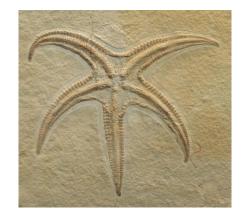
## Starter

What are these? What do you know about them? What do you think we can learn from them?











## L.O — What questions do you have about fossils?

I can recall what a fossil is.

• I can also generate scientific questions about fossils.

• I can even explain what we can learn from fossils.

I can generate scientific questions!

### **OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION!**



On the next few slides, you will see some pictures of fossils-

- 1. Think of some adjectives to describe the fossils.
- 2. Do the fossils resemble anything that you recognise that is alive today or are they different? How are they different?
- 3. What questions do you have about the fossils?







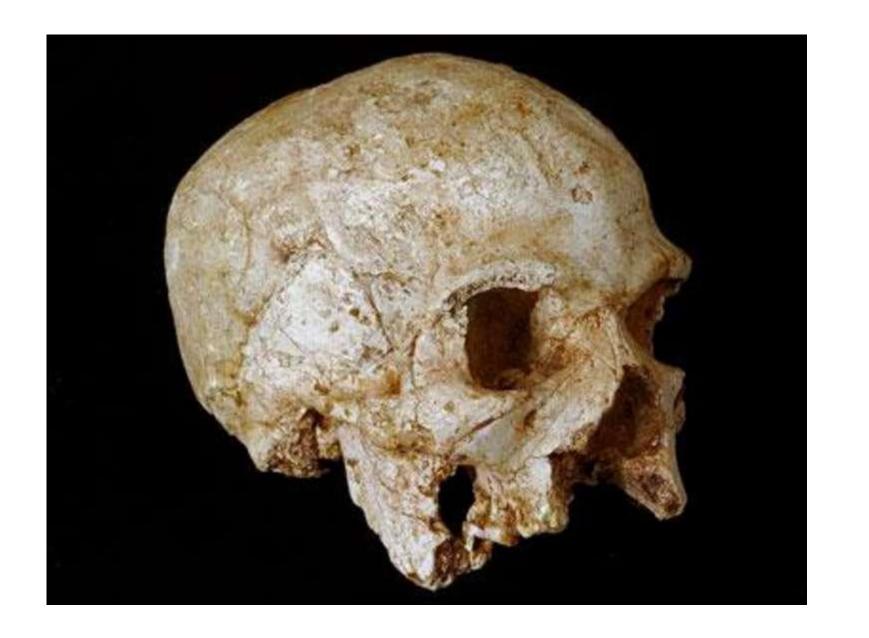












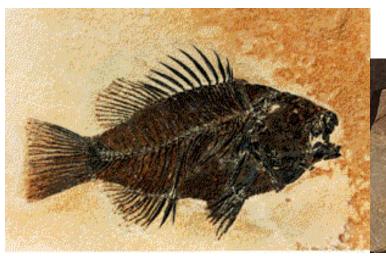




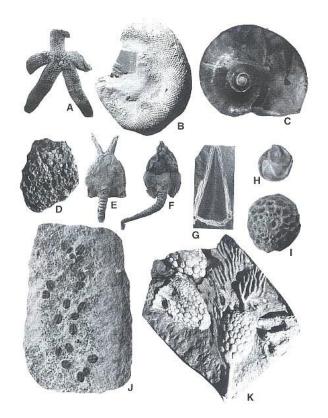












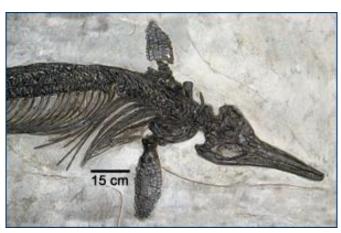
















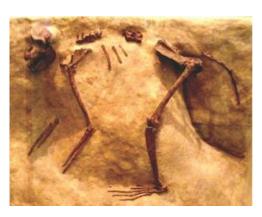












### More:

http://geology.com/articles/green-river-fossils/

### ACTIVITY! Choose one of the fossils...

- Draw a diagram of a fossil
- Describe it in detail.
- Does it look like anything that is alive today? How? What are the similarities and differences between your fossil and what we have alive today?

### Challenge!

- What questions do you have about fossils?
- What do you think scientists can find out by studying fossils?

Description of the fossil.  Does it look like anything that is alive today? Explain fully.  Questions I have  1. 2.
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What is she doing?

