





TEACHER GUIDE

7th–8th Grade

Includes
Student Worksheets

Science

-  Answer Keys
-  Weekly Lesson Schedule
-  Worksheets
-  Quizzes

AWESOME SCIENCE: HISTORICAL GEOLOGY







TEACHER GUIDE

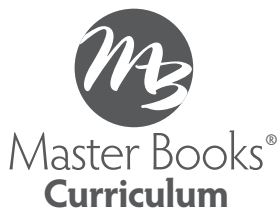
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Awesome Science: Historical Geology



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Table of Contents

Using This Teacher Guide	4
Course Description	4
Course Objectives	5
Suggested Labs	5
Map of National Parks and Monuments in the United States	6
Suggested Daily Schedule	7
<i>Explore the Grand Canyon</i> Worksheets	15
<i>Your Guide to the Grand Canyon</i> (True North Series) Worksheets.....	37
<i>Explore Yellowstone</i> Worksheets	59
<i>Explore Meteor Crater and Petrified Forest</i> Worksheets.....	83
<i>Explore Yosemite and Zion National Parks</i> Worksheets.....	101
<i>Explore Mount St. Helens</i> Worksheets	121
<i>Explore John Day Fossil Beds</i> Worksheets	141
<i>Your Guide to Yellowstone & Grand Teton</i> (True North Series) Worksheets.....	161
<i>Explore Glacier National Park</i> Worksheets	187
<i>Explore Dinosaur National Monument</i> Worksheets	197
<i>Explore the Mammoth Site</i> Worksheets	211
<i>Explore Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument</i> Worksheets.....	223
<i>Explore Mesa Verde and Chaco Ruins</i> Worksheets	239
<i>Explore Rocky Mountain National Park</i> Worksheets	269
Test Section	289
Map Test	299
Answer Keys.....	303



The Awesome Science series is brought to you by Emmy-nominated producer, **Kyle Justice**, the same producer of the *X-Nilò Show* and *The Creation Network*. His work has appeared on such networks as *National Geographic*, *ESPN*, and *The Outdoor Channel*. The series is narrated by Kyle's son, **Noah Justice**.

Using This Teacher Guide

Features: The suggested weekly schedule enclosed has easy-to-manage lessons that guide the reading, worksheets, and all assessments. The pages of this guide are perforated and three-hole punched so materials are easy to tear out, hand out, grade, and store. Teachers are encouraged to adjust the schedule and materials needed in order to best work within their unique educational program.

Lesson Scheduling: Students are instructed to read the pages in their book and then complete the corresponding section provided by the teacher. Assessments that may include worksheets, activities, quizzes, and tests are given at regular intervals with space to record each grade. Space is provided on the weekly schedule for assignment dates, and flexibility in scheduling is encouraged. Teachers may adapt the scheduled days per each unique student situation. As the student completes each assignment, this can be marked with an “X” in the box.



Approximately 30 to 45 minutes per lesson, five days a week



Includes answer keys for worksheets, quizzes, and tests.



Worksheets for each section



Quizzes and tests are included to help reinforce learning and provide assessment opportunities.



Designed for grades 7 to 8 in a one-year course to earn 1 science credit

Course Description

Teen Noah Justice leads students across the American landscape with these 12 phenomenal DVDs, created by his father, Kyle Justice, the same producer of the “X-Nilo Show” and “The Creation Network.” Students will explore the geologic marvels of the Arches and Natural Bridges, Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon and more, all showing so clearly that catastrophic processes of the Flood just a few thousand years ago have taken place to shape these amazing formations. Secular geologists continue to deny the truth of the global Flood, but geologic features around the world continue to verify that it was real. This course provides a visually stunning view of God’s world and supports the authority and historical evidence of the Bible. This is a faith-affirming study that will both fascinate and educate.

