Fossils Test

Name:________________
Score:_____/70

STATION 1

A.  
B.  
C.

All answers are worth 1 point unless specified. Identification questions pertain to the most specific categorization on the SO Fossils list.

1. Identify Specimen A (Genus).
2. In which time period did Specimen A primarily exist?
3. What family is Specimen A in?
4. How did Specimen A obtain prey?

5. Identify Specimen B.
6. Which phylum does Specimen B belong to?
7. Who was Specimen B named after? Bonus: which of his/her inventions was it based off of?

8. Identify Specimen C.
9. Which phylum does Specimen C belong to?
10. Who was the creator of Specimen C’s genus?
STATION 2

A. B. C.

All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A.
2. What feature distinguishes Specimen A from the rest of its Class?
3. Specimen A had eyes with fewer lenses than others in its Class. What does this imply?
4. TRUE/FALSE: Specimen A was often found rolled up.

5. Identify Specimen B.
6. Which Order does Specimen B belong to?
7. How many segments does the thorax of Specimen B usually have?

8. Identify Specimen C.
9. In which time period did Specimen C live?
10. Which species of Specimen C’s genus is currently the world’s largest of Specimen C’s class?
All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A.
2. Which time period were fossils of Specimen A primarily from?
3. Which Greek word does Specimen A's name come from?
4. Which Phylum does Specimen A belong to?
5. Identify Specimen B.
6. What is a common name for Specimen B?
7. TRUE/FALSE: Specimen B’s genus is currently extinct.
8. Identify Specimen C.
9. What subclass does Specimen C belong to?
10. Which Greek word does Specimen C’s root word come from?
STATION 4

A.  
B.  
C.  

All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A.  
2. Which Family does Specimen A belong to?  
3. A discovery involving what appear to be nasal capsules led scientists to conclude what?  
4. Why are anatomical structures composed of soft tissue not typically preserved in fossils?  
5. Identify Specimen B.  
6. Specimen B was among the first of its subphylum to have what?  
7. TRUE/FALSE: The front foot of Specimen B could not bend forward at the elbow.  
8. Identify Specimen C.  
9. Which Class does Specimen C belong to?  
10. TRUE/FALSE: Specimen C is more closely related to lungfish than to ray-finned fish.
All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A.
2. When were Specimen A’s fossils first discovered?
3. Who coined Specimen A’s name?
4. Why does Specimen A have a largely horizontal posture?

5. Identify Specimen B.
6. Which Order does Specimen B belong to?
7. Where did Specimen B predominately live?

8. Identify Specimen C.
9. What is the only known species of Specimen C?
10. What does the answer to Question 9 mean?
All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A.
2. Where did Specimen A primarily live?
3. Name one difference between Specimen A and Homo sapiens.

4. Identify Specimen B.
5. In Ma, how long ago did Specimen B live?
6. Which Family does Specimen B belong to?

7. Identify Specimen C.
8. Which Class does Specimen C belong to?
9. Which epoch did Specimen C live in?
10. In which year was this genus named?
All answers are worth 1 point unless specified.

1. Identify Specimen A. (hint: it might not be a fossil)
2. Which process in the rock cycle forms Specimen A?
3. What is the sedimentary classification of Specimen A?

4. Identify Specimen B.
5. What is the environment of formation of Specimen B?
6. What is the sedimentary classification of Specimen B?

7. Identify Specimen C.
8. TRUE/FALSE: Specimen C is composed mainly of the mineral quartz.
9. In Specimen C, what are the objects that resemble flakes?
10. What is the sedimentary classification of Specimen C?