SI Geology - Full Discipline Demo

Sedimentary Rocks

Final Report - Answer Guide

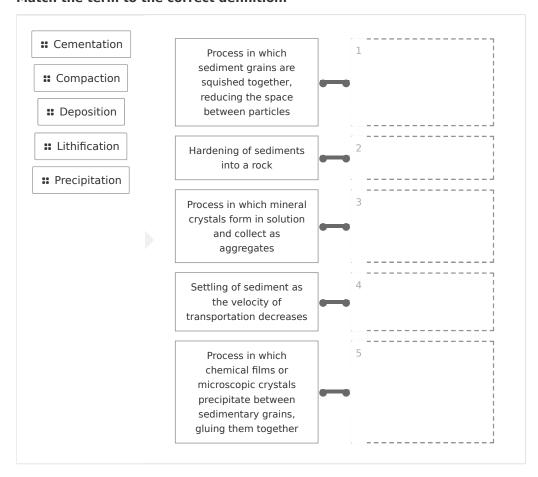
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Instructor Sales SI Demo

Test Your Knowledge



Match the term to the correct definition.



Correct answers:

- 1 Compaction 2 Lithification 3 Precipitation 4 Deposition
- 5 Cementation

Classify the following statements as true or false.

::

Biogenic sedimentary rocks are classified as having well-sorted, moderately sorted, or poorly sorted grains.

::

Chemical sedimentary rocks can have either a crystalline or microcrystalline texture.

::

Clastic sedimentary rocks with poor sorting are associated with environments where rapid deposition occurred.

Poorly-sorted sediments are associated with slow deposition.

**

The grain size of clastic sedimentary rocks can be categorized using the Wentworth scale.

| True | False |
|----------|-------|
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| I I | I |
| <u> </u> | |

Correct answers:

1

Chemical sedimentary rocks can have either a crystalline or microcrystalline texture.

Clastic sedimentary rocks with poor sorting are associated with environments where rapid deposition occurred.

The grain size of clastic sedimentary rocks can be categorized using the Wentworth scale.

2

Biogenic sedimentary rocks are classified as having well-sorted, moderately sorted, or poorly sorted grains.

Poorly-sorted sediments are associated with slow deposition.

Exploration



| Lithification involves two processes: and | |
|--|----------|
| cementation, deposition | |
| erosion, deposition | |
| o compaction, cementation | ✓ |
| mechanical weathering, chemical weathering | |
| | |
| Rocks composed of weathered rock and mineral fragments are called clastic sedimentary rocks. | |
| ○ True | ✓ |
| False | |
| | |
| A sedimentary rock sample containing grains with sharp edges are classified as | |
| Well-rounded | |
| Rounded | |
| Angular | ~ |
| Microcrystalline | |
| | |
| The texture of chemical sedimentary rocks can be described as coarse, medium, or fine. | |
| ○ True | |
| False | ~ |
| | |
| A sedimentary rock composed of well-sorted gravel would be associated with a low-energy environment. | |
| ○ True | |
| ○ False | ✓ |
| | |

Exercise 1



| What does grain size indicate about a specimen's depositional environment and energy of transport? |
|--|
| |
| |
| Based on what you learned about grain size and transport, which sedimentary rock sample examined here likely had its grains transported the farthest before being deposited? |
| |
| |
| Which sedimentary rock sample examined here likely had its components transported the least before being deposited? |
| |
| |
| Which sedimentary rock sample examined here would be most susceptible to weathering? Explain your answer. |
| |
| |

Data Table 1: Sedimentary Rock Identification (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Sample Rock Type Grain Size Composition Rock Name 9 Clastic Gravel Rock and mineral fragments Conglomerate 10 Fine (not visible) Charcoal (plant matter) Coal Biogenic 11 Clastic Clay Rock and mineral fragments Shale 12 Biogenic Shells and calcite mud Fossiliferous Limestone Coarse or medium

| 13 | Chemical | Microcrystalline | Silica | Chert |
|----|----------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 14 | Clastic | Sand | Quartz grains | Quartz Sandstone |
| 15 | Chemical | Crystalline | Halite | Rock Salt |
| 16 | Clastic | Silt | Rock and mineral fragments | Siltstone |