Course Objectives

Students completing this course will:

- ✓ Investigate the geology of God's creation through wonders like Mount St. Helens; viewing the 12 DVD Awesome Science series that takes students all across the United States
- ✓ Review the creation-based books *Your Guide to the Grand Canyon* and *Your Guide to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks* from the True North series
- ✓ Evaluate insights about paleontological sites such as John Day Fossil Beds and Dinosaur National Monument
- ✓ Explore historical studies of the native peoples of America including those at Mesa Verde and Chaco Ruins
- ✓ Demonstrate how the Rocky Mountains were formed and eroded by the catastrophic tectonics of the Flood
- ✓ Identify the largest concentrations of mammoth fossils in the world at the Mammoth Site in South Dakota
- ✓ Learn about Glacier National Park and research the evidence for this area being created and eroded quickly by the effects of the Flood

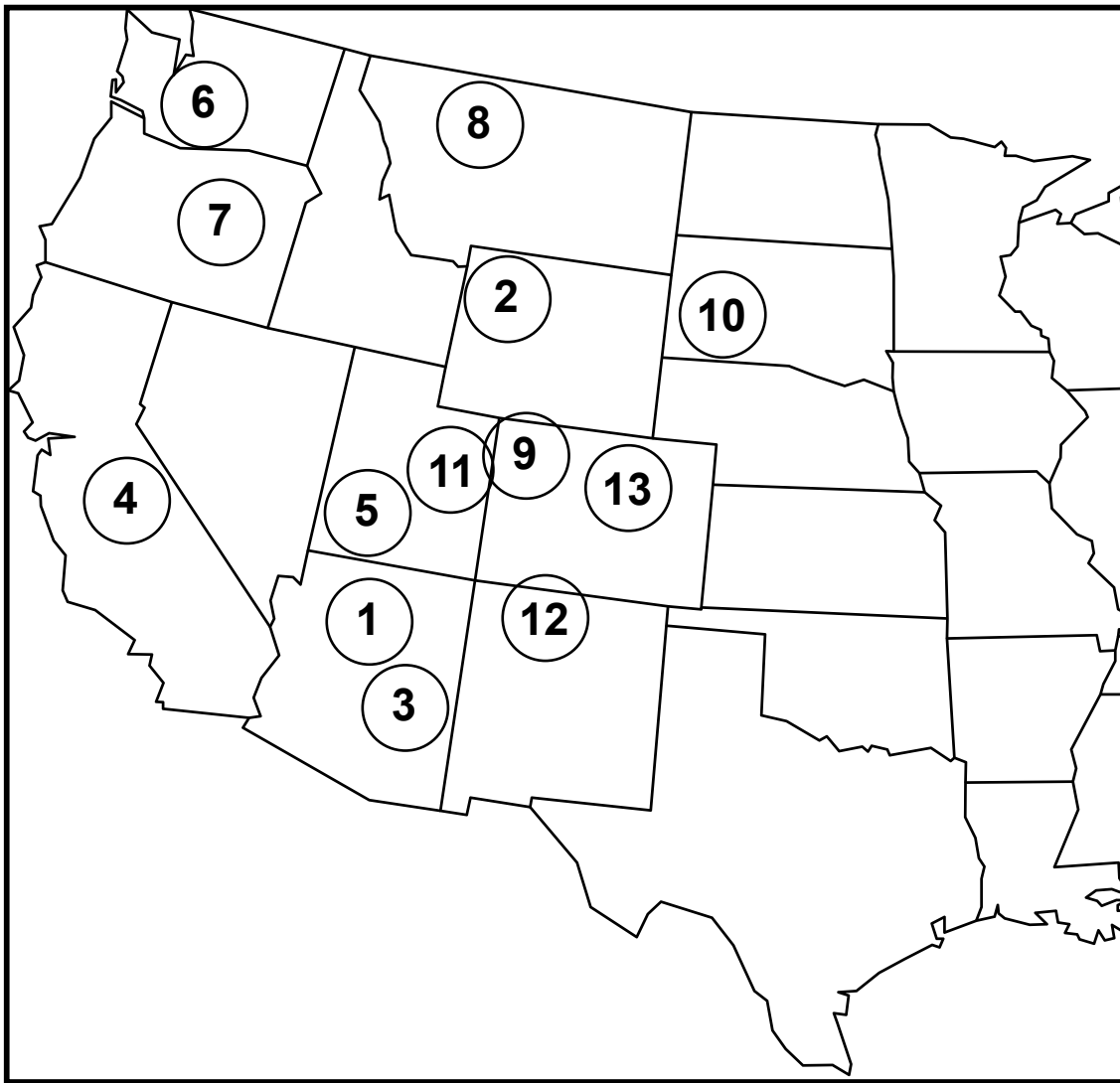
