





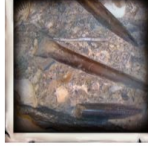

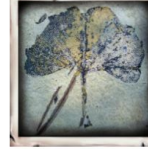







FOSSILIZE ME!

CARD GAME ANSWER KEY

Each set of three (organism card, fossilization process, and fossil card) represents a correct trio.

<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>UNALTERED PRESERVATION</p> <p>When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and get preserved in a largely unaltered way. This happens when the dead organism gets buried quickly by rock sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 	<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>CARBONIZATION</p> <p>Organisms with softer bodies, like fish, insects, and plants, are pressed against soft layers, such as mud or clay, which harden. A carbon imprint is left on the rock.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 
<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>MOLD</p> <p>Mold fossils occur when organisms are buried under sediments—usually clay or mud—that get cemented together, turning to rock. The organism rots, usually from water exposure, leaving its shape imprinted on the rock.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 	<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>UNALTERED PRESERVATION</p> <p>When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and get preserved in a largely unaltered way. This happens when the dead organism gets buried quickly by rock sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 
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<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>CAST</p> <p>Mold fossils are often filled with sediment (e.g. sand or mud) after the original organism that formed the fossil has rotted away. The sediment then hardens in the shape of the organism, forming a cast.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 	<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>UNALTERED PRESERVATION</p> <p>When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and get preserved in a largely unaltered way. This happens when the dead organism gets buried quickly by rock sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 
<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>TRACE</p> <p>This type of fossil shows evidence of an organism's activity. Examples include footprints, trails, or burrows in clay or sand, which then hardens to stone. Gastroliths (stomach stones) and coprolites (poop) are also trace fossils.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 	<p>ORGANISM CARD</p> 	<p>CAST</p> <p>Mold fossils are often filled with sediment (e.g. sand or mud) after the original organism that formed the fossil has rotted away. The sediment then hardens in the shape of the organism, forming a cast.</p>	<p>FOSSIL CARD</p> 
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