



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

A **fossil** is the naturally preserved evidence of life.

Which of the following is not a fossil?

- A a fly in amber
- B dinosaur footprints
- C imprint of a leaf
- D all of the above are fossils



2

By what **process** was the fly pictured here **fossilized**?



- A permineralization
- B petrification
- C preservation in hardened tree sap (amber)
- D trace fossilization

3

The original wood of these trees is **completely** gone. By what **process** were these trees **fossilized**?

4

Which of the following processes of fossilization **preserve the soft tissue** of an organism?

5



## PREVIEW

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7

impression. More sediment can fill in to create a form that resembles the original shell. The **impression** left in the rock is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A cast
- B mold
- C body fossil
- D carbonized fossil



**round structures.** What are these round structures and how can this hypothesis be supported?

- A smelling organs; they're near the tip of the trilobite
- B eyes; they're similar in size, shape, and placement of eyes in modern shellfish
- C ears; they stick out
- D no way to identify these structures; trilobites are extinct



9

Fossil-rich sedimentary limestone can be **metamorphosed** into marble. **Why is it rare to find a fossil of any kind in a metamorphic rock?**

- A metamorphic rocks are harder than sedimentary rocks
- B sedimentary rocks are older than metamorphic rocks
- C no organism can survive in a metamorphic environment
- D the heat and pressure of metamorphism physically changes rock



10

The English word **petrification** is derived from the Greek word **petra** meaning **rock**.

What does petrification literally mean?

- A to turn into sediment
- B to make something harder
- C to turn into stone
- D to change color





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