Optional Science Lab

There are a variety of companies that offer science labs that complement our courses. These items are only suggestions, not requirements, and they are not included in the daily schedule. We have tried to find materials that are free of evolutionary teaching, but please review any materials prior to presentation. The following items are available from www.HomeTrainingTools.com.

RM-GEOBAG Geology Field Trip in a Bag

RM-ROCKMIN Rocks & Minerals of the U.S. Basic Set

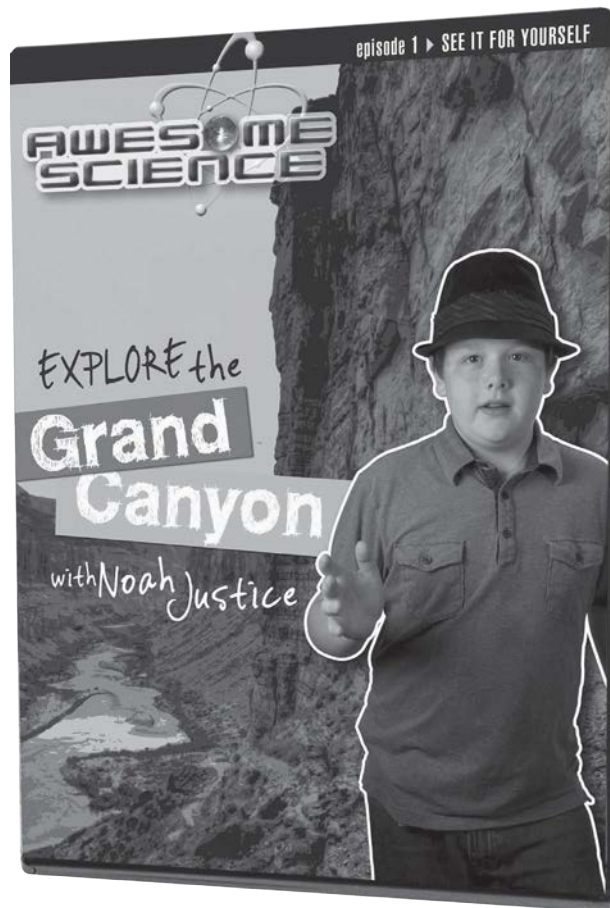
Map of National Parks and Monuments in the Western United States



1. Grand Canyon National Park
2. Yellowstone National Park
3. Meteor Crater and Petrified Forest National Parks
4. Yosemite National Park
5. Zion National Park
6. Mount St. Helen's
7. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
8. Glacier National Park
9. Dinosaur National Monument
10. Mammoth Site
11. Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument
12. Mesa Verde and Chaco Ruins
13. Rocky Mountain National Park

