

Name: _____ Date: _____

Types of fossils

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| 1. any of various hard natural resins usually found in the earth as exudate of trees long dead. | A. Fossils resin (amber) |
| 2. _____ is a process in which a fuel is heated without air to leave solid porous carbon. | B. Molds |
| 3. a fossil of a footprint, trail, burrow, or other trace of an animal rather than of the animal itself. | C. conditions for forming fossil |
| 4. Organisms buried in sediment may decay or dissolve away leaving a cavity or _____ | D. Trace fossils |
| 5. If the space is subsequently filled with sediment, an external _____ can be made. | E. Fossil Record |
| 6. _____ is a process of fossilization in which mineral deposits form internal casts of organisms. | F. Sedimentary rocks |
| 7. happens when water dissolves the original solid | G. Carbonization |
| 8. the process by which organic matter exposed to minerals over a long period is turned into a stony substance. | H. Law of Superposition |
| 9. A term used by paleontologists to refer to the total number of _____ that have been discovered, as well as to the information derived from them. | I. Casts |
| 10. The _____ is an axiom that forms one of the bases of the sciences of geology, archaeology. | J. tar and ice |
| 11. _____ are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of small particles and subsequent cementation of mineral | K. Fossils |
| 12. organisms preserved in _____, or organic matter such as amber or _____, from prehistoric past | L. Petrification |
| 13. include quick burial in moist sediment or other material that tends to prevent weathering and to exclude oxygen and bacteria | M. perminerlization |
| 14. the remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified form or as a mold or cast in rock. | N. replacement |