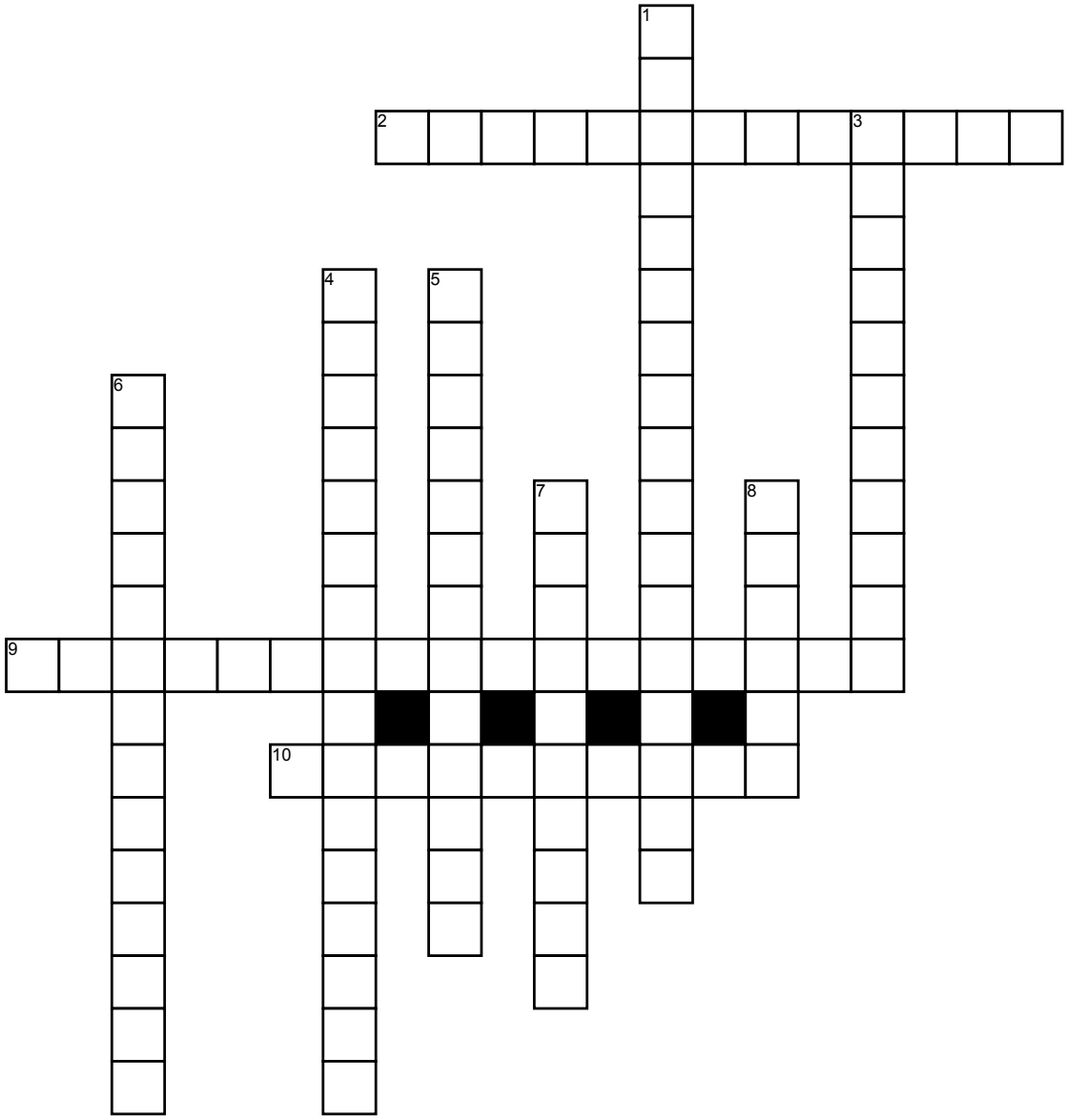
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

C6L1 pgs 244-251 Fossils And Evolution



Across

2. The nature of something's ingredients or constituents; the way in which a whole or mixture is made up.

9. A process of fossilization in which mineral deposits form internal casts of organisms. Carried by water, these minerals fill the spaces within organic tissue.

10. A fossil formed when an animal, plant, or other organism dies, its flesh decays and bones deteriorate due to chemical reactions; minerals gradually enter into the cavity, resulting in a cast, also called a mold fossil, which is in the general form of the original organism.(Cannot hold liquid)

Down

1. If the calcite or aragonite is dissolved away the result is a fossil being preserved as a mold or cast. In contrast, the original calcite or aragonite might be replaced with other minerals such as silica or pyrite or a similar iron-containing mineral called hematite.

3. A fossil of a footprint, trail, burrow, or other trace of an animal rather than of the animal itself.

4. A organism that is preserved completely. (Tar, sap, or Frozen)

5. Is the term for the conversion of an organic substance into carbon or a carbon-containing residue through pyrolysis or destructive distillation. It is often used in organic chemistry with reference to the generation of coal gas and coal tar from raw coal.

6. A scientist who studies fossils.

7. A fossil formed when an animal, plant, or other organism dies and is covered by sediment, its flesh decays and bones deteriorate due to chemical reactions, and a cavity remains below the ground surface. (Can hold liquid)

8. The remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified form or as a mold or cast in rock.