

THIRD EDITION

# ESSENTIALS OF GEOLOGY



REED WICANDER \* JAMES S. MONROE



# Essentials of Geology

**Third Edition**

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082739

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Typesetting: *GTS Graphics*  
Cover Printing: *Phoenix Color Corporation*  
Printing and Binding: *The Courier Co., Inc., Kendalville*

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Printed in United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Wicander, Reed [date]  
Essentials of geology / Reed Wicander & James S. Monroe.— 3rd ed.  
p. cm.  
Includes bibliographical references and index.  
ISBN 0-534-38440-4  
1. Geology. I. Monroe, James S. (James Stewart). II. Title.

QE26.2.W53 2002  
550—dc21

2001025373

# Preface

Earth is a dynamic planet that has changed continuously during its 4.6 billion years of existence. The size, shape, and geographic distribution of the continents and ocean basins have changed through time, as have the atmosphere and biota. We have become increasingly aware of how fragile our planet is and, more importantly, how interdependent all of its various systems are. We have learned that we cannot continually pollute our environment and that our natural resources are limited and, in most cases, nonrenewable. Furthermore, we are coming to realize how central geology is to our everyday lives. For these and other reasons, geology is one of the most important college or university courses a student can take.

*Essentials of Geology* is designed for a one-semester introductory course in geology or the Earth sciences, and is written with students in mind. One of the problems with any introductory science course is that students are overwhelmed by the amount of material that must be learned. Furthermore, most of the material does not seem to be linked by any unifying theme and does not always appear to be relevant to their lives.

The goals of this book are to provide students with a basic understanding of geology and its processes and, more importantly, with an understanding of how geology relates to the human experience; that is, how geology affects not only individuals, but society in general. With these goals in mind, we introduce the major themes of the book in the first chapter to provide students with an overview of the subject and enable them to see how Earth's various systems are interrelated. We also discuss the economic and environmental aspects of geology throughout the book rather than treating these topics in separate chapters. In this way students can see, through relevant and interesting examples, how geology impacts our lives.

## NEW FEATURES IN THE THIRD EDITION

The third edition has undergone considerable rewriting and updating to produce a book that is easier to read, with a high level of current information, many new photographs, figures, prologues, and perspectives. Drawing on the comments and suggestions of reviewers, we have incorporated many new features into this edition.

New material in this edition of *Essentials of Geology* includes an expanded section on Earth systems and an added emphasis on the systems approach throughout the book. There is updated information in every chapter, particularly such recent events as the earthquakes in Turkey (Chapter 9) and the flooding and landslides in Venezuela (Chapter 11). The chapters on surface processes (Chapters 11–16) are still largely descriptive, but many of the sections of these chapters have been rewritten to emphasize the systems approach

in discussing the dynamic nature of these processes. Chapters 18 (Earth History) and 19 (Life History) have been updated and revised, including the latest information on human evolution.

Current and updated information on mineral and energy resources and environmental issues has been added to many chapters, as well as new prologues and perspectives such as precious metals (Chapter 3), energy from the oceans (Chapter 16), and dam failures and their resulting floods (Chapter 12).

Other important changes include a number of new Prologues, such as granitic rocks and their occurrence at various national parks (Chapter 4), the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey (Chapter 9), and flooding and landslides in Venezuela (Chapter 11). New Perspectives also appear, such as concretions, geodes, and thunder eggs (Chapter 7), dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric power (Chapter 12), arsenic in groundwater (Chapter 13), and geologic time and climate change (Chapter 17).

Many photographs in the second edition have been replaced, including most of the chapter-opening photographs. In addition, a number of photographs within chapters have been enlarged to enhance their visual impact.

We feel the rewriting and updating done in the text as well as the addition of new photographs greatly improves the third edition by making it easier to read and comprehend, as well as a more effective teaching tool. Additionally, improvements have been made in the ancillary package that accompanies the book.

## TEXT ORGANIZATION

Plate tectonic theory is the unifying theme of geology and this book. This theory has revolutionized geology because it provides a global perspective of Earth and allows geologists to treat many seemingly unrelated geologic phenomena as part of a total planetary system. Because plate tectonic theory is so important, it is covered in Chapter 2 and is discussed in most subsequent chapters in terms of the subject matter of that chapter.

Another theme of this book is that Earth is a complex, dynamic planet that has changed continually since its origin some 4.6 billion years ago. We can better understand this complexity by using a systems approach in the study of Earth. As mentioned earlier, we have expanded the section on Earth Systems in Chapter 1 and emphasized this approach throughout the book.

