



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1

The **absolute age** of rocks is determined by analyzing the _____ in a rock.

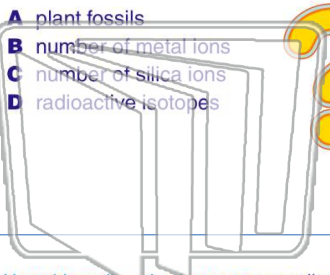
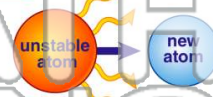
- A plant fossils
- B number of metal ions
- C number of silica ions
- D radioactive isotopes

2

The absolute age of a rock is determined by **comparing** the number of unstable radioactive isotopes of a particular element in the rock with the number of stable isotopes of the same element.

Unstable isotopes break down into stable isotopes in a process called _____

- A permineralization
- B bombardment
- C radioactive decay
- D nuclear fusion



NEW PATH LEARNING

3

Unstable radioactive isotopes are called **parent material**. The **stable isotopes** formed from the parent material are called the **daughter material**. The amount of time it takes for 1/2 of the parent

4

If the **half-life** of a radioactive element is **5,730 years**, how much of the parent material exists **after 17,190 years**?

5



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7

also active in the past, and that there is truly **very little geologic change** in the crust of the earth.

True or false?

- A true
- B false



changing the earth's landforms. He also assumed that these changes have been occurring since the beginning of earth's history.

What is the **term** we now use for Hutton's idea?

- A plagiarism
- B catastrophism
- C superposition
- D uniformitarianism

9

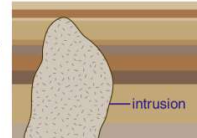
Which of the following quotations is the famous **summary** of the theory of **uniformitarianism**?

- A "The earth is 4.6 billion years old."
- B "The past is the key to the present."
- C "The present is the key to the past."
- D "Uniformitarianism is not a catastrophe."

10

Compare the **layers of sediment** and the **igneous intrusion** in the picture. **Which formed first and why?**

- A the sediments; they are sedimentary
- B the intrusion; it is igneous
- C the sediments; the intrusion cuts across the sediments
- D the intrusion; the sediments are broken by the intrusion





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