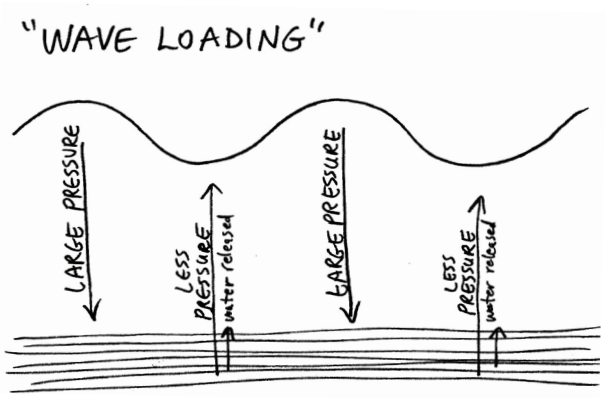
QUESTIONS FOR THE LIQUEFACTION CHAPTER

1) If you step into quicksand will you sink down and disappear? _____

2) What is liquefaction? (bottom of page 190) _____
_____

3) Here is a drawing to go with the description of wave loading on page 190. Under the wave crests there is a lot more pressure pushing down on the water, squeezing it into the sediments at the bottom. The wave troughs bring a relief of the intense pressure and the water rises out of the sediments. As the water rises, particles are sorted. Water has a great ability to sort things. Here is a picture of how water sorted out pine needles in a lawn. How long would it have taken to pick these needles out from among the grass blades? Water did it in less than a day.



4) What were the crustal plates doing during the Flood, according to page 191? _____

5) What was happening to those underground pillars we saw on page 124? _____

6) Which is more compressible (springy)-- water or supercritical water? (pg 191) _____
Why? _____
Using common sense, would you guess that liquids are more or less compressible than solids? _____

7) What is a cyclothem? (pg 193) _____
_____

8) What are the two "faulty principles"? (pages 193-194)

1) _____, which means: _____

2) _____, which means: _____

10) How do cycolthems relate to coal? (item 14 on page 196) _____

11) How large an area can a cyclothem cover? _____

12) Are the layers of a cyclothem usually in the same order? _____

Why or why not? _____

13) In extreme cases, how many cyclothem can be stacked up vertically in one location? _____

Why does this pose a problem for other theories?_____
_____

Look at the diagram on page 196. It shows a cross section of the Grand Canyon. One of the most important features to note is the line between the Cambrian and Precambrian rock layers. Geologists define Precambrian rock as dating back to a time before there were any plants or animals. Precambrian rock has very few fossils, and the few it does have at the top are from tiny, simple animals. Then, all of the sudden, in Cambrian rock—BANG!—you find tons of fossils of all kinds. This has always been a big problem for evolutionists that claim life evolved slowly.

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Go to the Wikipedia article on the Cambrian Explosion.

14) According to the Wikipedia article, how accurate can scientists be about dating the Cambrian rock? _____
One a scale of 1 to 10, what grade would you give this dating evidence? ____

15) How helpful are geochemical observations? _____

16) How would Dr. Brown explain the Trace Fossils mentioned in the Wikipedia article? (second paragraph under the picture on page 194, also in item 9 on page 195) _____
_____

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17) What usually happens to dead fish? They _____. (item 10, pg 195) Why does this fact pose a problem for other theories? _____

18) What proportion of the continents are covered with sedimentary rock? (item 11, pg 195) _____

19) What force floated the rock in the picture on page 197 into its current position? _____
Notice the pink layer it came from, down below, in the left hand picture.

20) What percentage of the age of the earth do they (not Dr. Brown) claim the Cambrian layer represents? _____

21) What do plate tectonic scientists say the tipped Precambrian layers are? (pg 199) _____
_____

22) Ayer's Rock (Uluru) in Australia is full of holes. What does Dr. Brown believe created these holes? _____
_____