SASKATCHEWAN EARTH SCIENCE 30 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Geologic Time, Fossils and Plate Tectonics — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Preserved evidence of past life is called**

- A fossil
- B absolute dating
- C half life
- D plate tectonics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Superposition says in undisturbed rock layers, the oldest layer is**

- **A** at the top
- **B** at the bottom
- **C** in the middle
- **D** always folded

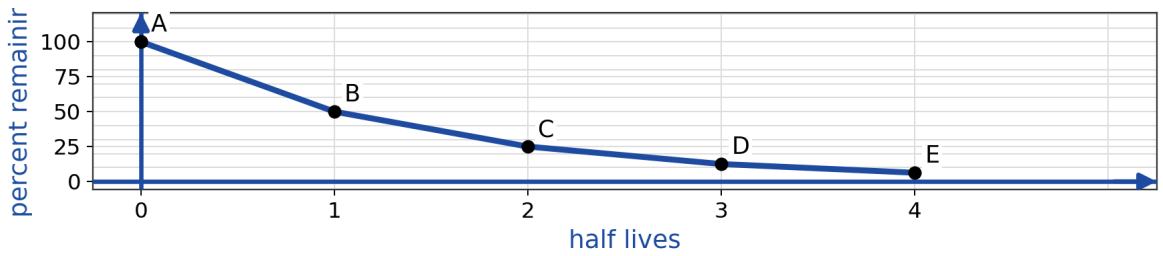
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A sample starts at 100 g. After 2 half lives, the mass remaining, in grams, is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The graph shows radioactive parent remaining over half lives. The percent remaining after 2 half lives is ____**



ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Finding the age of a rock compared with other rocks is called**

A half life

B plate tectonics

C relative dating

D divergent boundary

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6 **A divergent boundary is where plates**

A move together

B slide past

C stop moving

D move apart

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7 **A sample starts at 200 g. After 2 half lives, the mass remaining, in grams, is _____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Finding a numerical age for a rock or fossil is called**

A absolute dating

B plate tectonics

C divergent boundary

D convergent boundary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A convergent boundary is where plates**

A move apart

B move together

C slide past

D melt completely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A sample starts at 80 g. After 3 half lives, the mass remaining, in grams, is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The time for half of a radioactive sample to decay is called**

A divergent boundary

B convergent boundary

C half life

D transform boundary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Mid ocean ridges form at**

A convergent boundaries

B transform boundaries

C hot spots only

D divergent boundaries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **An index fossil is useful for dating because the species**

A lived for a short time and spread widely

B lived for billions of years

C never became a fossil

D lived only in one small place

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The theory that Earth lithosphere moves in plates is called**

A plate tectonics

B convergent boundary

C transform boundary

D superposition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Absolute dating often uses**

A fossil colour

B radioactive decay

C rock size

D layer thickness only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A sample has 25 percent of its parent atoms left. The number of half lives that have passed is**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A plate boundary where plates move apart is called**

A transform boundary

B superposition

C divergent boundary

D index fossil

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The oldest rocks on Earth are dated by**

A relative dating only

B radiometric dating using radioactive decay

C counting tree rings

D measuring the rock colour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A plate boundary where plates move together is called**

A superposition

B index fossil

C fossil

D convergent boundary

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **In undisturbed layers, a fossil found in a lower layer is**

A younger than fossils above it

B older than fossils above it

C the same age as fossils above it

D not a real fossil

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21 **A plate boundary where plates slide past each other is called**

A transform boundary

B index fossil

C fossil

D relative dating

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The geologic time scale divides Earth history into units based mainly on**

A major changes in life and rock records

B the colour of rocks

C the size of continents only

D the weather each year

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The principle that older layers lie below younger layers in undisturbed rock is called**

- A fossil
- B superposition
- C relative dating
- D absolute dating

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A fossil fish is found in rock on a mountain top. The best explanation is that**

- A the rock was once under water and later lifted up
- B fish lived on mountains
- C the fossil was planted there
- D mountains are made of fish

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25

A fossil from a short lived widespread species used for dating is called

A relative dating

B absolute dating

C index fossil

D half life

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. 25
4. 25
5. C
6. D
7. 50
8. A
9. B
10. 10
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. 2
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. A
25. C

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