



Collège Notre Dame Des Sœurs Antonines-Jamhour

Name: _____

Subject: **Biology worksheet**

Class: **grade 8**

Date: **October 2019**

Exercise 1:

Answer by True or False and correct the false statement.

- 1) The oldest rock in the outcrop is located at the top.
- 2) Geology is a science that studies Earth, including the study of rocks in nature and laboratory.
- 3) A massive rock resists pressure.
- 4) Ammonite is a fossil of terrestrial origin.
- 5) The outcrop rocks are vertical, parallel and not superposed.
- 6) Geological studies are necessary prior to executing large scale public works.
- 7) At Daher El Baydar, we can find fossils of a marine origin.
- 8) All underground rocks can be directly exploited by humans.

Exercise 2:

Below are the symbols used to represent the rocks in a stratigraphic column of an outcrop.

	Limestone		Clay		Gypsum
	Dolomitic Limestone		Brecciated Chert	x	Glauconite
	Chalky Limestone		Bedded Chert	P	Phosphorite
	Marly Limestone		Chert Concretions	F.P.	Ferruginous Phosphorite
	Nodular Limestone		Porcellanite	LAT.	Laterite
	Dolomite		Conglomerate		Fossils
	Calcareous Dolomite		Sandstone		Concretions
	Marly Dolomite		Calcareous sandstone		Manganese
	Argillaceous Dolomite		Glauconitic sandstone		Calcitic druse
	Sandy Dolomite		Irregular bedding		Quartz druse
	Chalk		Wavy bedding		Veins
	Limy Chalk		Sedimentary structures		Burrows
	Marl		Facies change		Silicified wood
	Chalky Marl		Soil		Algae

The order of strata in an outcrop is from the oldest rock to the most recent one.

1) Schematize the stratigraphic column according to the following criteria (or characteristics) of the strata of the outcrop (from oldest to newest):

- The oldest stratum is dolomite with a thickness of 2m
- Marly limestone with a thickness half of that of the oldest layer
- Clay stratum of 2m thickness
- Chalk stratum of 1m thickness
- Limestone layer with fossils of 3m thickness
- Marl layer of 1m thickness
- Clay layer of 1m thickness
- Sandstone layer of 3m thickness

Note: Use an appropriate scale. Let the width be 3 cm.

2) Identify the type of rocks to which these rocks belong to.

3) Describe a test used to distinguish between the constituents of marl and limestone.