

GEOLOGY 12
CHAPTER 6 WORKSHEET
SEDIMENTS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Name _____

1. _____ are unconsolidated accumulations of rock, mineral grains, and organic matter that form at and near the earth's surface.
2. The finer material that fills in the spaces around the larger clasts in a clastic rock is called the _____.
3. A recognizable and mappable rock unit, typically deposited under a uniform set of conditions, is called a(n) _____.
4. _____ sediments are composed of broken up pieces of preexisting rocks and minerals.
5. Mineral grains that range in size from 1/16 to 2 mm are classed as _____.
6. The difference between a conglomerate and a breccia is mainly that the fragments making up a breccia are _____ in shape.
7. By definition, the range of grain sizes present in most conglomerates makes them _____ sorted.
8. The most important chemical sedimentary rock is _____.
9. Dissolved silica may precipitate to form the chemical sedimentary rock _____.
10. Although it is actually made of organic matter instead of minerals, _____ is considered a sedimentary rock.
11. During lithification, the weight of overlying sediments will cause the sediments to _____ by squeezing the grains more tightly together.
12. Pore fluids containing dissolved silica or calcite are involved in the process of _____, in which mineral grains are "glued" together.
13. Inclined bedding caused by deposition from currents of wind or water is called _____, a common sedimentary structure.
14. A current flowing primarily in one direction, such as a stream, may produce _____ ripple marks on the streambed.
15. Mudcracks typically form in _____ sediments, which easily expand and contract.
16. _____ are the remains or evidence of ancient life.
17. A fossil _____ is an impression in the surrounding sediments of the original organic material.
18. Most carbonate sedimentation occurs in _____ environments where the water is warm and the precipitation of calcite is facilitated.