



The Fossil Record

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1. The word fossil comes from the Latin word _____ which means _____
_____. Today, the word fossil refers only to the remains or traces of ancient life and is usually reserved for remains at least _____ years old.
What is the fossil record? _____
2. _____ are scientists who use fossils to study life in the past.
3. Fossils can be _____ of ancient organisms such as bones, shells, teeth, or plant leaves.
4. Fossils can also be _____ left by organisms such as burrows, coprolites (feces), tracks and trails, nests or footprints.
5. Most fossils are formed when organisms or their _____ are buried by sediment.
6. An organism is most likely to be preserved if it is buried _____
7. What does abiotic mean? _____
8. When an organism dies it is exposed to many different types of biotic and abiotic factors. Biotic factors include _____, _____, and _____.
9. The _____ a dead organism gets buried, the MORE chance there is for the fossilization process to begin.
10. Define:
Mold _____

Cast _____



Mineralization _____

Impression _____

Foram _____

11. In rare instances, an entire organism becomes fossilized because it gets trapped in a substance that protects it from destruction. These are _____, _____ & _____.
12. Organisms with hard parts made mostly of _____ material are more likely to be fossilized than organisms with hard parts that are mostly _____.
13. Where an organism _____ helps determine whether or not it becomes a fossil.
14. Paleontologists estimate that fewer than _____ of all the organisms alive today will be preserved as fossils.
15. After a fossil is formed, it can be destroyed in four ways. List them.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
16. _____ rock is most likely to contain fossils.
17. Because of processes like _____ and _____, some fossils that were once buried deep in the ground can become exposed near the surface.
18. This is why many paleontologists look for fossils on _____ and other areas where uplift and erosion have occurred