First Semester Suggested Daily Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester-First Quarter					
Week 1	Day 1	Explore the Grand Canyon • Watch DVD (Episode 1) Complete Worksheet 1 • Pages 17-18 • <i>Teacher Guide</i> • (TG)			
	Day 2	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 2 Pages 19-20 • (TG)			
	Day 3	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 3 Pages 21-22 • (TG)			
	Day 4	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 4 Page 23 • (TG)			
	Day 5	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 5 Pages 25-26 • (TG)			
Week 2	Day 6	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 6 Pages 27-28 • (TG)			
	Day 7	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 7 Page 29 • (TG)			
	Day 8	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 8 Pages 31-32 • (TG)			
	Day 9	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 9 Pages 33-34 • (TG)			
	Day 10	Explore the Grand Canyon • Complete Worksheet 10 Pages 35-36 • (TG)			
Week 3	Day 11	Read Foreword - Section One • Pages 5-13 <i>True North Grand Canyon</i> • (TNGC)			
	Day 12	Read Section Two, Three, & Four • Pages 14 - 37 • (TNGC)			
	Day 13	Section Two, Three, & Four • Complete Worksheet 1 Pages 39-40 • (TG)			
	Day 14	Read Section Five • Pages 38 - 59 • (TNGC)			
	Day 15	Section Five • Complete Worksheet 2 Pages 41-42 • (TG)			
Week 4	Day 16	Read Section Five • Pages 60 - 79 • (TNGC)			
	Day 17	Section Five • Complete Worksheet 3 Pages 43-44 • (TG)			
	Day 18	Read Section Five • Pages 80 - 99 • (TNGC)			
	Day 19	Section Five • Complete Worksheet 4 Pages 45-46 • (TG)			
	Day 20	Read Section Five • Pages 100 - 119 • (TNGC)			
Week 5	Day 21	Section Five • Complete Worksheet 5 Pages 47-48 • (TG)			
	Day 22	Read Section Five • Pages 120 - 139 • (TNGC)			
	Day 23	Section Five • Complete Worksheet 6 Pages 49-50 • (TG)			
	Day 24	Read Section Six & Seven • Pages 140 - 161 • (TNGC)			
	Day 25	Section Six & Seven • Complete Worksheet 7 Pages 51-52 • (TG)			



Grand Canyon Worksheets

for Use with

Explore the Grand Canyon with Noah Justice
(Awesome Science Series)



About the Grand Canyon

Fill in the blanks with words from the following list:

Noah's western reinterpret processes moon present canyon
 Colorado biblical evidence Genesis scenic evolutionary schists
 Sea slow worldview Native basement millions sedimentary
 Arizona secular humanism

1. The _____ United States has some of the most amazing _____ wonders of the world: Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon.
2. The Grand Canyon is found in the northern part of _____. It has a depth of more than a mile and is as wide as 18 miles. It can be seen from the _____. It is truly an awesome sight.
3. The amazing _____ River has its start on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and runs 1,450 miles to the ocean. It travels 277 miles through the canyon. Eventually it empties into the _____ of Cortez in Mexico.
4. _____ Americans first dwelt here, but in 1540 explorers with Coronado were the first known Europeans to see the canyon. Finally in 1869 John Wesley Powell led the first _____ in boats down the Grand Canyon in just three months.
5. The most fascinating part of the canyon is how we can see thousands of feet of _____ layers produced during the Flood.
6. The Colorado River also flows through the _____ granites and _____. This has fascinated the scientific community because it's one of the few places on earth you can study what happened in the past on such a grand scale.
7. When you walk through the park, signs are up all over the place saying the canyon was formed over _____ of years. Why?
8. Because secular scientists believe that _____ geologic _____ and evolution occurred over millions of years. Evolution and millions of years are parts of the religion of _____, in the same way that creation and thousands of years are part of _____ Christianity.
9. _____ geology says the _____ is the key to the past. In other words, the processes we see today are what formed the past, over long periods of time. By doing this, they are saying there were no catastrophes in the past, like the Flood of _____ day.
10. Here at the Grand Canyon, they say the small Colorado River was able to form this huge _____, given enough time. Catastrophe, which means a lot of change over a little period of time (think "_____ Flood"), is something most secular scientists don't believe can happen on such a grand scale.

11. In the evolutionary _____, everything developed by chance over billions of years, and creation by God is just a “myth.” But some scientists, even though grudgingly, are having to _____ their thinking, because they realize that a proper interpretation of the _____ just doesn’t match up with the millions of years.

