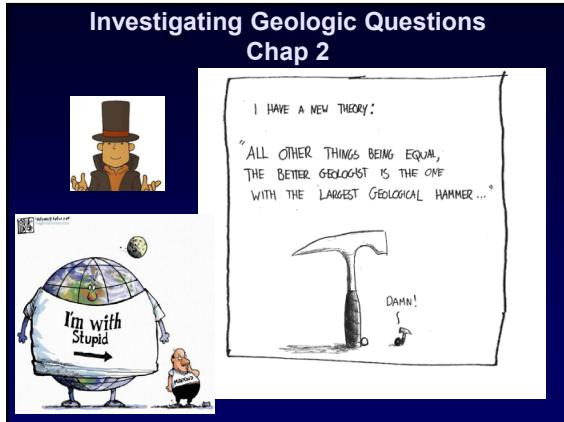
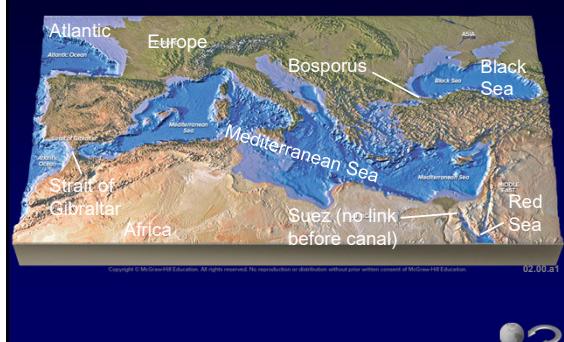


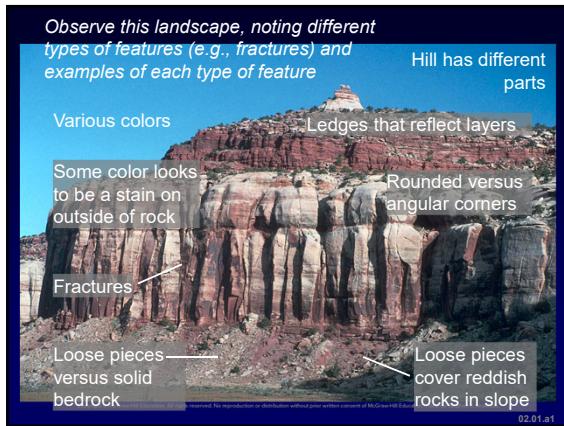
Investigating Geologic Questions Chap 2



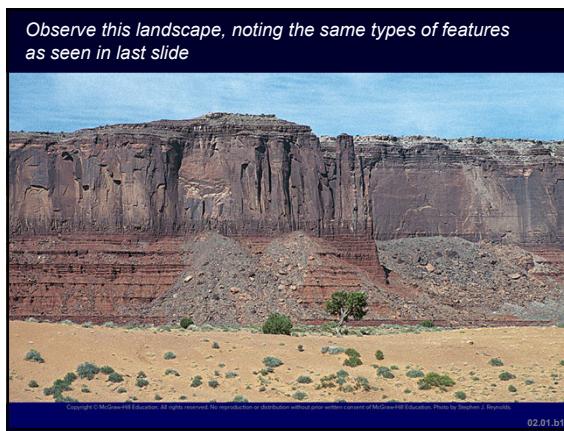


Observe the Mediterranean Sea, noting how it connects (or doesn't connect) with other bodies of water

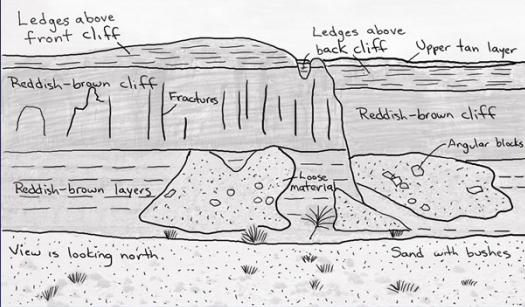








Examine how this sketch portrays the previous photograph



Does the sketch change the way you look at the photograph?