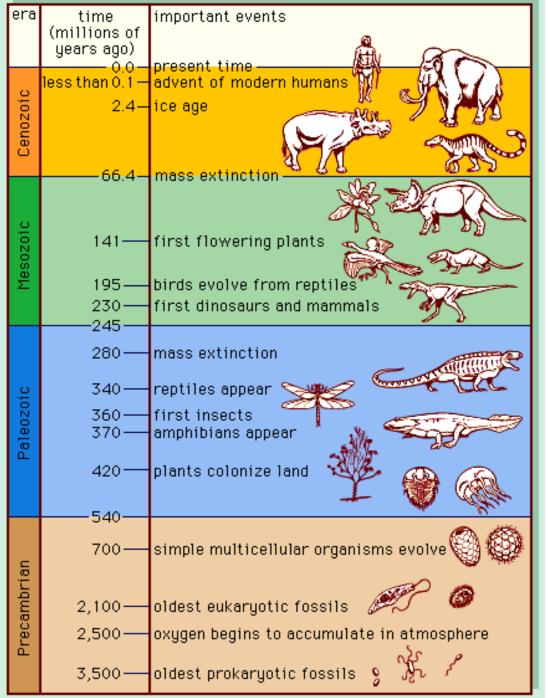
Why is she doing it?

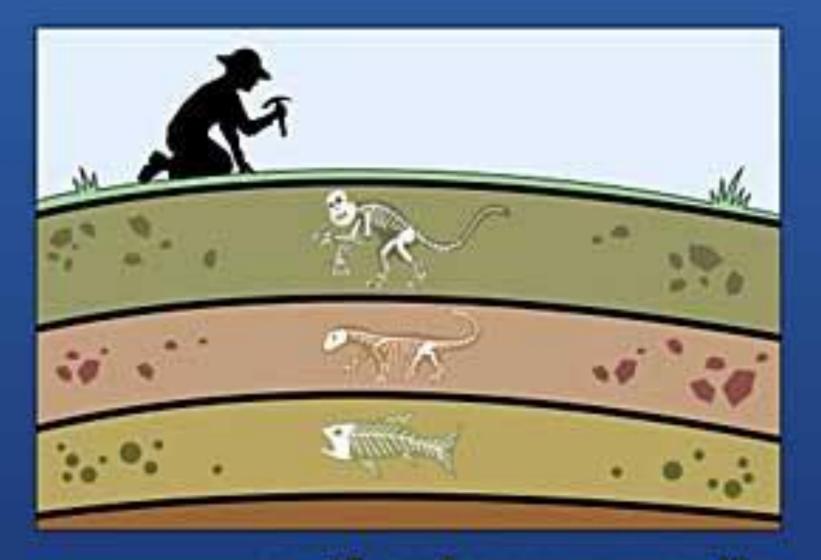
What can she find out?

# <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjhDV">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjhDV</a> G zTM8

- Write down at least three things you learnt about Palaeontologists.
- Write down at least three things you would like to ask a Palaeontologist.

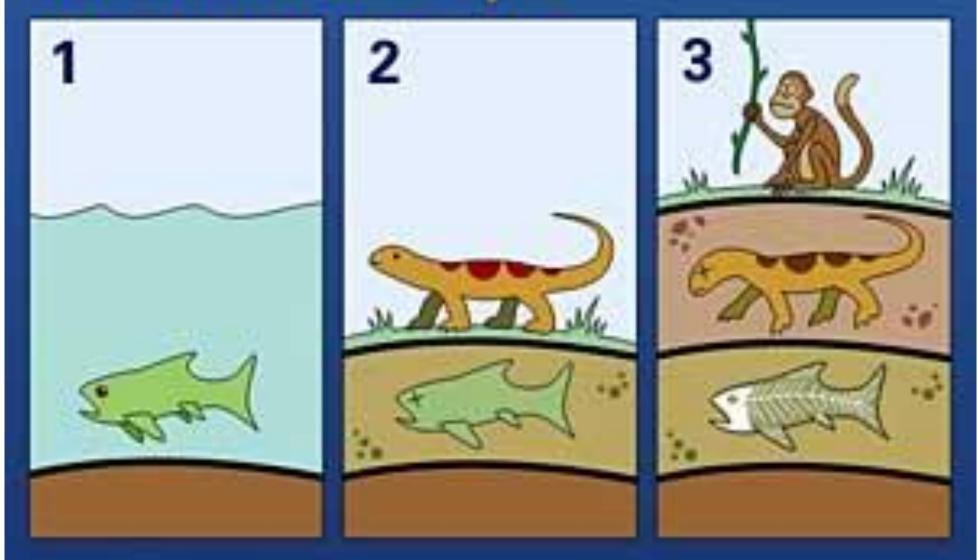
Would you like this job? Why or why not?





...so the deeper we dig, the farther back in time we see

# rock layers are deposited from the bottom up...





## WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM FINDING AND STUDYING FOSSILS?

### What can we learn from fossils?

- 1. Life on Earth is very old.
- 2. Fossil records provide evidence that life has evolved.
- 3. Fossils provide us with evidence that many life forms have become extinct.
- 4. Fossils help us to understand ancient environments.
- 5. Fossils can show us how ancient organisms lived and grow.