We have organized *Essentials of Geology* into several informal categories. Chapter 1 is an introduction to geology and Earth systems, its relevance to the human experience, plate tectonic theory, the rock cycle, geologic time and uniformitarianism, and the origin of the solar system and Earth. Chapter 2 deals with plate tectonics, while chapters 3–8 examine Earth's materials (minerals and igneous, sedimentary, and



metamorphic rocks) and the geologic processes associated with them, including the role of plate tectonics in their origin and distribution. Chapters 9 and 10 deal with the related topics of Earth's interior, earthquakes, deformation, and mountain building. Chapters 11–16 cover Earth's surface processes, and Chapter 17 discusses geologic time, introduces several dating methods, and explains how geologists correlate rocks. Chapter 18 and Chapter 19 provide an overview of the geologic history of Earth and its biota.

We have found that presenting the material in the order we have discussed above works well for most students. We know, however, that many instructors prefer an entirely different order of topics, depending on the emphasis in their course. We have therefore written this book so that instructors can present the chapters in any order that suits the needs of their course.

## CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

All chapters have the same organizational format. Each opens with a photograph that relates to the chapter material, a detailed outline that engages students by having many of the headings as questions, a Chapter Objectives outline, followed by a Prologue that is intended to stimulate interest in the chapter by discussing some aspect of the material. Following the Introduction, each chapter has a section titled Why Should You Study . . . ? This section is written to show students the relevance of the chapter material and how it fits into the larger geologic perspective.

The text is written in a clear, informal style, making it easy for students to comprehend. Numerous color diagrams and photographs complement the text, providing a visual representation of the concepts and information presented. In addition, icons are provided throughout the text identifying topics that are covered in the *Earth Systems Today* CD-ROM or on the World Wide Web.

Each chapter contains a Perspective that presents a brief discussion of an interesting aspect of geology or geological research. What Would You Do? boxes are a new feature in each chapter. These boxes are designed to encourage critical thinking by students as they attempt to solve a hypothetical problem or issue on the local, national, and global level. Each chapter has at least two What Would You Do? boxes.

The topics of environmental and economic geology are discussed throughout the text. Integrating economic and environmental geology with the chapter material helps students see the importance and relevance of geology to their lives. Mineral and energy resources are discussed in the final sections of a number of chapters to provide interesting, relevant information in the context of the chapter topics.

The end-of-chapter materials begin with a concise review of important concepts and ideas in the Chapter Summary. The Important Terms, which are printed in boldface type in the chapter text, are listed at the end of each chapter for easy review, and a full glossary of important terms appears at the end of the text. The Review Questions are another important feature of this book; they include multiple-choice questions with answers as well as short essay questions and thought-provoking and quantitative questions. Many new multiple choice, short essay, and quantitative questions have been added in each chapter for this edition. To provide additional information about the topics covered in the chapter, each chapter has World Wide Web Activities keyed to sites students can visit via links from the book's website. Most chapters also feature a CD-ROM exploration activity. This

edition of *Essentials of Geology* is accompanied by an *Earth Systems Today* CD-ROM created to promote interactive learning of difficult-to-demonstrate geology concepts. The end-of-chapter CD-ROM activities are meant to encourage students to explore the various modules and thus facilitate their understanding of such concepts.

## ANCILLARY MATERIALS

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Michael McKinney, Kathleen McHugh, and Susan Meadows (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

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ISBN 0-534-51707-2

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As the authors, we are, of course, responsible for the organization, style, and accuracy of the text, and any mistakes, omissions, or errors are our responsibility. The finished product is the culmination of many years of work during which we received numerous comments and advice from many geologists who reviewed parts of the text.

Lawrence Balthaser, *California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo*

Norman Fox, *Hocking Technical College*

Joan Fryxell, *California State University, San Bernardino*

David Gibson, *University of Maine*

Fredric R. Goldstein, *Trenton State College*

Brian Grant, *Brock University*

Patrick Hicks, *La Grange College*

William F. Kean, *University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*

Paul Morgan, *Northern Arizona University*

Susan Morgan, *Utah State University*

Louis Pinto, *Monroe Community College*

John Ritter, *Wittenberg University*

Robert J. Smith, *Seattle University*

James L. Talbot, *Western Washington University*

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the reviewers who reviewed the second edition and made many helpful and useful comments that led to the improvements seen in this third edition.

