

GEOLOGISTS' CLUES – Answer Sheet

Barbara R. Thomas

Fill in the blanks. The first letters of the answers will spell three clues a geologist uses to determine conditions under which a sedimentary rock was formed.

1. Magnet Useful to identify the mineral magnetite
2. Up Opposite of down
3. Diamond Very hard mineral with the same composition as graphite
4. Coal Sedimentary rock formed from plant material
5. Rocks What geologists study
6. Ash Very small particles blown from a volcano
7. Cocquina A kind of limestone that is made from shells
8. Kaolinite A very soft clay mineral
9. Shale A clastic sedimentary rock formed of very small particles
10. Scoria Basalt with holes
11. Acid Makes calcite fizz.
12. Lava Magma that reaches the surface
13. Talc Soft mineral with greasy feel
14. Rain Water that comes from clouds
15. Evaporates What happens to water in a dry climate
16. Diorite Coarse grained igneous rock that is mostly light colored feldspar
17. Calcite Mineral in limestone
18. Obsidian Volcanic glass
19. Luster Light reflected from a surface, a clue to mineral identification
20. Oil A valuable liquid found in some rocks
21. Rhyolite Pink, fine grained igneous rock

Unscramble the letters to find five other clues that geologists use to understand sedimentary and igneous rocks.

- a) lipper skarm ripple marks
- b) gadder dibgend graded bedding
- c) slisofs fossils
- d) rettuxe texture
- e) liwolp lastab pillow basalt