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12.2 the geologic time scale answer key

Page 2 lecture notes. The world was a very different billions of years ago. Earth was born about 4.5 billion years ago at the same time as the solar system. The solar system is caused by clouds of dust and gas called nebulae. Gravity pulls the material in the nebula together into a large disk that circles the sun. Over millions of years, this material became a planet. Over time, molten materials split into layers of earth. Gases are released and form ammonia, steam, methane, and carbon dioxide. Oxygen-free was not part of the atmosphere until after the first form of life developed. Between 4 and 3.8 billion years ago Earth began to cool steam from the condensed atmosphere and fell into rain, then The Earth had water and energy from lightning and the sun which may have played a role in the origin of life on Earth. Organic molecules, organic molecules, such as sugar and amino acids, as building blocks of life. Meteorite: Meteorite, which declined in Australia in 1969, found that more than 90 organic molecules, amino acids, including 19 found on Earth, suggest that organic molecules may have arrived on Earth through meteorites or may have appeared when Earth formed. The early cell structure brings together organic molecules combining steel gas escaping from deep cracks on the ocean floor gas formation rock structure after mixing with cold ocean rock structures with small channels where basic organic molecules can be held together in small areas. Early Material RNA genetics, rather than DNA, may have been genetic material in organisms before RNA's short chains could form from inorganic molecules, RNA molecules called ribozymes can trigger chemical reactions. In the form of ribozyme can make its own copies. RNA does not have the same chemical catalytic as proteins do and RNA does not collect genetic information as DNA does over time, proteins and DNA replace some of the functions of RNA, eventually leading to today's system of genetic material. 1 12.2 2 12.2 fossil geology times scale index as another tool to determine the age of the rock layer. Fossil index can give relative age of stone – Available only in a specific period of time – occurs in large geographic areas of fossil indexes including fusulinids and trilobites. The fossils range in size from less than a centimeter to 5 centimeters long. They make great index fossils, as they are very abundant in marine sediments, widely distributed, and are available over a specific period of time. The geological timescale of Earth's history is shown in geological time level 100 250 550 1000 2000 PRECAMBRIAN cyanobacteria time this time, making up most of the history of the earth. There are 4 oldest 12.2-year-old rocks and fossils that date to hundreds of millions of years old – consisting of two or three periods: Precambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. 5 12.2. The geology period lasted millions of years. – The most commonly used unit of time in a time scale – associated with the stone system. A million-year era. The future of the world Wikipedia search geomorphology search wikipedia world search wikipedia search wikipedia search age of the world Wikipedia search penetration wikipedia search billions Search wikipedia search phanerozoic Wikipedia search Wikipedia Mesozoic Wikipedia Search Mesozoic Wikipedia Search, Search history of Wikipedia geology search of Wikipedia world search, geological search history of Wikipedia world search, wikipedia search history, wikipedia search paleontology search wikipedia paleontology search publishing wiki search java search: flash card, search, and search for words The geological timescale divides the history of the earth based on major historical events. The fossil abundance index of organisms exists in a specific period of geological time in a large geographic area, the geology time scale shows the history of earth, minus the largest unit of geology time, hundreds of millions of years, and consists of two or more periods of geology time that lasted tens of millions of years and is associated with a particular type of rocky system. Epoch smallest geology time unit, lasting many years, millions of years