Discussion Questions:

1. How does a worldview reveal how one understands the geologic evidence at places like the Grand Canyon?

2. Why does the secular explanation of the small Colorado River carving the massive Grand Canyon not make sense?

3. Who were the first inhabitants of the Grand Canyon?

Bonus Activity:

See if you can learn more about the daily lives of Native Americans who lived in the Grand Canyon by looking for books at your local library or online sources. How were they affected by the terrain and climate in this area?



Evidence: Colorado River Plausibility Questions

Please note if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ The Rocky River has its start in the Colorado Mountain National Park at over 10,000 feet.
2. ____ The river then winds its way down through Utah and empties into Lake Powell at about 3,700 feet.
3. ____ After leaving Lake Powell, it meanders through the Grand Canyon.
4. ____ A very large plateau rises to 780 feet to the west of the Painted Desert, called the Kaibab Plateau. The Grand Canyon goes through this.
5. ____ How does a river rise 4,000 feet to carve a canyon? A river can always run uphill. Modern-day observations can reasonably explain how a river could have done this.
6. ____ The Colorado River should have gone in a different direction.
7. ____ Some theorize that the plateau rose while the canyon was formed, but there is no evidence for this to be the case.
8. ____ In fact, most scientists are convinced the plateau rose before the canyon was cut, so some other mechanism to carve the plateau was at work.
9. ____ Then there is the water flow. When you take the volume of water of the Colorado, even in flood stage, it makes sense a river this small (compared to the size of the canyon) could have eroded away this much material over any period of time.
10. ____ Because of gravity, a river always erodes downward.
11. ____ Floods do come and change the direction of a river, but a river 18 miles wide with the current water volumes would be so shallow that it would have very little erosional power. Some major event would need to have happened to have carved this canyon.

Discussion Questions:

1. Why is it important to understand how water flow and erosion can create land features in trying to see if the Colorado River could have carved the Grand Canyon?

2. What is gravity, and how does it impact how a river flows?

3. What is the process known as erosion?

Bonus Activity:

See if you can find images of the Painted Desert. Why was it given this name, and how is this coloration made possible?



The Biblical Record

The Bible tells us that about 4,500 years ago, the world was an awful and ungodly place, leading God to be grieved because He made man. God was grieved because of man's rebellion and that he was bent toward violence, wickedness, and evil. The Bible (Genesis 6) highlights the following points:

- “Then the LORD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.”
- “And it repented the LORD that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.”
- “And the LORD said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and creeping thing, and the fowls of the air; for it repenteth me that I have made them.”
- God was going to judge the world.
- God would send a global Flood to destroy mankind, except for one man and his family.
- Noah found favor with God because he was a righteous man.

Bonus Activity:

Read the following biblical passages

Genesis 6:8–12 Genesis 6:18–20
Genesis 7:2–3 Romans 12:19

Discussion Questions:

1. Originally, it was just Adam and Eve who sinned in the Garden. Yet by the time of Noah's Flood, the Bible tells us that every intent in the heart of man was evil. What does this tell us about sin?

2. God was preparing to judge the world because of sin. God is perfect and without sin — and as long as mankind was sinful, they could have no relationship with God. How does this tie back into the events around the Garden of Eden and the original Fall of man?

3. Why were Noah and his family to be saved from the coming Flood?



Looking at the Evidence — the Canyon Walls

Fill in the blanks with words from the following list:

recessional	creation	crust	scavengers	pressure	volcanic	water
ocean	below	basement	layers	recede	sedimentary	sea level
canyon	sediments	megascopic	sand	metamorphic	decomposition	