Mary Lou Bevier, *University of British Columbia*

Richard Bonnett, *Marshall University*

Dale H. Easley, *University of New Orleans*

Terry Engelder, *Pennsylvania State University*

Robert Reynolds, *Central Oregon Community College*

Dave Valentino, *State University of New York, Oswego*

William H. Wright, *Sonoma State University*

We also wish to thank Kathy Benison, Richard V. Dietrich (Professor Emeritus), David J. Matty, Jane M. Matty, Wayne E. Moore (Professor Emeritus), and Sven Morgan of the Geology Department, and Bruce M. C. Pape of the Geography Department of Central Michigan University, as well as Eric Johnson (Hartwick College, New York), and Stephen D. Stahl (SUNY, College at Oneonta, New York) for providing us with photographs and answering our questions concerning various topics. We also thank Pam Iacco of the Geology Department, whose general efficiency was invaluable during the preparation of this book. Anna Dutton and Kelley Wallington, also of the Geology Department, helped with some of the clerical tasks associated with this book. We are also grateful for the generosity of the various agencies and individuals from many countries who provided photographs.

Special thanks must go to Marie Carigma-Sambilay, project development editor at Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, who saw this edition through to completion. We are equally



indebted to our acquisition editors, Nina Horne and Keith Dodson, and our project editor, Keith Faivre, whose attention to detail and consistency is greatly appreciated. We thank Nancy Shammass, production services manager, for all her help, and Linda Purrington for her copyediting skills. Because geology is largely a visual science, we extend special thanks to Carlyn Iverson, who rendered the reflective art and to the artists at Precision Graphics, who were responsible for much of the rest of the art program. We also thank the artists at

Magellan Geographix, who rendered many of the maps. They all did an excellent job, and we enjoyed working with them.

As always, our families were very patient and encouraging when much of our spare time and energy were devoted to this book. We again thank them for their continued support and understanding.

*James S. Monroe*

*Reed Wicander*



# Developing Critical Thinking and Study Skills

## INTRODUCTION

College is a demanding and important time, a time when your values will be challenged, and you will try out new ideas and philosophies. You will make personal and career decisions that will affect your entire life. One of the most important lessons you can learn in college is how to balance your time among work, study, and recreation. If you develop good time management and study skills early in your college career, you will find that your college years will be successful and rewarding.

This section offers some suggestions to help you maximize your study time and develop critical thinking and study skills that will benefit you, not only in college, but throughout your life. While mastering the content of a course is obviously important, learning how to study and to think critically is, in many ways, far more important. Like most things in life, learning to think critically and study efficiently will initially require additional time and effort, but once mastered, these skills will save you time in the long run.

You may already be familiar with many of the suggestions and may find that others do not directly apply to you. Nevertheless, if you take the time to read this section and apply the appropriate suggestions to your own situation, we are confident that you will become a better and more efficient student, find your classes more rewarding, have more time for yourself, and get better grades. We have found that the better students are usually also the busiest. Because these students are busy with work or extracurricular activities, they have had to learn to study efficiently and manage their time effectively.

One of the keys to success in college is avoiding procrastination. While procrastination provides temporary satisfaction because you have avoided doing something you did not want to do, in the long run it leads to stress. While a small amount of stress can be beneficial, waiting until the last minute usually leads to mistakes and a subpar performance. By setting clear, specific goals and working toward them on a regular basis, you can greatly reduce the temptation to procrastinate. It is better to work efficiently for short periods of time than to put in long, unproductive hours on a task, which is usually what happens when you procrastinate.

Another key to success in college is staying physically fit. It is easy to fall into the habit of eating junk food and never exercising. To be mentally alert, you must be physically fit. Try to develop a program of regular exercise. You will find that you have more energy, feel better, and study more efficiently.

## GENERAL STUDY SKILLS

Most courses, and geology in particular, build upon previous material, so it is extremely important to keep up with the coursework and set aside regular time for study in each

of your courses. Try to follow these hints, and you will find you do better in school and have more time for yourself:

- Develop the habit of studying on a daily basis.
- Set aside a specific time each day to study. Some people are day people, and others are night people. Determine when you are most alert and use that time for study.
- Have an area dedicated for study. It should include a well-lighted space with a desk and the study materials you need, such as a dictionary, thesaurus, paper, pens, and pencils, and a computer if you have one.
- Study for short periods and take frequent breaks, usually after an hour of study. Get up and move around and do something completely different. This will help you stay alert, and you'll return to your studies with renewed vigor.
- Try to review each subject every day or at least the day of the class. Develop the habit of reviewing lecture material from a class the same day.
- Become familiar with the vocabulary of the course. Look up any unfamiliar words in the glossary of your textbook or in a dictionary. Learning the language of the discipline will help you learn the material.

## GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR NOTES

If you are to get the most out of a course and do well on exams, you must learn to take good notes. Taking good notes does not mean you should try to write down every word your professor says. Part of being a good note taker is knowing what is important and what you can safely leave out.

Early in the semester, try to determine whether the lecture will follow the textbook or be predominantly new material. If much of the material is covered in the textbook, your notes do not have to be as extensive or detailed as when the material is new. In any case, the following suggestions should make you a better note taker and enable you to derive the maximum amount of information from a lecture:

- Regardless of whether the lecture discusses the same material as the textbook or supplements the reading assignment, read or scan the chapter the lecture will cover before class. This way you will be somewhat familiar with the concepts and can listen critically to what is being said rather than trying to write down everything. Later a few key words or phrases will jog your memory about what was said.
- Before each lecture, briefly review your notes from the previous lecture. Doing this will refresh your memory and provide a context for the new material.



- Develop your own style of note taking. Do not try to write down every word. These are notes you're taking, not a transcript. Learn to abbreviate and develop your own set of abbreviations and symbols for common words and phrases: for example, w/o (without), w (with), = (equals), ^ (above or increases), v (below or decreases), < (less than), > (greater than), & (and), u (you).
- Geology lends itself to many abbreviations that can increase your note-taking capability: for example, pt (plate tectonics), ig (igneous), meta (metamorphic), sed (sedimentary), rx (rock or rocks), ss (sandstone), my (million years), and gts (geologic time scale).
- Rewrite your notes soon after the lecture. Rewriting your notes helps reinforce what you heard and gives you an opportunity to determine whether you understand the material.
- By learning the vocabulary of the discipline before the lecture, you can cut down on the amount you have to write—you won't have to write down a definition if you already know the word.
- Learn the mannerisms of the professor. If he or she says something is important or repeats a point, be sure to write it down and highlight it in some way. Students have told me (RW) that when I stated something twice during a lecture, they knew it was important and probably would appear on a test. (They were usually right!)
- Check any unclear points in your notes with a classmate or look them up in your textbook. Pay particular attention to the professor's examples, which usually elucidate and clarify an important point and are easier to remember than an abstract concept.
- Go to class regularly and sit near the front of the class if possible. It is easier to hear and see what is written on the board or projected onto the screen, and there are fewer distractions.
- If the professor allows it, tape record the lecture, but don't use the recording as a substitute for notes. Listen carefully to the lecture and write down the important points; then fill in any gaps when you replay the tape.
- If your school allows it, and if they are available, buy class lecture notes. These are usually taken by a graduate student who is familiar with the material; typically they are quite comprehensive. Again use these notes to supplement your own.
- Ask questions. If you don't understand something, ask the professor. Many students are reluctant to do this, especially in a large lecture hall, but if you don't understand a point, other people are probably confused as well. If you can't ask questions during a lecture, talk to the professor after the lecture or during office hours.

## GETTING THE MOST OUT OF WHAT YOU READ

The old adage that "you get out of something what you put into it" is true when it comes to reading textbooks. By carefully reading your text and following these suggestions, you can greatly increase your understanding of the subject:

- Look over the chapter outline to see what the material is about and how it flows from topic to topic. If you have

time, skim through the chapter before you start to read in depth.

- Pay particular attention to the tables, charts, and figures. They contain a wealth of information in abbreviated form and illustrate important concepts and ideas. Geology, in particular, is a visual science, and the figures and photographs will help you visualize what is being discussed in the text and provide actual examples of features such as faults or unconformities.
- As you read your textbook, highlight or underline key concepts or sentences, but make sure you don't highlight everything. Make notes in the margins. If you don't understand a term or concept, look it up in the glossary.
- Read the chapter summary carefully. Be sure you understand all the key terms, especially those in boldface or italic type. Because geology builds on previous material, it is imperative that you understand the terminology.
- Go over the end-of-chapter questions. Write your answers as if you were taking a test. Only when you see your answer in writing will you know if you really understood the material.
- Access the latest geologic information on the Internet. The end-of-chapter World Wide Web Activities will enhance your understanding of the chapter concepts and the way geologic information is disseminated today. Knowing how to search the Internet is an essential skill.

## DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

Few things in life are black and white, and it is important to be able to examine an issue from all sides and come to a logical conclusion. One of the most important things you will learn in college is to think critically and not accept everything you read and hear at face value. Thinking critically is particularly important in learning new material and relating it to what you already know. Although you can't know everything, you can learn to question effectively and arrive at conclusions consistent with the facts. Thus, these suggestions for critical thinking can help you in all your courses:

- Whenever you encounter new facts, ideas, or concepts, be sure you understand and can define all of the terms used in the discussion.
- Determine how the facts or information was derived. If the facts were derived from experiments, were the experiments well executed and free of bias? Can they be repeated? The controversy over cold fusion is an excellent example. Two scientists claimed to have produced cold fusion reactions using simple experimental laboratory apparatus, yet other scientists have never been able to achieve the same reaction by repeating the experiments.
- Do not accept any statement at face value. What is the source of the information? How reliable is the source?
- Consider whether the conclusions follow from the facts. If the facts do not appear to support the conclusions, ask questions and try to determine why they don't. Is the argument logical or is it somehow flawed?
- Be open to new ideas. After all, the underlying principles of plate tectonic theory were known early in this century



yet were not accepted until the 1970s despite overwhelming evidence.

- Look at the big picture to determine how various elements are related. For example, how will constructing a dam across a river that flows to the sea affect the stream's profile? What will be the consequences to the beaches that will be deprived of sediment from the river? One of the most important lessons you can learn from your geology course is how interrelated the various systems of Earth are. When you alter one feature, you affect numerous other features as well.

## IMPROVING YOUR MEMORY

Why do you remember some things and not others? The reason is that the brain stores information in different ways and forms, making it easy to remember some things and difficult to remember others. Because college requires that you learn a vast amount of information, any suggestions that can help you retain more material will help you in your studies:

- Pay attention to what you read or hear. Focus on the task at hand and avoid daydreaming. Repetition of any sort will help you remember material. Review the previous lecture before going to class, or look over the last chapter before beginning the next. Ask yourself questions as you read.
- Use mnemonic devices to help you learn unfamiliar material. For example, the order of the Paleozoic periods (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian) of the geologic time scale can be remembered by the phrase, Campbell's Onion Soup Does Make Peter Pale, or the order of the Cenozoic Epochs (Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene) can be remembered by the phrases, Put Eggs On My Plate Please. Using rhymes can also be helpful.
- Look up the roots of important terms. If you understand where a word comes from, its meaning will be easier to remember. For example, *pyroclastic* comes from *pyro*, meaning "fire," and *clastic*, meaning "broken pieces." Hence a pyroclastic rock is one formed by volcanism and composed of pieces of other rocks. We have provided the roots of many important terms throughout this text to help you remember their definitions.
- Outline the material you are studying. This practice will help you see how the various components are interrelated. Learning a body of related material is much easier than learning unconnected and discrete facts. Looking for relationships is particularly helpful in geology because so many things are interrelated. For example, plate tectonics explains how mountain building, volcanism, and earthquakes are all related. The rock cycle relates the three major groups of rocks to each other and to subsurface and surface processes (Chapter 1).
- Use deductive reasoning to tie concepts together. Remember that geology builds on what you learned previously. Use that material as your foundation and see how the new material relates to it.
- Draw a picture. If you can draw a picture and label its parts, you probably understand the material. Geology lends itself very well to this type of memory device because so much is visual. For example, instead of memo-

rizing a long list of glacial terms, draw a picture of a glacier and label its parts and the type of topography it forms.

- Focus on what is important. You can't remember everything, so focus on the important points of the lecture or the chapter. Try to visualize the big picture and use the facts to fill in the details.

## PREPARING FOR EXAMS

For most students, tests are the critical part of a course. To do well on an exam, you must be prepared. These suggestions will help you focus on preparing for examinations:

- The most important advice is to study regularly rather than try to cram everything into one massive study session. Get plenty of rest the night before an exam, and stay physically fit to avoid becoming susceptible to minor illnesses that sap your strength and lessen your ability to concentrate on the subject at hand.
- Set up a schedule so that you cover small parts of the material on a regular basis. Learning some concrete examples will help you understand and remember the material.
- Review the chapter summaries. Construct an outline to make sure you understand how everything fits together. Drawing diagrams will help you remember key points. Make flash cards to help you remember terms and concepts.
- Form a study group, but make sure your group focuses on the task at hand, not on socializing. Quiz each other and compare notes to be sure you have covered all the material. We have found that students dramatically improved their grades after forming or joining a study group.
- Write the answers to all the Review Questions. Before doing so, however, become thoroughly familiar with the subject matter by reviewing your lecture notes and reading the chapter. Otherwise, you will spend an inordinate amount of time looking up answers.
- If you have any questions, visit the professor or teaching assistant. If review sessions are offered, be sure to attend. If you are having problems with the material, ask for help as soon as you have difficulty. Don't wait until the end of the semester.
- If old exams are available, look at them to see what is emphasized and what types of questions are asked. Find out whether the exam will be all objective or all essay or a combination. If you have trouble with a particular type of question (such as multiple choice or essay), practice answering questions of that type—your study group or a classmate may be able to help.

