

## Section 2 review

### Self Check

1. **Discuss** how to find the oldest paper in a stack of papers.
2. **Explain** the concept of relative age.
3. **Illustrate** a disconformity.
4. **Describe** one way to correlate similar rock layers.
5. **Think Critically** Explain the relationship between the concept of relative age and the principle of superposition.

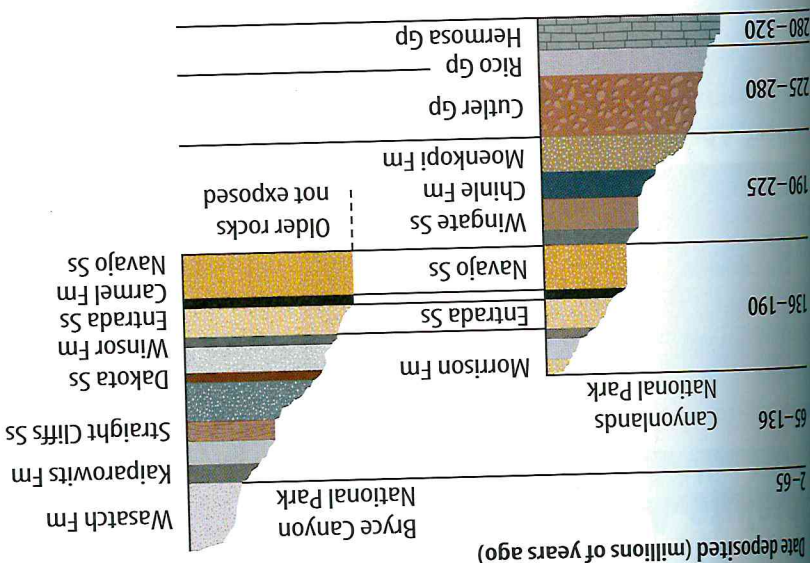
### Applying Skills

6. **Interpret data** to determine the oldest rock bed. A sandstone contains a 400-million-year-old fossil. A shale has fossils that are over 500 million years old. A limestone, below the sandstone, contains fossils between 400 million and 500 million years old. Which rock bed is oldest? Explain.

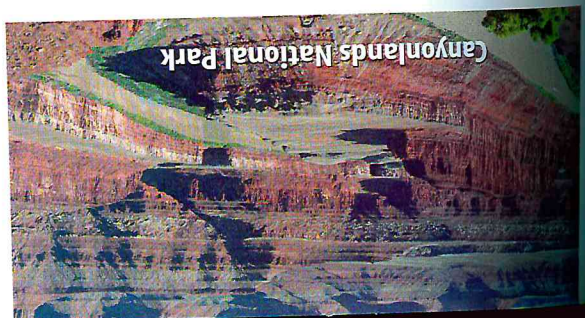
### Summary

- **Superposition** states that in undisturbed rock, the oldest layers are on the bottom.
- **Relative Ages** Rock layers can be ranked by relative age.
- **Unconformities** Angular unconformities are new layers deposited over tilted and eroded rock layers. Disconformities are gaps in the rock record. Nonconformities divide uplifted igneous or metamorphic rock from new sedimentary rock.
- **Matching Up Rock Layers** Rocks from different areas may be correlated if they are part of the same layer.

Can layers of rock be correlated in other ways? Sometimes determining relative ages isn't enough and other methods must be used. In Section 3, you'll see how the numerical ages of rocks can be determined and how geologists have used this information to estimate the age of Earth.



**Figure 16** Geologists have named the many rock layers, or formations, in Canyonlands and in Bryce Canyon, Utah. They also have correlated some formations between the two canyons. **List the labeled layers present at both canyons.**



in Bryce Canyon National Park, just above the river and then find the layers of these rocks of the same age as at Bryce Canyon, Utah. They also have correlated some formations between the two canyons. **List the labeled layers present at both canyons.**