1. The key to help us understand what carved the canyon may be in the _____ of the canyon walls and the _____ rocks at the bottom.
2. There are up to 40 major _____ layers in the Grand Canyon area.
3. Sedimentary layers are rock layers formed by _____ laying down silt, mud, and _____. The layers were soft at one time.
4. Once the water departed, the _____ hardened into rock layers, though some lower layers surely began forming into rock prior to being dry due to the _____ from above them.
5. _____ the sedimentary layers at the Grand Canyon are the basement rocks of granite and schist. The basement rocks are not sedimentary, but often _____ or _____. They were there before the sedimentary layers were laid down. They usually include granites.
6. What's most interesting about the basement rocks is that they don't contain any _____ marine fossils, meaning they were not formed during the Flood, but were part of the original _____, about 1,600 years earlier.
7. Signs at the Grand Canyon will tell you that the sedimentary layers seen in the _____ walls were laid down on the basement rocks over millions of years by _____.
8. Oceans would come in, then _____, leaving layers, and repeat the same process at least 47 times, one on top of each other, over and over.
9. But this has problems since ocean floors are not places known to form fossils because of _____ and _____, and the Grand Canyon layers do have fossils.
10. Since oceans do not rise above the ground now 4,000 to 7,800 feet above _____, secular scientists say that the ground was lower, then pushed up after the oceans left their deposits.
11. As creationists, we agree in one sense with secular scientists; the earth's _____ has risen and fallen. But we believe this all happened during the Flood and especially during the _____ stage, as mountains rose and valleys sank.

Using the numbers 1 to 14, put the sequence of the great Flood in order.

- ___ At the end of those 150 days, the waters began to recede, which took about five months. It took another two months of drying time for the land to appear.
- ___ The fountains of the great deep burst forth, which included water and volcanic activity.
- ___ The ark rose above on the waters, and the floodwaters were sustained for 150 days.
- ___ Then the volume of water became less and began to channelize, forming canyons and some valleys.
- ___ Once they were on the ark, the Flood came seven days later.
- ___ God told Noah to build an ark.
- ___ Giant water currents carried silt and mud across the globe.
- ___ Sea creatures were rapidly buried by sediment and fossilized.
- ___ As the catastrophe began to wind down, the moving continents came to a stop, buckling rock layers and pushing up mountains thousands of feet in just days.
- ___ While the water covered the entire earth, continents moved under the oceans.
- ___ Noah was to fill the ark with two of every land-dwelling, air-breathing animal (including dinosaurs) and seven of every bird and clean animal.
- ___ Water ran off the continents, causing huge sheet erosion, pulling silt and soft soil into the oceans.
- ___ Water became trapped in valleys between the mountains and formed gigantic inland lakes.
- ___ It rained for 40 days and nights.



It's the Timing!

Fill in the blanks with words from the following list:

marine boundaries cross-beds time desert quickly bent
burrowing pebbles wet sequence fast sandstone geologic
uplifting sinking root systems fossils bottom deterioration

1. We do see some _____ layers, but not large-scale fracturing or snapping, indicating the layers were moved and bent while still _____, prior to being fully hardened into rock.
2. The whole _____ of layers had to be deposited rapidly, and then bent immediately before hardening occurred.
3. During the recession stage of the Flood, many areas of the earth's surface were going through great _____ or _____, causing some of this bending of the soft layers. Many mountains were formed, for example, by day 150 of the Flood.
4. When we see evidence of _____ fossils in these sedimentary layers, it helps us realize that the ocean waters indeed covered this region quickly in order to bury these creatures, so they fossilized.
5. _____ are created when an animal or vegetation is buried quickly in sediment. If not quickly, then scavengers will eat the remains or they will rot and decay, but NOT be fossilized.
6. But we don't see large-scale erosion at the _____ of many layers at the Grand Canyon. Most layer surfaces are very even, one on top of the other, with hardly any erosion _____. It's like they were laid down very quickly on top of each other, with no time for erosional features to develop.
7. Furthermore, there should be evidence of animals _____ into these layers.
8. In addition, vegetation would have built up _____.
9. But such features are absent in the Grand Canyon. The layers are simply stacked one on the other without any evidence of large _____ breaks between them.
10. Another challenge, in some sedimentary layers, especially near the _____ of the canyon, is that there are many large embedded boulders in them, some of which are 15 feet in diameter. This would mean there was fast-moving water carrying these large stones along.
11. The Shinarump Conglomerate covers 100,000 square miles and is full of _____. So the water that formed these layers was likely moving extremely _____ over a very wide area in order to round so many pebbles by erosion.

