Dinosaur, Yellowstone, Hawaii, Great Plains, Badlands, Devils Tower

1) The structural geology of the Uinta Mountains and the Black Hills is most like that found at _{(1)}_ National Park in the Southern Rocky Mountains.

2) The Precambrian rocks in the core of the Uinta Mountains are the same age as the rocks we studied previously at _{(2)}_ National Park.

3) Except for the present mass extinction, the most extensive and devastating loss of organic life on earth occurred near the boundary of the _{(3)}_ and _{(4)}_ Eras.

4) The huge collapse structure above the Yellowstone volcano is called a _{(5)}_. The last major one at Yellowstone formed about _{(6)}_ years ago.

5) The source of the silica in the thermal waters of Yellowstone is derived from the rock called _{(7)}_ that underlies the Yellowstone Plateau.

6) Molten rock that has not reached the surface of the earth is called _{(8)}_.

7) The big island of Hawaii is composed of vie coalescing volcanic cones of the type called _{(9)}_ volcanoes.

8) The stable interior of a continent, which is typically unaffected by mountain building during the last 300 million or more years is called a _{(10)}_.

9) The original rock body (before erosion) that formed Devils Tower may have been in the form of a _{(11)}_, _{(12)}_, or _{(13)}_.

10) The first appearance of horse and camel bones in the geologic record occurred on the continent of _{(14)}_.

11) Dinosaurs became extinct about _{(15)}_ years ago. The likely cause is a combination of events including _{(16)}_ and _{(17)}_.

12)
Slide #1:

18) The low silica type of rock forming here is called (18). In addition, the surface texture of the flow indicates that this is a/an \( (19) \) lava.

19) ________

Slide #2:

20) The special type of topography formed in the foreground is called ________ topography. The three major conditions discussed in class that promote its development are ________, ________, and ________.

21) ________

22) ________

23) ________

EXTRA CREDIT: What is the geologic age of the rock shown here?

Slide #3:

24-25) What does the distribution of bones on this bedding plane tell about the conditions during and soon after deposition?

EXTRA CREDIT: What is the geologic age of this rock unit? What is its formal geologic name?

Slide #4:

26) The rock shown here from Devils Tower is called a/an ________.

27) Explain how the texture shown here forms.

Slide #5:

28) The type of geothermal feature shown here is called a/an ________.

29-30) Describe the changes that would have to occur to convert this feature to a hot spring.

31-33) What is the Yellowstone Hot Spot? How does it help explain the geology of southern Idaho, the Grand Tetons, and Yellowstone?