

SSSS Fossils Test

Samuel Bressler

Station 1



A



B



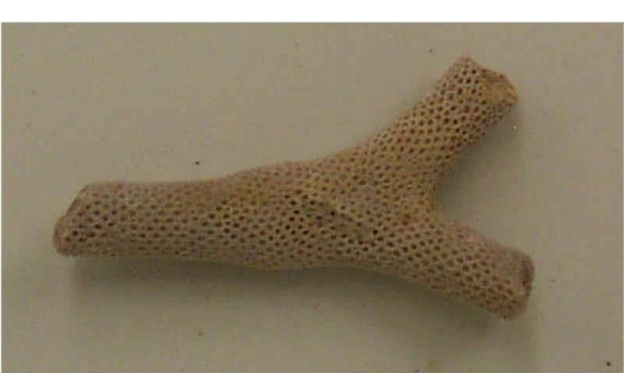
C



D



E

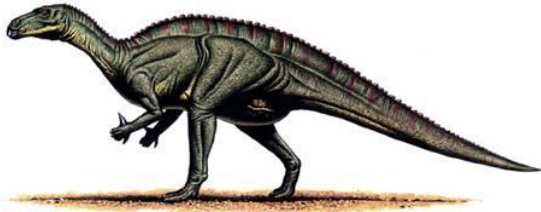


F

## Station 1 Questions

1. -6. Identify specimens A-F.
7. Which of these specimens is/are classified as bryozoa?
8. What is the nickname for specimen C?
9. During which period(s) did specimen A live?
10. When the organism inhabiting specimen E was living, what would the fossilized part be called?
11. Specimen D is well known from a "graveyard" where hundreds of skeletons of this species have been recovered. Where is this graveyard located?
12. How many eyes did specimen A have as an adult?

Station 2



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

## Station 2 Questions

13. – 20. Identify these specimens

21. Which of these fossils is/are extant?

22. Which of these fossils is/are mollusks?

23. Specimen A is well known for a spike on each of its thumbs. However, when scientists first unearthed and reconstructed this fossil, they placed the spike in the wrong place. Where did they place it?

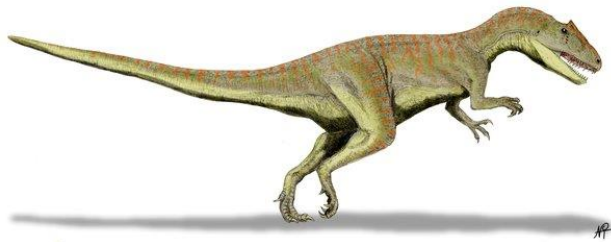
24. Specimen G is most closely related to which group of extant plants?