12. The sedimentary layers were laid down _____, one on top of the other.
13. Many Grand Canyon sandstones contain _____ which are sedimentary layers that are laid down as tilted or inclined layers during their deposition, and are usually caused by water or wind. This widespread _____ feature is often seen in ripples, dunes, anti-dunes, sand waves, bars, and delta slopes.
14. Some of these _____ layers at the Grand Canyon are thought by secular scientists to have formed by wind in arid _____ with blowing sand.

Bonus Activity:

Read Psalm 104:8–9 and Genesis 7:19–20 and 8:4. How do these verses fit in with the biblical account of the Flood and the formation of places like the Grand Canyon?

See if you can find pictures of erosion, dunes, and the Shinarump Conglomerate.

Test Section

T	<i>True North Grand Canyon</i>	Test 1	Scope: Grand Canyon	Total score: ____ of 100	Name
	Concepts & Comprehension				

Define: (5 Points Each Answer)

Schist: _____

Granite: _____

Unconformity: _____

Land bridge: _____

Tapeats Sandstone: _____

Biological mutualism: _____

sheet erosion: _____

sapping: _____

riparian: _____

ecosystem: _____

Short Answer Questions: (5 Point Each Answer)

- Both the Havasupai and Hualapai, tribes native to the Grand Canyon, have retained legends of a _____.
- What kind of rock makes up the red cliffs seen throughout the canyon?
- Archaeologists have determined the Tusayan Village was inhabited around 1,000 years ago by what people?
- Why did the Anasazi disappear from the Grand Canyon?

Answer Keys

Awesome Science Explore Grand Canyon DVD Worksheet Answer Key

Worksheet 1

About the Grand Canyon

1. Western, scenic
2. Arizona, moon
3. Colorado, Sea
4. Native, expedition
5. Sedimentary
6. Basement, schists
7. Millions
8. Slow, processes, secular humanism, biblical
9. Evolutionary, present, Noah's
10. Canyon, Genesis
11. Worldview, reinterpret, evidence

Discussion Questions

1. Your worldview represents your starting point for when you look at the world around us. With a secular worldview, you are assuming millions or billions of years formed the world we see today. The evidence doesn't always support this secular timeline. This is why some scientists are having to reinterpret their thinking, because they realize a proper interpretation of the evidence just doesn't match up with millions of years.
2. Because the small river is not enough to have carved the canyon, even if you gave it millions of years. That is why catastrophe on the scale of the Flood makes more sense, and fits the evidence we see today.
3. Native Americans first dwelt here, but in 1540 explorers with Coronado were the first known Europeans to see the canyon.

Worksheet 2

Evidence: Colorado River Plausibility Questions

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False

6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True

Discussion Questions

1. Secular scientists say that the Colorado River carved the Grand Canyon over millions of years — yet the evidence does not support this idea. By tracing where the river begins and ends, and all the land it goes through, you can see that isn't possible. The river doesn't have the volume of water needed to do it even over a long period of time, there is no evidence the Kaibab Plateau rose at the time needed, and a river cannot run uphill — and certainly not the 4,000 feet needed. Most scientists now think that the Kaibab Plateau rose before the Canyon was cut — so something else must have been happening.
2. Gravity is the force that keeps your feet and other things on the ground. Rivers always erode downward because of gravity.
3. Erosion is a process by which water or another force can wear away the surface of something else — like water making a rock smoother.

Bonus Activity:

Answers will vary. This activity can be in the form of an essay, a discussion, or additional research opportunity.

Worksheet 3

The Biblical Record

Discussion questions:

1. Answers will vary. Example: It tells us that sin is a part of us, and that the world can help influence that. If sin existed only in your heart, it would be infecting only you. But sin is everywhere, and it has been around since the beginning of history. Sin can influence what we

say, do, and think, and in our interactions with one another.

