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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fossil</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Geological Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonite</td>
<td>170 million years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilobite</td>
<td>390 million years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachiopod</td>
<td>450 million years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolly Mammoth</td>
<td>100,000 years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triceratops</td>
<td>68 million years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present day 2.5 23 66 145 201 252 298 358 419 443 485 541 4600

b) What geological time period do we live in?

________________________________________________________________
2. SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY

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

COPROLITE
A scientist that studies fossils

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

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

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

TRILOBITE
Fossilized animal poo

BODY FOSSIL
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

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

3. FOSSILIZATION

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

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 