Photo 1: Sedimentary Rock Set (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



| xercise 2 | |
|--|----|
| ased on the depositional environment that you determined for Sample 15, how did this room? | cl |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| or each of the clastic rock samples, describe why you choose the depositional environmer ou assigned to it in one or two sentences. | ıt |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| hy is it important for geologists to research and understand the depositional environmer sedimentary rocks? | ıt |
| | |

Data Table 2: Depositional Environments (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

| Sample | Rock Name | Rock Type | Additional Characteristics | Depositional Environment |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---|
| 9 | Conglomerate | Clastic | Rounded to well-rounded grains. Poor to moderate sorting. | River or glacier |
| 10 | Coal | Biogenic | Variable depending on the sample | Swamp |
| 11 | Shale | Clastic | Well-sorted. Smooth with laminations. | Deep sea, lake, river, delta, or beach |
| 12 | Fossiliferous Limestone | Biogenic | Shell fossils surrounded by mud that effervesces in acid. | Shallow sea |
| 13 | Chert | Chemical | Extremely hard with no visible crystals. | Deep sea or lake |

| 14 | Quartz Sandstone | Clastic | Well-sorted, well-rounded. May or may not contain structures. | River, delta, beach, desert, or shallow sea |
|----|---------------------|----------|---|--|
| 15 | Rock Salt | Chemical | Crystals visible. Tastes salty. | Lake |
| 16 | Siltstone | Clastic | Well-sorted. Grains too small to see but feels gritty. | Lake, river, delta, or beach |

Co

| Biogenic sedimentary roc | k formation is associated with all of the foll | owina |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|
| environments except | | 9 |
| lakes | | |
| deserts | | ~ |
| swamps | | |
| o reefs | | |
| | | |
| in what order do the sten | os of sedimentary rock formation occur? | |
| | - | |
| | eposition - Transportation - Lithification | |
| | eposition - Transportation - Lithification | |
| l | ansportation - Deposition - Lithification | |
| │ ○ Weathering - Erosion - Tra | ansportation - Deposition - Lithification | ~ |
| | | |
| | ain sizes would not be associated with a cla | stic |
| sedimentary rock? | | |
| O Coarse | | ~ |
| | | |
| Sand | | |
| SandGravel | | |



| from a solution. | erais |
|---|----------|
| Lithification | |
| Cementation | |
| Compaction | |
| Precipitation | ~ |
| A clastic sedimentary rock sample is composed of gravel-sized rock and mineral fragments with rounded grains. What type of sedimentary rock being observed? | is |
| Siltstone | |
| Shale | |
| Conglomerate | ✓ |
| ○ Chert | |
| A biogenic sedimentary rock composed of shell, shell fragments, and company have originated in a | rals |
| ○ Reef | ~ |
| Desert | |
| Lake | |
| ○ Glacier | |
| Sedimentary rocks have characteristics that reflect the environment in which they formed. | |
| | ✓ |
| • False | |
| | |



| Hematite | |
|--|----------|
| Olivine | ✓ |
| Calcite | |
| O Quartz | |
| | |
| A chemical sedimentary rock sample is co | |
| A chemical sedimentary rock sample is co What type of sedimentary rock is being o | |
| | |
| What type of sedimentary rock is being o | |
| What type of sedimentary rock is being o Coal | bserved? |

Extension Questions

Fossils found in sedimentary rocks can help geologists understand the history of an area. Why might sedimentary rocks be ideal for fossil formation versus other types of rocks? Discuss three other ways sedimentary rocks might help geologists understand the history of a location. (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Sedimentary rocks are an ideal location for fossil formation versus metamorphic or igneous rock, due to the high heat and pressure required for these other rocks' formation. This heat/pressure would destroy organic matter, preventing fossil formation (or in the case of metamorphic rocks, destroying any fossils already found in the rock).

Listed below are additional examples of how sedimentary rocks can help geologists understand an areas history.

- 1. Chert can indicate the former presence of an ocean or deep lake.
- 2. Limestone can indicate an area was once a warm, shallow ocean.
- 3. Coal can indicate the presence of swamp.
- 4. Sandstone can indicate an area where large amounts of sand accumulated, such as a beach or a desert.
- 5. Cross bedding in different directions can indicate a wind deposit of stands, similar to sand dunes.