25. During which time period did specimen E live?

26. Specimen B is the state fossil of which state(s)?

27. Specimen G is conspecific with which other fossil on the list?

Station 3



A



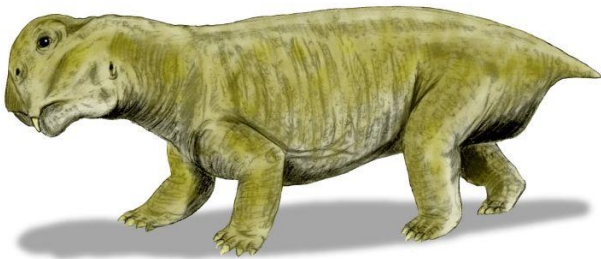
B



C



D



E



F



G



H

### Station 3 Questions

28. – 35. Identify these specimens

36. Which of these is/are dinosaurs?

37. Explain why specimen E is considered a 'Disaster Taxa'.

38. How did specimen B get its name?

39. Who discovered specimen A?

40. During what time period did specimen H live?

41. What mineral would you most likely find on the interior of specimen G?

42. Which of these fossils would exist most recently in the fossil record?

Station 4



A



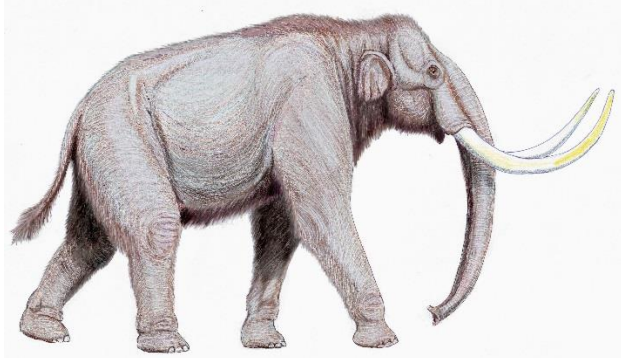
B



C



D



G



H



Station 4 Questions

43.-50. Identify specimens A-H

51. What kind of eyes did specimen H have?

52. Which island was home to species from the genus of specimen E until about 3500 years ago?

53. Why would specimen F not be good for an index fossil?

54. What length did specimen B reach when fully grown?

55. What order did specimen G belong to?

56. How did specimen A get its name?

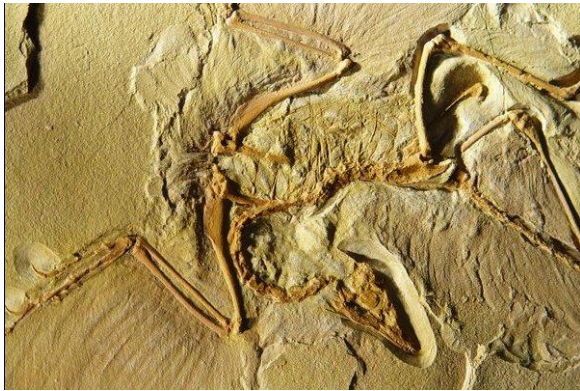
Station 5



A



B



C



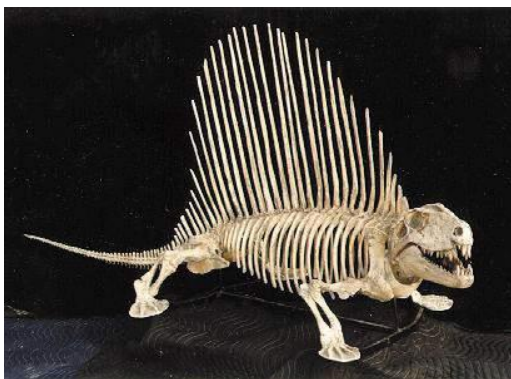
D



E



F



G



H

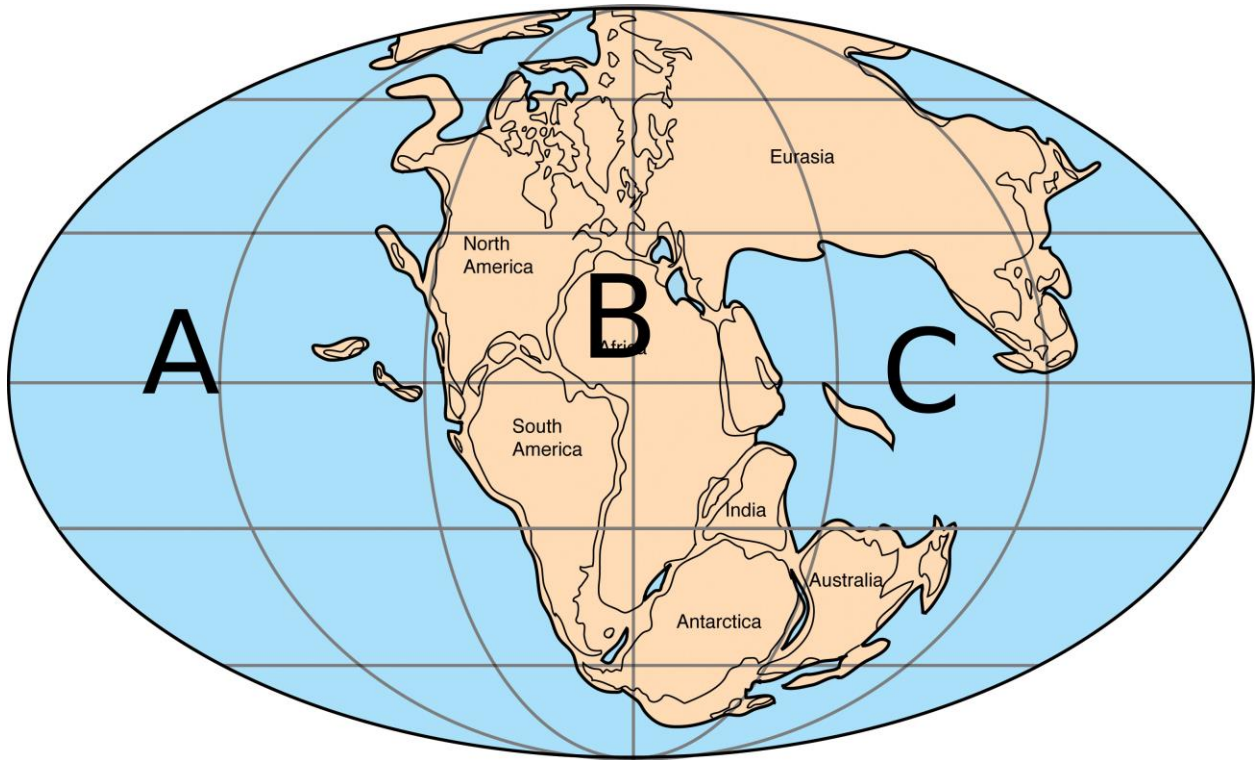
### Station 5 Questions

57.- 64. Identify specimens A-H

65. What does specimen C's scientific name mean?
66. What do scientists think the sail on the back of specimen G was used for?
67. During which period did specimen E live?
68. What feeding structure would specimen H use to feed?
69. What is the scientific name for the tail region of specimens A and F?
70. Specimen G became extinct during which mass extinction?

Station 6

Part I



## Station 6 Questions

### Part I

71. Identify the ocean labeled A on this map.
72. Identify the supercontinent labeled B.
73. Identify the large body of water labeled C.
74. During which period of Earth's history were the continents arranged in this manner?

### Part II

75. The period immediately following the Proterozoic was characterized by an increase in biodiversity known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Explosion.
76. A trapdoor-like feature of fossil sea snails that helps prevent them from drying out is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
77. What were the 'Bone Wars'? Who were the two main competitors during the Bone Wars?
78. Approximately what percent of species became extinct during the Permian mass extinction?
79. How does an organism get encased in amber?
80. During which period of Earth's history did vertebrates appear on land?
81. What are the two requirements needed for a fossil to be an index fossil?
82. Most of our coal reserves originated during which period?
83. Explain why Carbon dating is only accurate to about 50,000 years.
84. Explain the difference between inarticulate and articulate brachiopods.
85. Which fossil on the list is also known as a Petoskey Stone?