

- Sedimentary rocks are produced from _____ products of pre-existing rocks or accumulated _____ matter.
- _____ rocks are produced from rock fragments.
- _____ rocks produced by precipitation of dissolved ions in water.
- _____ rocks produced by accumulation of biological debris, such as in swamps or bogs.
- Fossils are found in _____ rocks which also holds clues about Earth's past.
- _____ are the loose, solid particles that Sedimentary rocks come from.
- Fill in the table with the correct particle size of sediments.

Sediment	Particle Size (in mm)
Boulder	
Cobble	
Pebble	
Sand	
Silt	
Clay	

- The process where sediments are turned into sedimentary rock is called _____.
- There are two kinds of lithification. The first is called _____ where sediments are forced together from the overlying weight of other sediments, and the second is called _____ where a gluing agent binds the sediments together.
- Deposits become (thinner/thicker) as they move away from the source.
- _____ is the settling and coming to rest of transported sediment material.
- If you were to drill a hole straight down on the high school football field, you would find that there is nearly 10,000 vertical feet of sediments and valley fill material.
Where did the sediments come from (3pts)?
- _____ is a detrital sedimentary rock with angular rock fragments cemented together.
- _____ is a detrital sedimentary rock with rounded rock fragments cemented together.
- Match the correct sediment by with the correct sedimentary rock that the sediment forms.

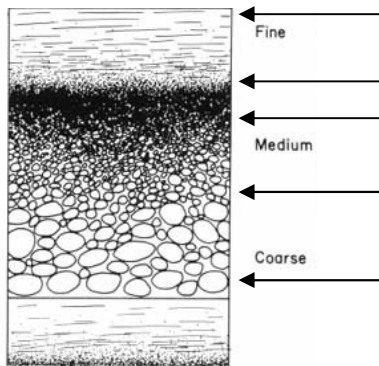
Sediment

- _____ Angular gravel
- _____ Silt
- _____ Rounded gravel
- _____ Quartz sand
- _____ Mud
- _____ Feldspar sand
- _____ Lake-bottom muds
- _____ Sand in a dark clay matrix

Sedimentary Rock

- A. Greywacke
- B. Arkose
- C. Quartz sandstone
- D. Conglomerate
- E. Mudstone
- F. Siltstone
- G. Breccia
- H. Shale

16. _____ is composed mainly of calcite and is a carbonate chemical sedimentary rock.
17. _____ is composed of nearly 100% silica and comes in many different colors.
18. _____ form when saline waters (lake, ocean) evaporates, leaving behind mineral deposits. _____ and _____ are common examples.
19. Coquina is composed of _____ that are cemented together in a limestone matrix.
20. What chemical sedimentary rock might a teacher be found using in the classroom?
21. _____ limestone is a distinctive variety of inorganic limestone that is formed by the cementation of sand-sized spheres of calcite that precipitate in warm shallow seawater. The Manti Temple is structure composed of this rock.
22. _____ is an organic sedimentary rock formed from the compaction of partially decayed plant material in stagnant water.
23. The Law of Original Horizontality states that sedimentary layers are originally deposited in _____ layers.
24. _____ is a series of visible layers within a rock, and is the most common sedimentary structure.
25. _____ is a series of thin, inclined layers within a horizontal bed of rock, is common in sandstones, and is indicative of deposition in ripples, bars, dunes, deltas.
26. The diagram below shows the heavier sediments on the bottom that become finer as it goes up. This is an example of _____ . Label each layer with correct sediment.



27. The depositional environment is the location where sediments come to rest. Match the following depositional environments with their correct definition.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ Glacial environments | A. Stream emerges from a mountain onto a flatter plain. |
| _____ Alluvial fans | B. Thin-bedded shale, may contain fish fossils and mud cracks. |
| _____ River channel | C. Ice deposits narrow ridges of sediments in valleys. |
| _____ Lake | D. Elongated lenses of conglomerate in graded channels. |
| _____ Delta | E. Sand and silts deposited near shorelines with crossbeds and ripples. |
| _____ Beach | F. Sediments deposited when a river flows into an ocean. |
| _____ Lagoon | G. Massive limestone beds with fossils and horizontal sand layers. |
| _____ Marine shelf | H. Thick layers of shale and greywacke with graded beds and ripples. |
| _____ Reefs | I. Fine-grained dark shale cut by tidal channels, fossil oysters. |
| _____ Deep marine | J. Well-sorted quartz sandstone built by wave action, cross-bedding. |

28. What are the major layers of the grand canyon?

- Know _____ Formation
- The _____ Formation
- Canyon's _____ Formation
- History, _____ Formation
- Study _____ Formation
- Rocks _____ Formation
- Made _____ Formation
- By _____ Formation
- Time _____ Formation

29. How do detrital sediments turn into sedimentary rocks (5pts)?

30. How do fossil fuels like oil and gas form (5pts)?

31. Why is the mineralogy of sedimentary rocks so limited, when compared to that of igneous rocks (5pts)?

32. How does the source area influence the type of sediment produced (5pts)?