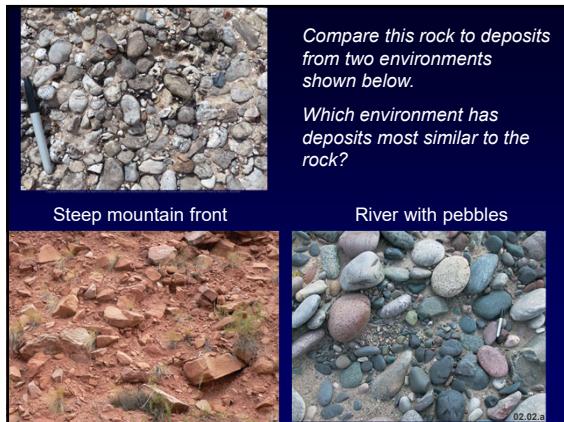
02.01.b2

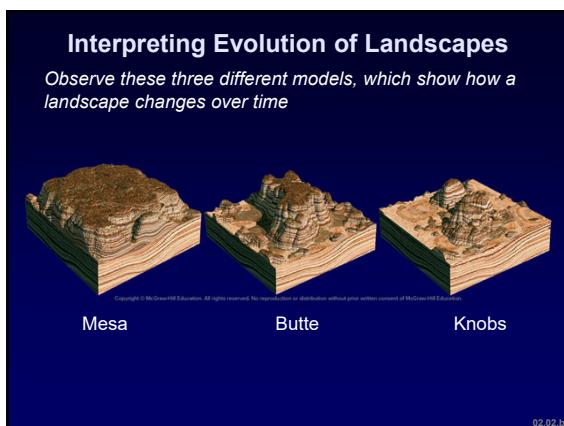
Observe this exposure of rock



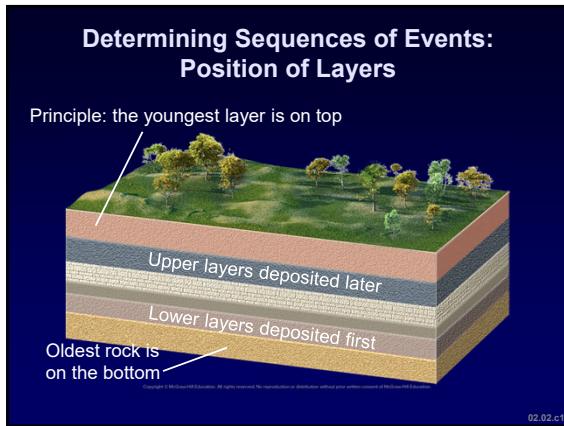
Observe this exposure of rock

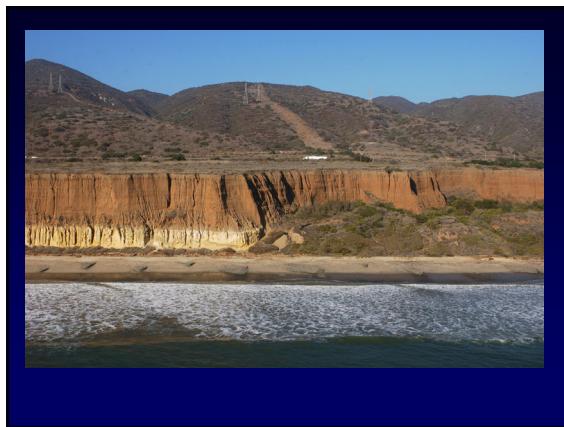


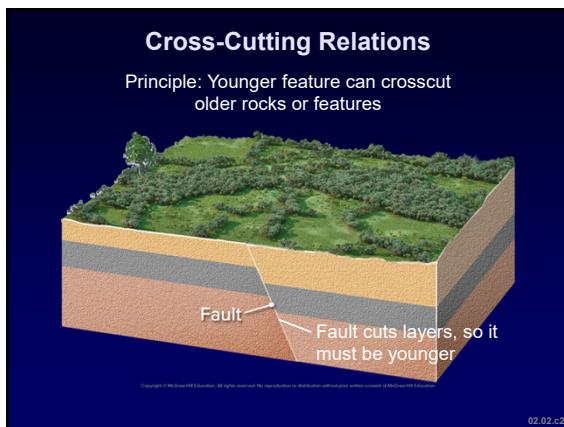


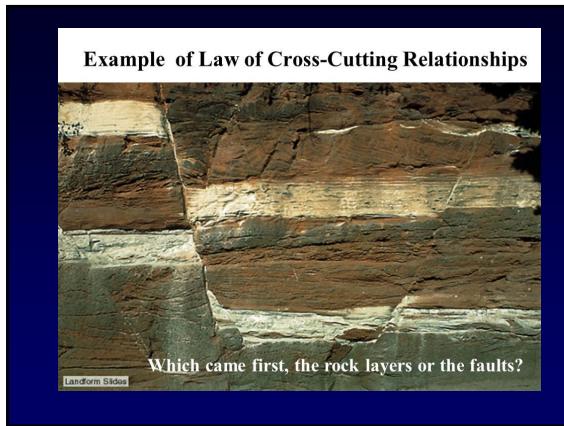








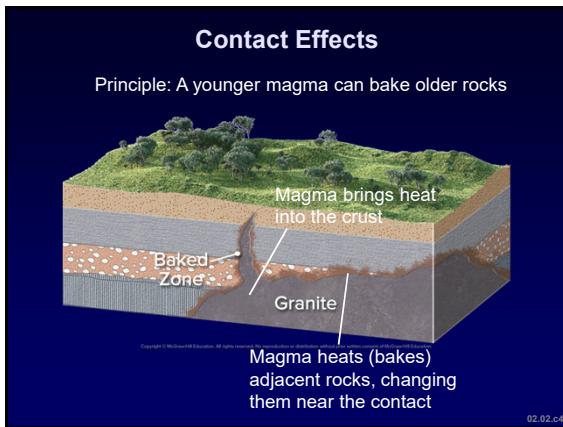


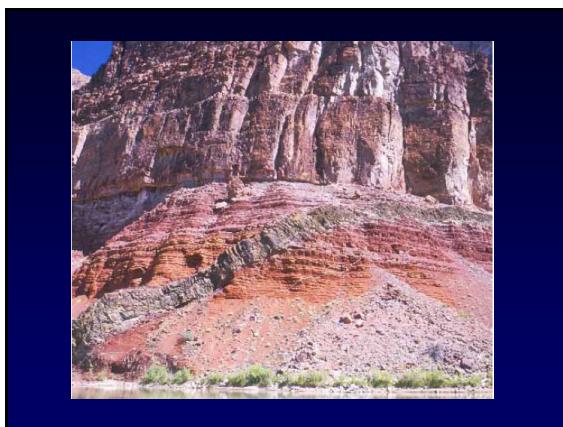


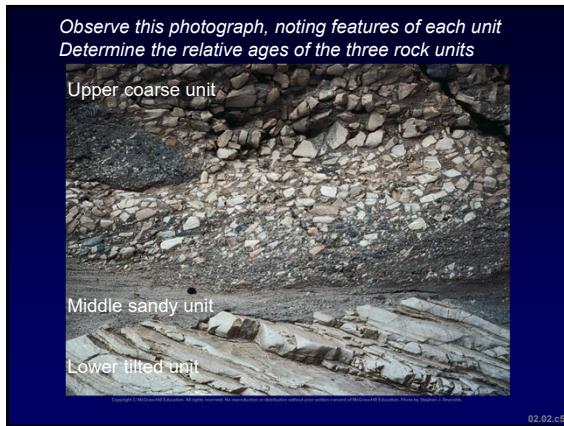




