

**Note-taking
Worksheet****Clues to Earth's Past**

Orange Book

Ch. 13

Section 1 Fossils

- A. _____ study fossils and reconstruct the appearance of animals.
- B. _____—remains, imprints, or traces of prehistoric organisms
1. Fossils can form if the organism is quickly _____ by sediments.
 2. Organisms with _____ are more likely to become fossils than organisms with soft parts.
- C. Types of _____
1. Fossils in which spaces inside are filled with minerals from groundwater are called _____ remains.
 2. _____ results when a thin film or carbon residue forms a silhouette of the original organism; carbonized plant material becomes _____.
 3. _____—cavity in rock left when the hard parts of an organism decay
 4. If sediments wash into a mold, they can form a _____ of the original organism.
 5. Occasionally _____ remains are preserved in a material such as amber, ice, or tar.
 6. _____—evidence of an organism's activities
 - a. Can be _____ left in mud or sand that became stone
 - b. Can be trails or _____ made by worms and other animals
- D. _____—abundant, geographically widespread organisms that existed for relatively short periods of time
- E. Fossils can reveal information about past land forms and _____.

Section 2 Relative Ages of Rocks

- A. Principle of _____—process of reading undisturbed rock layers
1. _____ rocks in the bottom layer
 2. _____ rocks in the top layers
- B. How old something is in comparison with something else is its _____.
1. The age of _____ rocks can be determined by examining layer sequences.
 2. The age of disturbed rocks may have to be determined by _____ or other clues.