2. Sin is what keeps us from having a relationship with God – and God is holy and without sin. When Adam and Eve sinned, they destroyed the relationship they had, and indeed all mankind forever, with God. But God created a plan to save people and be able to have a relationship them. He sent His Son, Jesus, to die as a sacrifice for our sin. If we accept Jesus into our hearts, we can be saved and have a relationship with Him and God.
3. Noah found favor with God because he was a righteous man in a world full of people who were wicked, evil, and violent.

Worksheet 4

Looking at the Evidence – the Canyon Walls

1. Layers, basement
2. Sedimentary
3. Water, sand
4. Sediments, pressure
5. Below, volcanic, metamorphic
6. Megascopic, creation
7. Canyon, oceans
8. Recede
9. Scavengers, decomposition
10. Sea level
11. Crust, recessional

Sequence of the Flood:

7, 4, 6, 13, 3, 1, 9, 10, 11, 8, 2, 12, 14, 5

Worksheet 5

It's the Timing!

1. Bent, wet
2. Sequence
3. Uplifting, sinking
4. Marine
5. Fossils
6. Boundaries, deterioration
7. Burrowing
8. Root systems

9. Time
10. Bottom
11. Pebbles, fast
12. Quickly
13. Crossbeds, geologic
14. Sandstone, desert

Worksheet 6

Dunes

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. False
17. False
18. True
19. True
20. True

Discussion Questions

1. No. They look at the same evidence, but each has a different starting point in looking and studying the evidence.
2. Because of their worldviews. Secular science says the world took billions of years to appear as it does today because they say changes took place in a slow way over millions of years. Creation scientists say the world is very young based on the biblical record and the evidence they see in

Test Answer Keys

True North Grand Canyon — Test Answer Key

Test 1

schist — a type of metamorphic rock that often contains reflective minerals, such as mica.

granite — a common and widely occurring type of igneous rock, commonly made up mostly of light-colored minerals, such as quartz and feldspar.

unconformity — a buried erosion surface separating two rock masses or layers of different ages, indicating that sediment deposition was not continuous; in the evolutionary model this also represents a lengthy interval of missing time.

land bridge — land connecting continents or landmasses that permits the migration of animals, often subject to temporary or permanent submergence.

Tapeats Sandstone — the lowest horizontal layer in the Grand Canyon, which sits directly on top of the basement rocks.

biological mutualism — a biological interaction between individuals of two different species, from which both individuals derive a benefit.

sheet erosion — the erosion of material by water flowing over land as a widespread mass instead of in definite channels or rills.

sapping — the process in which groundwater exits a bank or hillside laterally in the form of a seep or spring, eroding soil from the slope and often causing the collapse of material above.

riparian — the ecosystem of plants and animals living along a water source that are dependent on that water source.

ecosystem — A system that includes all living organisms (in an area as well as its physical environment) functioning together as a unit.

1. Great Flood
2. redwall limestone
3. the Anasazi
4. Many scientists believe the Anasazi left the area to find more favorable climate.
5. the San Francisco Peaks
6. 1908
7. time
8. A rapid flow of water in such huge quantities would have washed the rock debris away.
9. Nautiloids
10. the dipper or "water ouzel"

First Semester Test — Test Answer Key

Test 2

1. Secular scientists say that the Colorado River carved the Grand Canyon over millions of years — yet the evidence does not support this idea. By tracing where the river begins and ends, and all the land it goes through, you can see that isn't possible. The river doesn't have the volume of water needed to do it even over a long period of time, there is no evidence the Kaibab Plateau rose at the time needed, and a river cannot run uphill — and certainly not the 4,000 feet needed. Most scientists now think that the Kaibab Plateau rose before the Canyon was cut — so something else must have been happening.

2. Erosion is a process by which water or another force can wear away the surface of something else — like water making a rock smoother.
3. Because of their worldviews. Secular science says the world took billions of years to appear as it does today because they say changes took place in a slow way over millions of years. Creation scientists say the world is very young based on the biblical record and the evidence they see in the world in the context of the biblical event of the Great Flood.
It shows that the history found in the Bible is true — and that the Bible is more than just a book of religious stories; it is a history book in and of itself. In many instances we see or learn