

Name _____

Fossil Lab



Answer Sheet

Station 1

1. _____
2. _____

Station 2

3. _____
4. _____

Station 3

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Station 4

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Station 5

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

Station 6

14. Name _____ Period _____
Sample 7 _____
- Sample 8 _____
- Sample 9 _____
15. _____

Station 7

16. _____
17. _____
18. A _____ B _____

Station 8

19. _____
20. _____

Station 9

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____

Station 10

25. _____

26. A _____ B _____

Station 11

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

Station 12

30. _____

31. _____

32. _____

Station 13

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

Station 14

36. _____

37. _____

Station 15

38. fossil A _____ fossil B _____

fossil C _____ fossil D _____

39. _____

40. _____

Station 16

41. _____

42. _____

43. _____

44. _____

45. _____

Station 17

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

Station 18

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

Station 19

55. A _____ B _____

56. _____

Station 20

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

Station 21

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

Station 22

64. _____

65. A _____ B _____

Station 23

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

Station 24

69. _____

70. _____

Station 25: The Ways Fossils Form**Unaltered Hard Parts**

Organisms such as _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

_____ soft parts decay

_____ sediments around organism compact

_____ organism is buried in soft sediment

_____ hard parts remain unaltered

Permineralization

Organisms such as _____ or _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

_____ bone dissolves but minerals remain

_____ minerals deposited in pores of bone

_____ left over minerals make up the shape of the bone
(bone no longer exists)

_____ a bone (or other porous material) is buried in sediment

_____ water comes in contact with the bone

Replacement

Organisms such as _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

_____ minerals take the place of the organism's parts

_____ organism is buried in sediments

_____ a fossil is formed that is made up entirely of mineral

_____ water dissolves some of the hard parts

Station 25: The Ways Fossils Form**Mold / Cast**

Organisms such as _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

- _____ a hole or **mold** is left in the sediment
- _____ the organism is buried in soft sediment
- _____ the mold gets filled with minerals forming a **cast**
- _____ the sediment compacts and hardens
- _____ water passes through the sediment and completely dissolves the organism

Carbonization

Organisms such as _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

- _____ the carbohydrates that make up the plant disperse
- _____ all that remains is a black film of carbon (a print of the original plant)
- _____ a plant is covered by sediment

Trace

Fossils left behind by organisms as they _____

Rearrange the steps of formation:

- _____ the sediment hardens into rock before the footprint can be washed away
- _____ footprint is left in soft sediment
- _____ a fossil is formed that is made up entirely of mineral
- _____ the footprint remains intact even if sediment is deposited on top of it

Station 26: Nothronychus vs Zunytyrannus

71. Which dinosaur is a meat eater?

72. How did Nothronychus adapt for survival?

Station 27: Mapusaurus

73. What discovery led scientists to believe Mapusaurus hunted as a group?

74. How could Mapusaurus make a meal of Argentinosaurus without killing it?

Station 28: Sinornithosaurus75. Sinornithosaurus probably hunted **during the day, at night, or both?**76. Sinornithosaurus probably hunted **alone or in groups?**

77. What made Sinornithosaurus so deadly?