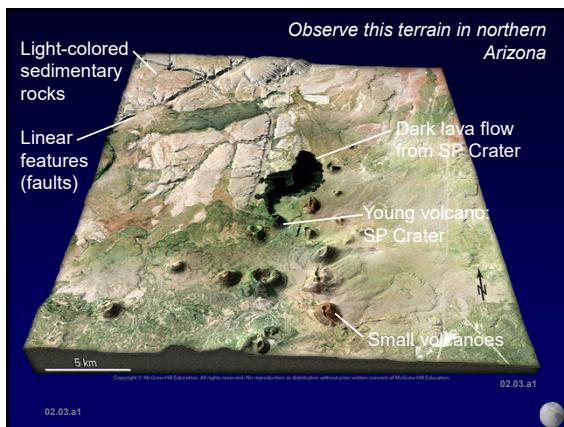




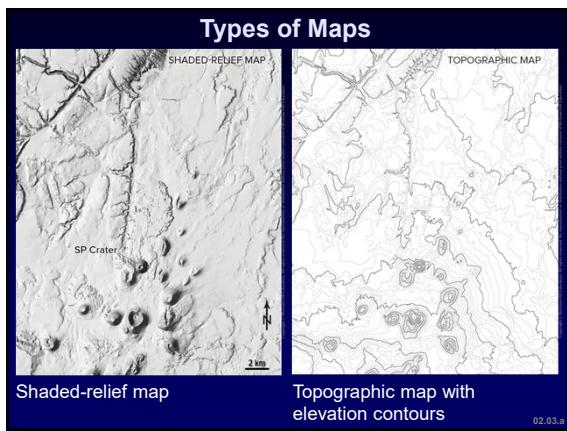


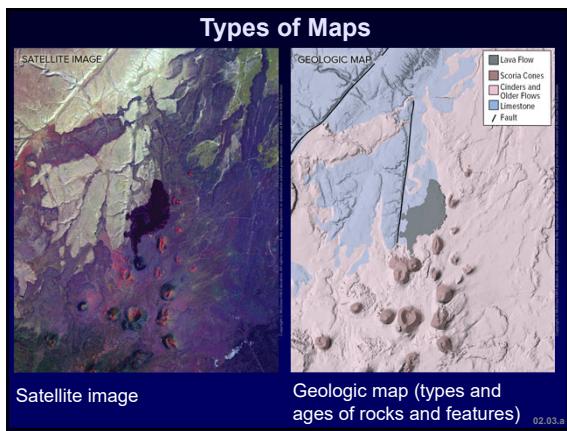


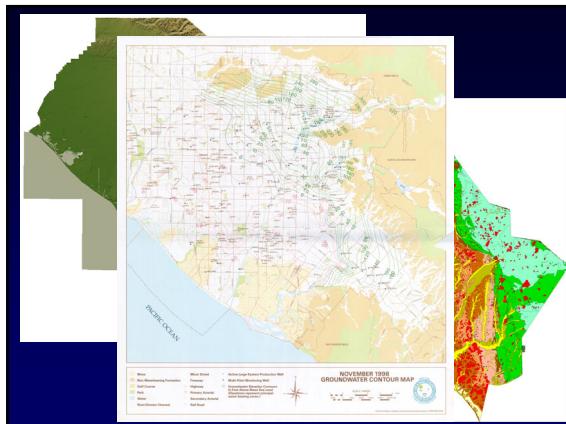


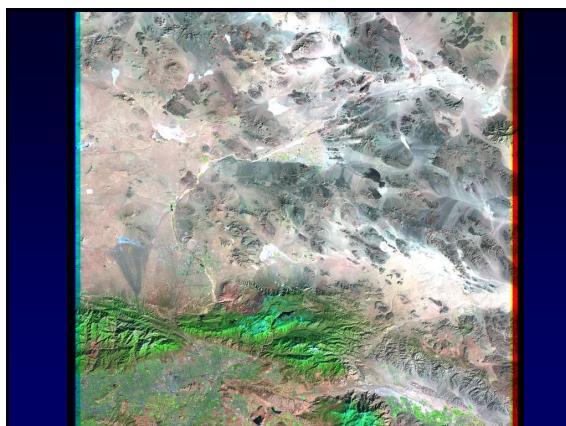


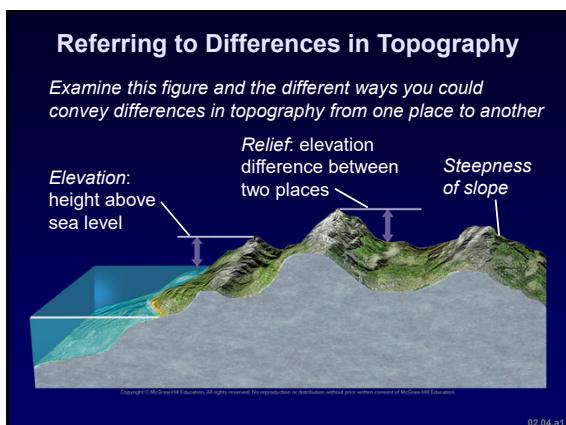


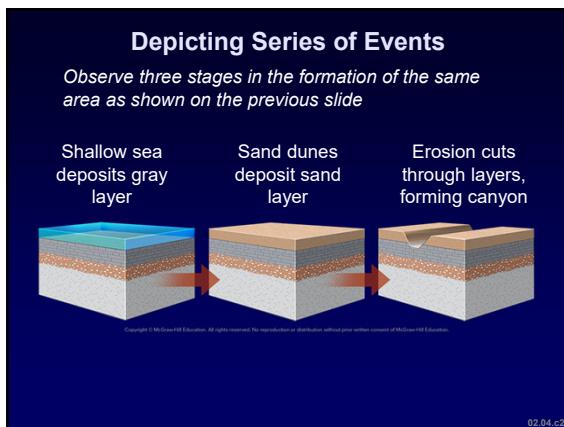
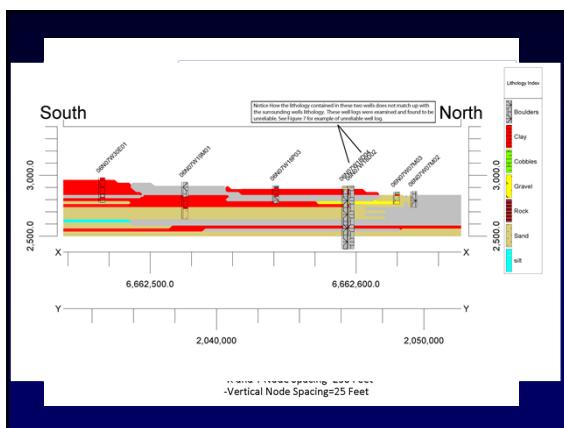
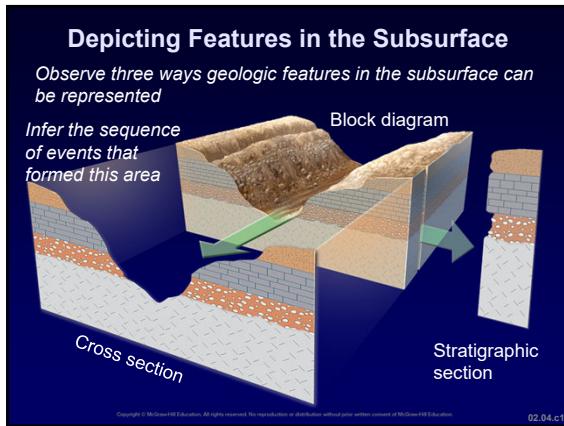












Qualitative Versus Quantitative Data

Make some observations about this photograph



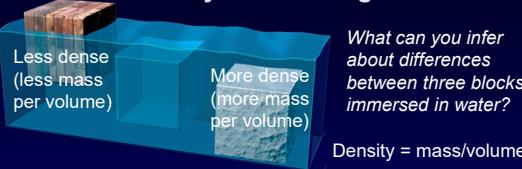
Qualitative data: descriptions (conveyed with words or sketches)



Quantitative data: numeric measurements (conveyed with numbers)

02.05.a

Density Versus Weight



Less dense (less mass per volume) More dense (more mass per volume)

Density = mass/volume

What can you infer about differences between three blocks immersed in water?

This person has same mass in both places, but weighs less on Moon (less gravity)

Weight: downward force an object exerts under gravity

02.05.d

02.06.b1

Four main parts of geologic time-scale (based on fossils)

If Earth history were 1 year

January	February	March	April	May	June
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Precambrian	Precambrian	Precambrian	Paleozoic	Paleozoic	Cenozoic

02.06.b1,c1

Take a moment and review these important details:

Most recent (lots of mammals)
Dinosaurs and first flowering plants
Appearance of fish, plants, insects, reptiles, etc.
Before shells and hard parts

