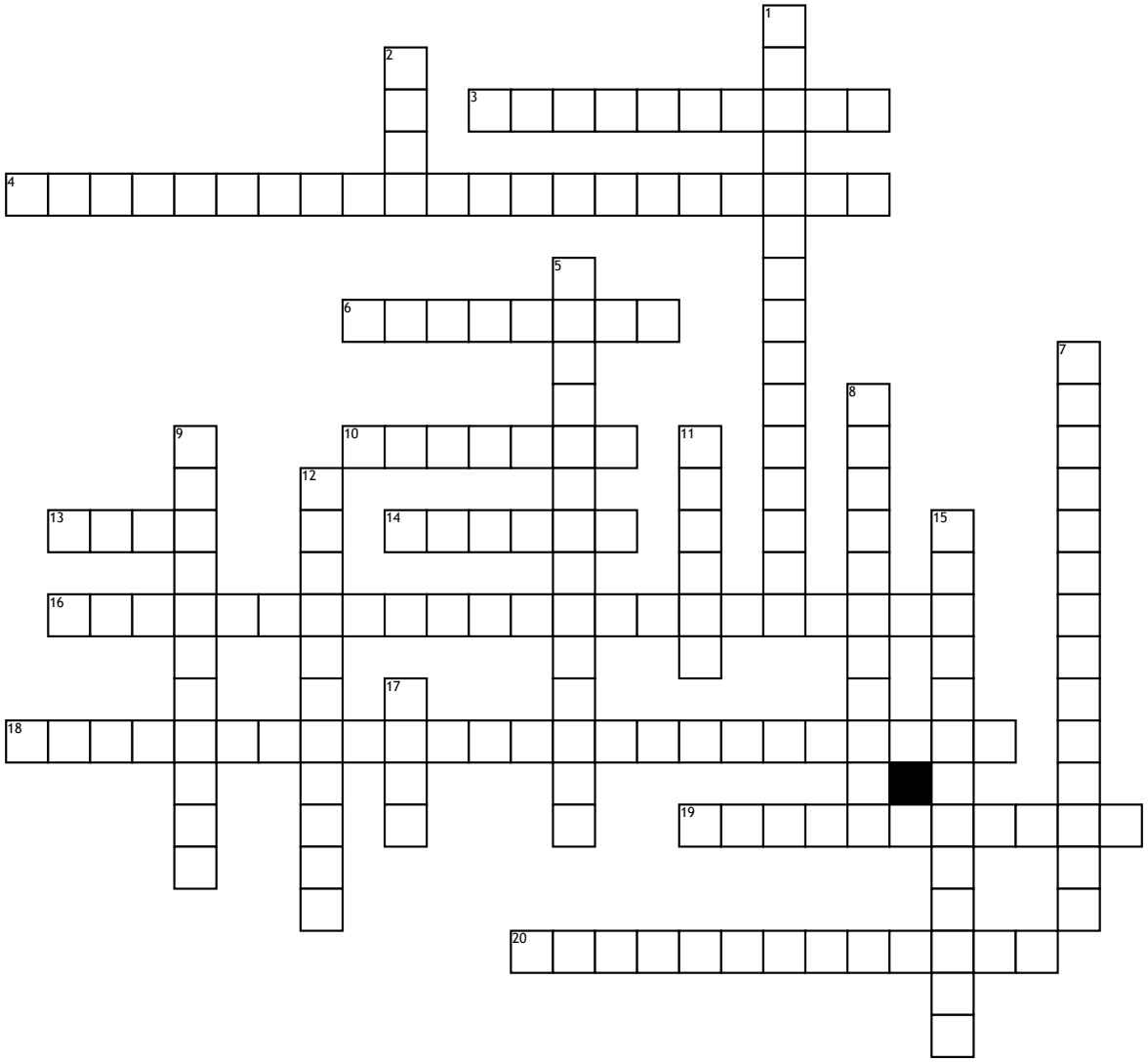
Name: _____ Date: _____

Clues to Earths Past.



Across

3. thin film of carbon residue preserved as a fossil

4. fossils in which the spaces inside are filled with minerals

6. material moved by erosion

10. the process by which water, ice, wind, or gravity moves weathered rock or soil

13. From mold (cavity in the rock), mineral-rich water or other sediment might enter the cavity to form new rock and produced a copy.

14. remains, imprints, or traces of prehistoric organisms that can tell when and where organisms once lived and how they lived

16. Trails and Burrows made by worms and other animals

18. The original soft parts of organism have been preservered in amber for million of years

19. Fossilized tracks and other evidence of the activity of organisms

20. states that for undisturbed layers of rock. the oldest rocks are on the bottom and the rocks becomes progressively younger toward the top

Down

1. the original remains of a dead organism; can be preserved in ice, tar, amber, or bog

2. In swampy regions, large volumes of plant matter accumulate. Over millions of years, these deposits become completely carbonized.

5. 88% of earth's history

7. gaps in rock layers

8. the age of something compared with other things, is used in geology to determine the order of events and the relative age of rocks.

9. pertaining to or exhibiting structural change

11. a rise of land to a higher elevation (as in the process of mountain building)

12. remains of species that existed on Earth for a relatively short period of time, were abundant and widespread geographically, and can be used by geologists to assign the ages of rock layers

15. forms when a period of time passes without any new deposition occurring to form new layers of rock. This records a time when the rocks were exposed and eroded

17. a type of body fossil that forms in rock when an organism with hard parts is buried, decays or dissolves, and leaves a cavity in the rock.