the fossil record and often mark mass extinction events.
6. In a mass extinction event, all the members (of a species, in the fossils) die off.
7. An asteroid impact can cause a mass extinction because it creates a cloud of (rock and dust, radiation) that blocks sunlight.
8. Some species (adapt, do not adapt) quickly enough to a new environment and then become extinct.
9. Some reptiles, land plants, and the last of the (dinosaurs, amphibians) became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period.
10. Sources of internal (thermal energy, asteroids) have caused the surface of Earth to change.
11. The tectonic plates and (Earth's core, the continents) moved over time and continue to move today.
12. The supercontinent Pangaea formed during the Phanerozoic eon and then (sank, broke apart), forming the present-day continents.
13. Evidence found in rock layers and fossils helps scientists learn about the geologic history of (the solar system, Earth) and how it has changed throughout history.

Directions: Look at the cross-sectional view of the rock layers shown in Figure 1. For each question, decide which of the two named materials is older. Assume the layers have not been overturned. Write the name of the older material on the line provided.

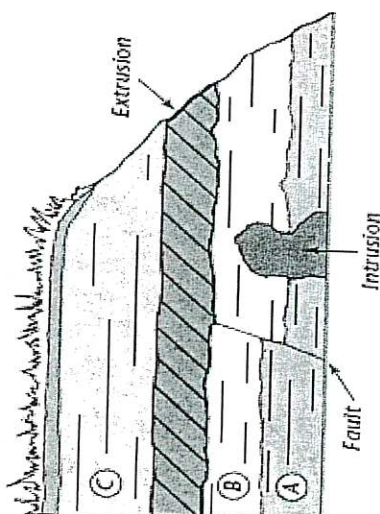
Figure 1



- _____ 5. tan sandstone and brown sandstone
- _____ 6. brown sandstone and gray limestone
- _____ 7. gabbro dike and brown sandstone
- _____ 8. gabbro dike and gray shale
- _____ 9. snail fossil and trilobite fossil
- _____ 10. snail fossil and dinosaur bone
- _____ 11. snail fossil and green shale
- _____ 12. dinosaur bone and red sandstone
- _____ 13. red sandstone and gray limestone
- _____ 14. tan limestone and tan sandstone
- _____ 15. tan limestone and gray limestone
- _____ 16. The type of unconformity shown in Figure 1 is a(n) _____.

Name _____ Date _____ P. _____

Questions



1. What is the youngest rock layer? Explain.
2. Is the extrusion older or younger than rock layer B? Explain.
3. Is the fault older or younger than rock layer A? Explain.
4. Is the intrusion older or younger than rock layer B? Explain.