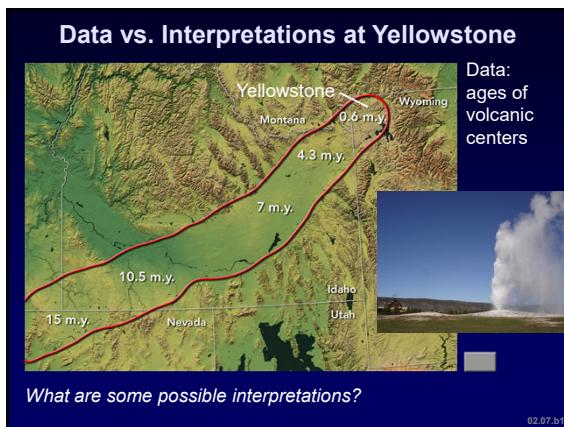
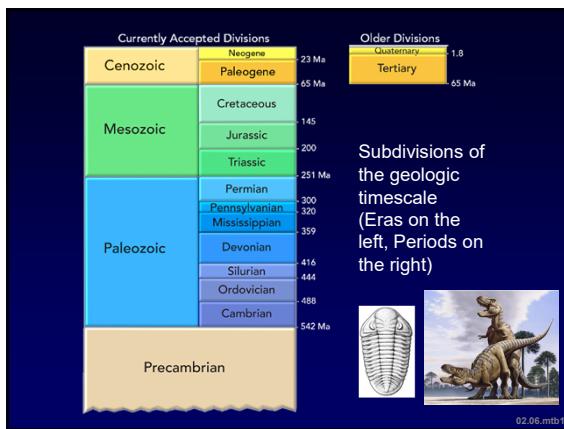
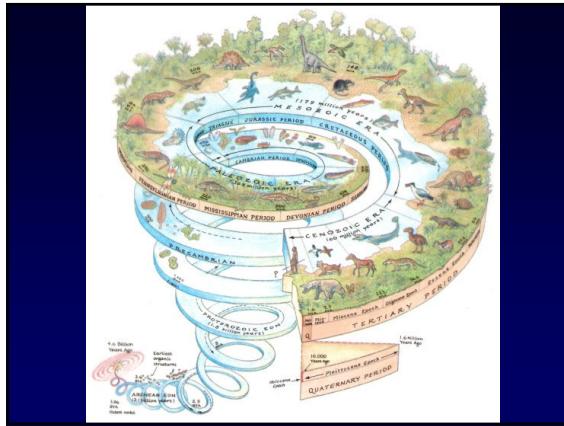
Started at 4,500 Ma

66 Ma

252 Ma

545 Ma

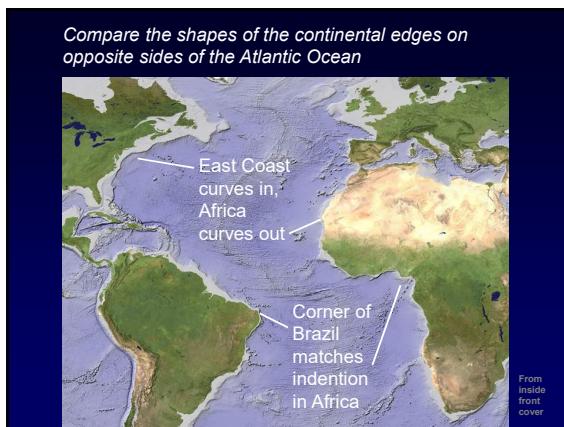
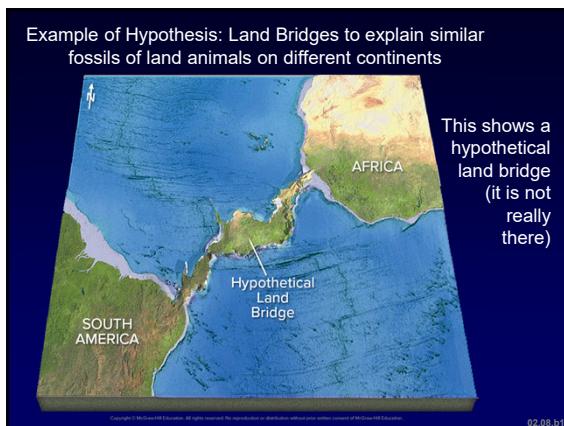
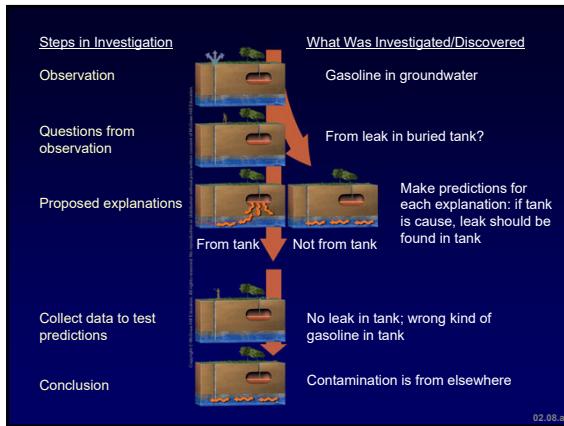
Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

