

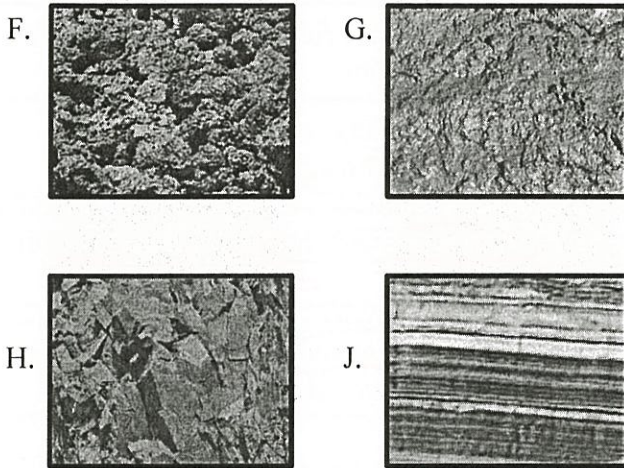
Name _____

Date _____

1. In order for a solid rock to turn into sandstone it must go through a sequence of events. What is the first event of turning solid rock into sandstone? (5.2.D)

- A. weathering, erosion, and deposition *break move drop*
- B. compaction and cementation *press + glue*
- C. melting and cooling
- D. evaporation *liquid → gas layers*

2. Which picture best represents sedimentary rock?



layers

3. Scientists agree that almost all of the energy on Earth comes from the sun. Which answer choice best explains how the sun contributed to the formation of fossil fuels? (5.2.D)

- A. Fossil fuels come from the remains of plants and animals, which got their energy from the sun. *organisms → → →*
- B. The sun warms the ocean, which creates fossil fuels. *Need organic matter*
- C. Fossil fuels come from different types of dirt, which is dried up by the sun. *Need organic matter*
- D. The sun heats up an active volcano, which then forms fossil fuels. *? Need organic matter*

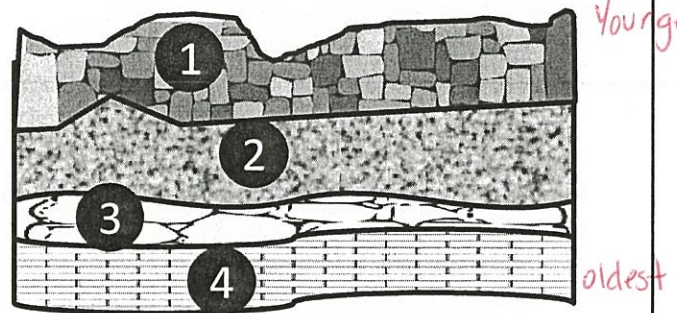
4. The chart below shows how long it takes to form different types of energy used on Earth. (5.2.G)

FORM OF ENERGY	AMOUNT OF TIME
DIRECT SOLAR HEAT	MINUTES
WIND	HOURS
HYDROPOWER	DAYS TO WEEKS
BIOMASS	MONTHS TO YEARS
FOSSIL FUELS: COAL, OIL, NATURAL GAS	?

Which answer choice would best complete the chart?

- F. weeks *Renewable*
- G. approximately 10 years *Renewable*
- H. millions of years *Nonrenewable*
- J. approximately 100 days *Renewable*

5. The diagram below shows how sedimentary rock forms in layers.



Which layer of the sedimentary rock would be considered the oldest layer?

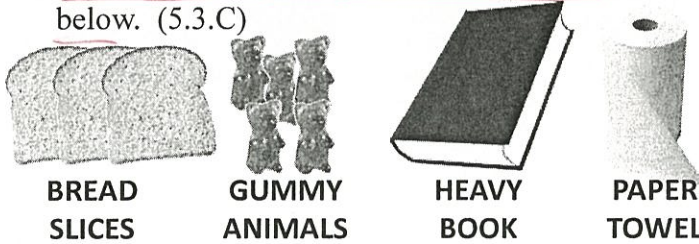
- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 4



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6. Students set up a model of the process that led to the formation of fossil fuels. The materials they used and the steps they followed are listed below. (5.3.C)



BREAD SLICES

GUMMY ANIMALS

HEAVY BOOK

PAPER TOWEL

1. Layer three pieces of bread on top of each other. *layers = deposition*
2. Insert a few gummy animals between the layers of bread. *organic matter*
3. Wrap the layers of bread and gummy animals in a paper towel.
4. Place a heavy book on top of the layers and allow it to sit overnight. *compaction/pressure*

What role does the book play in this model of the formation of fossil fuels?

- F. The weathering of rock *breaking*
- G. The ocean floor ?
- H. The natural process of pressure
- J. Dead marine life *gummy animals*

7. Which answer choice best explains what might happen to sedimentary rock if it is exposed to wind, rain, and harsh temperatures over a long period of time? (5.2.D)

- A. The weathering will break the rock into sediment that will be eroded and deposited in a new location forming new sedimentary rock.
- B. The sedimentary rock will dissolve from the wind, rain, and harsh temperatures. *Non Soluable*
- C. The sedimentary rock will eventually be covered by water due to the wind, rain, and harsh temperatures.
- D. The sedimentary rock will not be affected by the exposure of wind, rain, and harsh temperatures. *rain + wind break rock*

8. The formation of sedimentary rock requires compaction and cementation. Which of the following best explains the process of compaction and cementation?

- pressure giving*
- F. Layers of sediment press together and harden into sedimentary rock.
- G. Weathering and erosion of large rocks form sediment. *break move*
- H. Water covers a layer of sediment.
- J. The sun heats the top layer of the Earth.

9. Students are given strips of paper with the steps to fossil fuel formation.

1. Organisms die and are covered with layers of sediment.
2. Millions of years ago, organisms lived in the ocean.
3. Enormous heat and pressure turn the dead organisms into oil.

Which answer choice shows the correct order of fossil fuel formation?

- A. 3,2,1
- B. 2,1,3
- C. 1,2,3
- D. 3,1,2

10. How are the processes that led to the formation of sedimentary rocks and fossil fuels alike? (5.3.A)

- layers sediment organic matter*
- F. Both must have fossils in order to form. *organic*
- G. Both have layers of sediment that are compacted and cemented.
- H. Both are created in a short amount of time. *LONG*
- J. Both need extremely cold weather to form. *Heat*