FOSSILS ANSWER SHEET

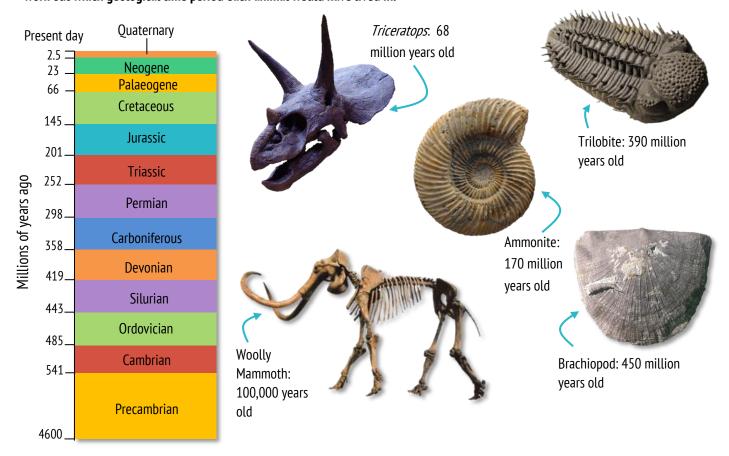


YOU WILL NEED:

Geological Society 'Fossils' factsheet

1. FOSSILS & THE GEOLOGICAL TIMESCALE

a) Look at the geological timescale and fossils below. Use the information to put the fossils in order of youngest to oldest and work out which geological time period each animal would have lived in.



	FOSSIL	AGE	GEOLOGICAL PERIOD
Youngest	Woolly Mammoth	100,000 years old	Quaternary
	Triceratops	68 million years old	Cretaceous
	Ammonite	170 million years old	Jurassic
Oldest	Trilobite	390 million years old	Devonian
	Brachiopod	450 million years old	Ordovician

b) What geological time period do we live in?

Quaternary

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2. SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY

Draw lines to match these scientific words to the correct explanation.

COPROLITE

PALAEONTOLOGIST

AMMONITE

TRACE FOSSIL

TRILOBITE

A scientist that studies fossils

Squid like animals with a spiral shells – they propel themselves through the sea by squirting jets of water from inside their shell

The remains of animals and plants - can include bones, leaves, teeth, scales and feathers

Ancient marine animals related to scorpions – can look a bit like woodlice

Fossilized animal poo

A theory developed by Charles Darwin that says that some plants and animals are better at surviving than others in their species – these individuals will be more likely to pass on their genes to the next generation

Evidence left behind by animals such as footprints, burrows and even poo

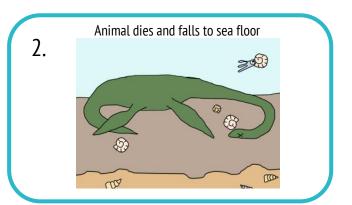
3. FOSSILIZATION

BODY FOSSIL

EVOLUTION

How do fossils form? Draw four stages to show how a marine animal might become a fossil.

Any marine animal (could choose ammonite, fish ichthyosaur etc.)



Animal is buried and starts to decay, leaving only hard parts such as bones and teeth

As the layers of sediment are buried deeper, they turn into rock and the bones are fossilised