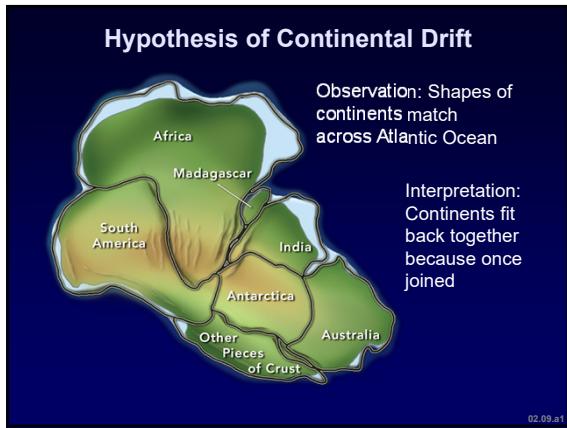


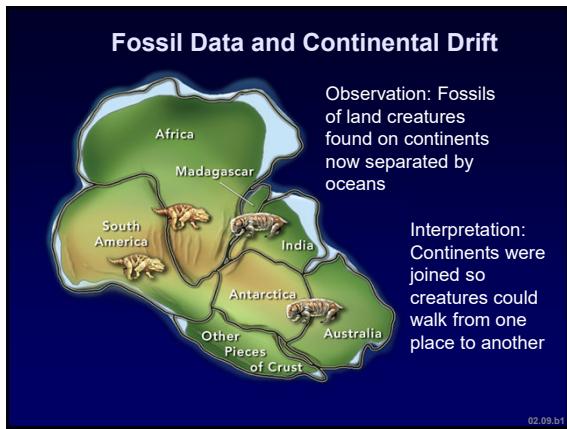


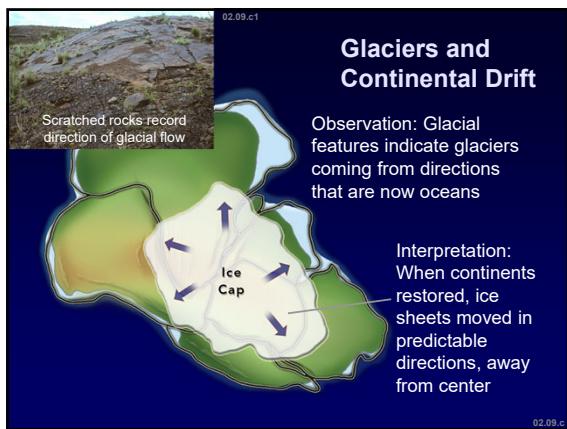












Problems with Continental Drift

Mechanism

Some geologists' lack of familiarity with data from other parts of world

02.09.mtb1

What Formed This Crater?

Observe this scene and then think of options for all the ways in which a crater could form

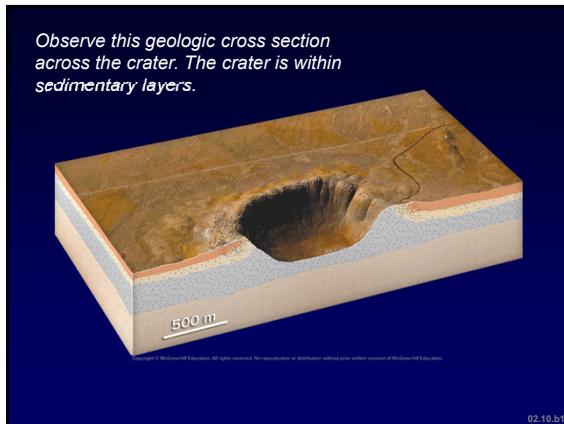
Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education. Source: David J. Rothery/U.S. Geological Survey

02.10.a1

Observe the rocks in the rim of the crater

Rim of crater has angular blocks of fractured rock

02.10.a2



Models for Formation of the Crater

Volcanic explosion Rising mass of salt Meteoroid impact

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. May not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

List predictions that arise from each model and how you could test each prediction.

What type of data would you like to have?

02.10.c



