

For Supervisor's use only

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90190



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



National Certificate of Educational Achievement  
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

## Level 1 Science, 2004

### 90190 Describe aspects of geology

Credits: Three

2.00 pm Wednesday 17 November 2004

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

Achievement Criteria		For Assessor's use only	
Achievement		Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe aspects of geology.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain aspects of geology.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance		<input type="checkbox"/>	

You are advised to spend 30 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

## QUESTION ONE

- (a) Rocks are classified as igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary, based on characteristic features caused by the formation of the rock. Classify each of the rocks described below as igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary. Each class may be used more than once.

Rock description	Rock class
(i) A black glassy rock.	(i)
(ii) A flaky rock showing compacted layers of particles cemented together.	(ii)
(iii) A pale bubbly rock that is rich in silica.	(iii)
(iv) A dark rock with layers of distinct mineral crystals.	(iv)

- (b) Basalt and granite are both igneous rocks but they are formed differently and have different sized crystals.

- (i) Describe how the crystal size differs between the igneous rocks, basalt and granite.

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- (ii) Explain how the formation of granite and basalt results in the different crystal sizes that you have described in (i) above.

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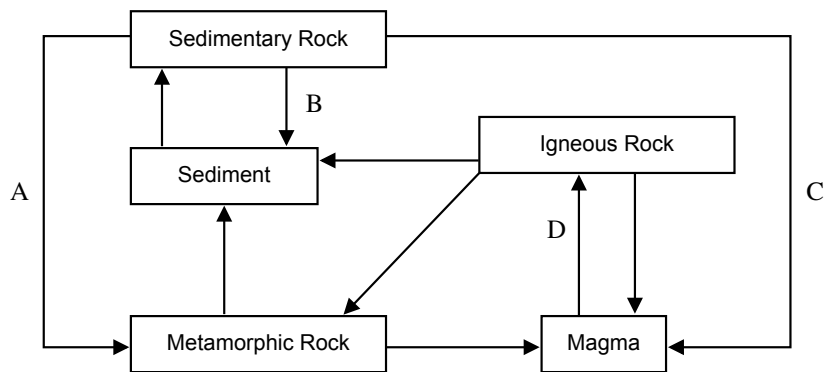
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## QUESTION TWO

The following is an incomplete diagram of **The Rock Cycle**.



- (a) State the **geological processes** that occur at arrows A, B, C and D. Choose from this list: *erosion, melting, metamorphism, solidifying*. Each process may be used only once.

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_  
C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Explain how an igneous rock such as **granite** is changed into a sedimentary rock such as a **conglomerate**.

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### QUESTION THREE

The following diagram shows the fossils found in the rock layers in three cliff faces, X, Y and Z. These cliff faces are found in three different localities and separated by many kilometres.

Cliff X	Cliff Y	Cliff Z
No fossils		No fossils
Ammonite 	No fossils	
Coral 		Snail 
Trilobite 	Clam 	Gastropod 
No fossils	Ammonite 	Clam 

(a) List the fossils in the correct age sequence from oldest to youngest.

Oldest 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Youngest

(b) Give a **geological reason** why no fossils are found in the layer above the clams in Cliff Y.

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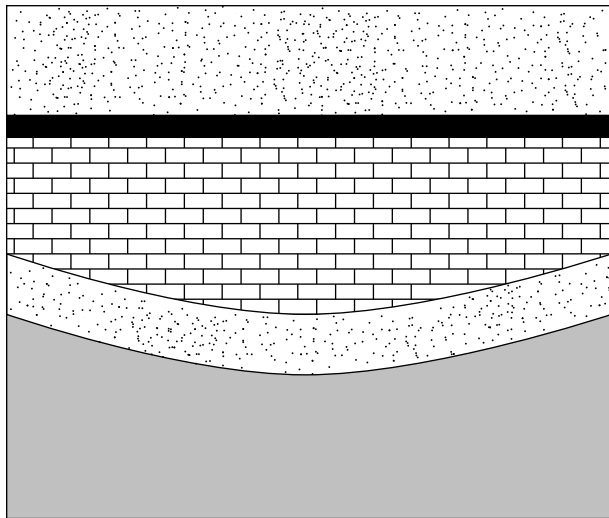


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## QUESTION FOUR

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The diagram below shows a stratigraphic column. The layers are the correct way up.



### Key to rock layers



Sandstone



Mudstone



Coal



Limestone

(a) **Name** the oldest rock layer.

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(b) Give a **reason** for identifying this rock layer as the oldest.

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- The following key words may help you.

[illegible]

[illegible]