

SECTION

4-5 Slowly Built Layers: Sedimentary Rocks

(pages 101-105)

KEY CONCEPTS

- ▲ The most widely used classification system for sedimentary rocks places them into three main categories according to the origin of the materials from which they were made.

■ Building Vocabulary Skills: Keep It Short and Simple

Each of the following sentences contains a long, complicated phrase where a simple term would do. This phrase is underlined. In the space provided, write the term from Section 4-5 that should replace the underlined phrase.

1. The clastic rocks that contain the largest fragments are breccia and the type of clastic rock that is commonly known as puddingstone, which is made of rounded, water-worn pebbles cemented together by clay, mud, and sand.

2. Rock salt, stalactites, and gypsum are examples of the type of sedimentary rocks that are formed when water evaporates and leaves minerals behind, when chemical changes occur in sea water, and when certain other chemical changes that do not involve living things occur.

3. Examples of the kind of sedimentary rocks that are formed when fragments of previously existing rocks are compressed and cemented together include sandstone and shale.

4. Coal and certain limestone formations are examples of the kind of sedimentary rocks that are formed either directly or indirectly from material that was once living.

■ Classifying Sedimentary Rocks: Understanding the Main Ideas

Decide whether each of the following items describes clastic rocks, chemical rocks, or organic rocks. If the item describes clastic rocks, write the word *clastic* in the space provided after the item. If the item describes chemical rocks, write *chemical*. If the item describes organic rocks, write *organic*.

1. Conglomerates are an example. _____
2. Chalk is an example. _____
3. Sandstones are in this category. _____
4. Rocks formed from material that was once living. _____
5. These rocks form when a sea or lake dries up, leaving minerals that were dissolved in the water. _____
6. Shales are in this group. _____
7. These rocks are made of fragments of previously existing rocks. _____
8. Mineral-rich water dripping into caves can form these rocks. _____
9. Limestone formed by chemical changes in ocean water are in this category.

10. Coal is in this category. _____