C.



Geologic Time -

Section 1 **Life and Geologic Time**

A	•	time—Earth's history is divided into time units that make up a
	g	eologic time scale.
	1.	. Time units on the scale are based on the appearance or disappearance of types of organisms
		such as, index fossils that lived during specific periods of time.
	2.	Geologic time is divided into four major
		alongest subdivision; based on abundance of fossils
		bmarked by significant worldwide changes in the types of fossils
	;	present in rock
		cbased on types of life existing worldwide at a particular time
		dcharacterized by differences in life-forms, but differences can be
		regional rather than global
:.	3.	Geologic time can be subdivided only if fossils are present in rock records.
B.		evolution—Organisms have changed over time, most likely because of
		vironmental changes.
	1.	Species—organisms that normally only with other members of
		their group
	2.	Darwin's theory of naturalorganisms more adapted to an
		environment are more likely to reproduce
	3.	Natural selection within a species occurs only if characteristics present in some numbers
		increase their
	4.	selection—breeding individuals with desired characteristics;
		humans use this type of selection when breeding domestic animals
;	5.	species can evolve from natural selection.
C. '	Tri	lobites—have an exoskeleton with three lobes; lived in oceans for more than 200 million years
		Trilobite position changed as the species adapted to various environments.
		Trilobite bodies and changed in response to changing environments.
•	۷.	tribulite bodies and changed in response to changing channelis.

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

3.	Continental collisions formed the giant landmass	near the end of th
	Paleozoic These collisions may have dropped	
	causing the extinction of trilobites.	

Section 2 **Early Earth History**

A.		time—from 4 billion to about 544 million years ago
	1.	Very few remain from this time.
		a. Many Precambrian rocks were deeply buried, causing the fossils in them to be changed
		by and pressure.
		b. Most Precambrian organisms lacked parts.
	2.	Cyanobacteria are blue-green
		a. One of the life forms to appear
		b. Added to the atmosphere through photosynthesis
	3.	and Ediacaran animals appeared late in Precambrian time.
В.	T	ne Era—about 544 million years ago to about 245 million years ago
•	· 1.	Many organisms with and vertebrates evolved in the warm, shallow seas.
	2.	evolved to survive in water and on land.
		a. Might have evolved from
		b. Could obtain oxygen from or from lungs.
	3.	evolved from amphibians to survive farther from water
	4.	Several mountain-building episodes occurred during the Paleozoic Era because of
		collisions.
	5.	Most marine and land species became at the end of the Paleozoic Era.
C۸	cti	on 3 Middle and Recent Earth History
A.		Era—lasted from 245 to 65 million years ago
	1.	Pangaea separated into and the climate became drier.
	2.	evolved; they might have been warm-blooded, traveled in herds, and

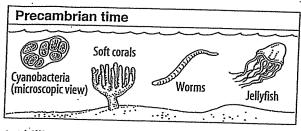
nurtured their young.

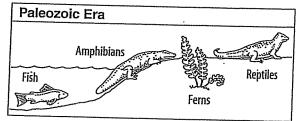
Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

	3.	which probably evolved from small, meat-eating dinosaurs, appeared
		during the Jurassic Period.
•	4.	Small, mouse-like, which are warm-blooded vertebrates with hair and
		milk to feed their young, appeared in the Triassic Period.
	5.	, plants that produce seeds but not flowers, appeared in the
		Paleozoic Era.
	6.	Flowering plants or appeared during the Cretaceous Period.
	7.	A great extinction, perhaps caused by a comet or an asteroid collision, occurred about
		years ago, marking the end of the Mesozoic Era.
В.	Th	ne Era began about 65 million years ago and continues today.
	1.	Many formed, perhaps creating cooler climates worldwide.
	2.	Mammals continued to evolve
		a. Many species became as the continents continued to separate.
		b. Homo sapiens, or, appeared about 400,000 years ago.

Geologic Time

Directions: Study the diagram. Then complete the sentences below.

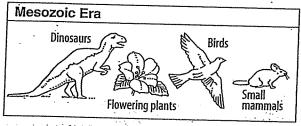




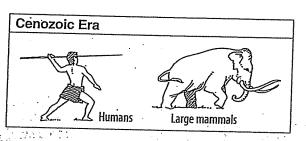
4.6 billion years ago

544 million years ago

245 million years ago







1. Ferns and reptiles appeared in the _____ Era.

2. In the _____ Era, humans and large mammals appeared.

3. Dinosaurs, birds, and flowering plants first appeared in the

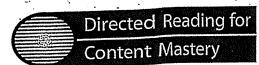
4. During _____ time, the earliest life-forms appeared.

5. Small mammals appeared in the _____ Era.

6. The earliest life-form shown above is ______.

7. Reptiles appeared during the same era as ferns, fishes, and _____

8. Worms and jellyfishes first appeared in _____ time.



Section 1 • Life and Geologic Time

Section 2 • Early Earth History

Directions: Circle the term in parentheses that makes each statement correct.

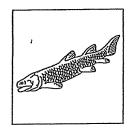
- 1. The longest subdivisions of geologic time are called (epochs, eons).
- 2. The division of Earth's history into time units makes up the (geologic time scale, trilobite time scale).
- 3. A group of organisms that reproduce only with members of their group is a (population, species).
- 4. The process by which organisms that adapt well to their environment survive and reproduce is called (natural selection, organic evolution).
- 5. Pangaea formed during the (Paleozoic, Mesozoic) Era.
- 6. A subdivision of eras, called (epochs, periods), are characterized by the types of life existing worldwide.
- 7. (Fossils, Plates) help scientists divide Earth's history into time units.
- 8. The changing of organisms over geologic time is known as (natural selection, organic evolution).
- 9. The oldest rocks on earth contain (only a few, no) fossils.
- 10. The Precambrian time is the (longest, shortest) part of Earth's history.
- 11. Cyanobacteria are (colorless, blue-green) bacteria thought to be one of the earliest forms of life on Earth.

Directions: Write **A,B,C,D**, or **E** beneath the proper illustration to show in which order they first appeared on Earth.

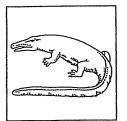
Reptile

· And the state of the state of

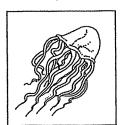
Cyanobacteria



Fish



Amphibian



Jellyfish

12_____

13._____

14.____

15.___

16._____