## TAKING EXAMS

The most important thing to remember when taking an exam is not to panic. This, of course, is easier said than done. Almost everyone suffers from test anxiety to some degree. Usually, it passes as soon as the exam begins, but in some cases, it is so debilitating that an individual does not perform as well as he or she could. If you are one of those



people, get help as soon as possible. Most colleges and universities have a program to help students overcome test anxiety or at least keep it in check. Don't be afraid to seek help if you suffer test anxiety. Your success in college depends to a large extent on how well you perform on exams, so by not seeking help, you are only hurting yourself. In addition, the following suggestions may be helpful:

- First of all, relax. Then look over the exam briefly to see its format and determine which questions are worth the most points. If it helps, quickly jot down any information you are afraid you might forget or particularly want to remember for a question.
- Answer the questions that you know the best first. Make sure, however, that you don't spend too much time on any one question or on one that is worth only a few points.
- If the exam is a combination of multiple choice and essay, answer the multiple-choice questions first. If you are not sure of an answer, go on to the next one. Sometimes the answer to one question can be found in another question. Furthermore, the multiple-choice questions may contain many of the facts needed to answer some of the essay questions.
- Read the question carefully and answer only what it asks. Save time by not repeating the question as your opening sentence to the answer. Get right to the point.

Jot down a quick outline for longer essay questions to make sure you cover everything.

- If you don't understand a question, ask the examiner. Don't assume anything. After all, it is your grade that will suffer if you misinterpret the question.
- If you have time, review your exam to make sure you covered all the important points and answered all the questions.
- If you have followed our suggestions, by the time you finish the exam, you should feel confident that you did well and will have cause for celebration.

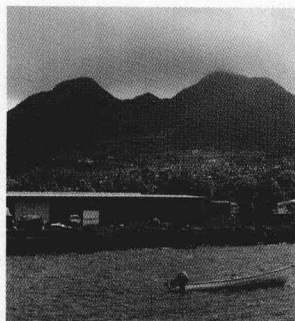
## CONCLUDING COMMENTS

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We hope that the suggestions we have offered will be of benefit to you, not only in this course but throughout your college career. Though it is difficult to break old habits and change a familiar routine, we are confident that following these suggestions will make you a better student. Furthermore, many of the suggestions will help you work more efficiently, not only in college, but also throughout your career. Learning is a lifelong process that does not end when you graduate. The critical thinking skills that you learn now will be invaluable throughout your life, both in your career and as an informed citizen.



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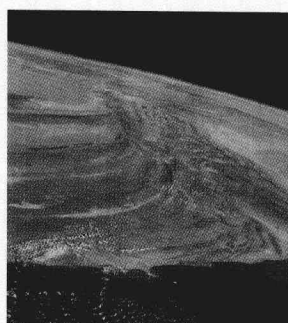


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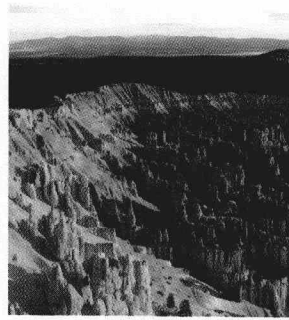




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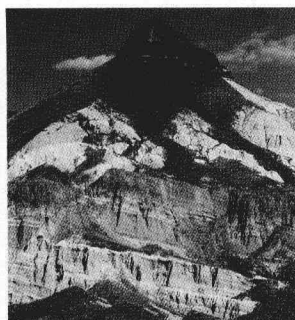
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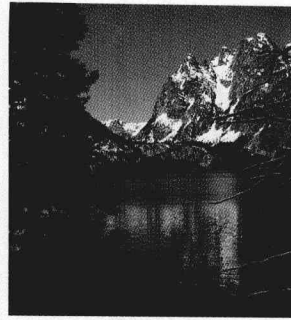




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