## http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/famouspeople/mary a nning/

- Design a fact file about the palaeontologist Mary Anning.
- You will need to include basic facts about her life as well as information about her work and her contribution to scientific understanding.
- Present your research in a interesting and eye catching way!
- Remember to make a list of the books and websites you have used.



### L.O – To describe how fossils are formed.

• I can briefly explain how fossils are formed.

• I can also describe in detail how fossils are formed.

• I can even apply my knowledge about how fossils are formed.

## Your questions - How old are fossils? How long does it take a fossil to form?

- A preserved living thing or a trace of a living organism is called a "fossil" if it is older than some minimum age, most often the arbitrary date of 10,000 years.
- Hence, fossils range in age from the youngest at the start of the Holocene Epoch to the oldest from the Achaean Eon, up to 3.48 billion years old.

• Discussion about how long – some say 1000s of years although some evidence from 2014 that fossils can form quicker than that.

### **HOW ARE FOSSILS FORMED?**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5tMRSvyjk4

Watch the following segment of Bill Nye the science guy.

Write down as many facts as you can!

Everyone must have at least 2 facts in full sentences.

Everyone must have at least 1 question.

We will discuss your facts.

# Can you explain how fossils are formed? Use labelled diagrams to help you!

Keywords to use....

Creature die mud sediments rock

Buried rot away sinks pressure minerals

Re-arrange the following so they are in the right order..

### **Fossil formation**

- A. Fish is buried by mud and sediments.
- B. After millions of years more mud, sediment and sand pile up in layers adding weight and pressure, turning the layers into rock.
- C. Minerals help to harden the bones.
- D. A fish dies and sinks to the ocean floor.
- E. The soft parts of the body rot away.

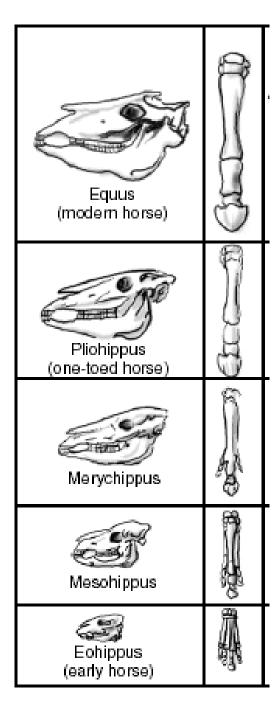
Draw a diagram to illustrate what is happening at each step.

## Further challenge! Extension!

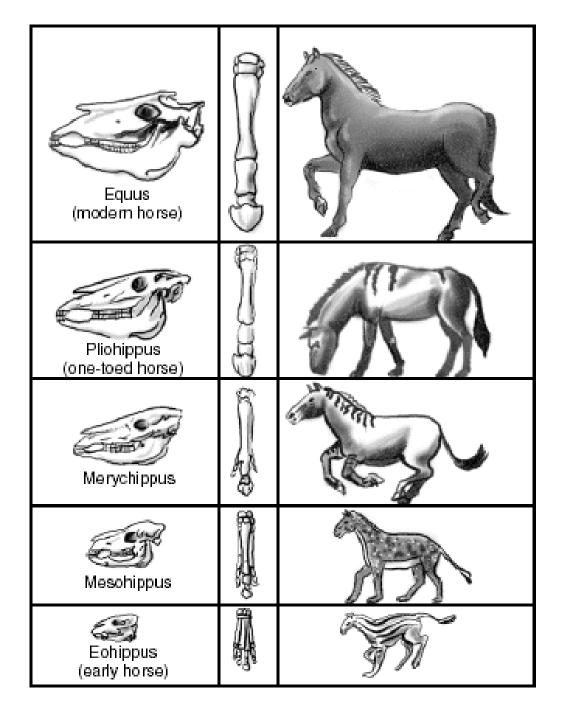
- Do you think a fossil would form if an animal dies in the following places?
   Explain why or why not in as much detail as possible. Write in full complete sentences.
- 1. In a open exposed area?
- 2. In a muddy river estuary?
- 3. On a ocean floor?
- 4. The base of a crumbling rock?
- 5. In a lava flow from a volcano?
- 6. In volcanic ash cloud?

### Answers to further challenge!

http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric life/dinosaurs/burying bodies/burial/burial.swf



What questions do you have about the fossils shown? What could we learn form this? What could they be showing us?



## Depending on time .... You could have a go at making fossils!

Resources you could use...

Simpler

https://www.tes.co.uk/teaching-resource/making-fossils-tutorial-6394594

Challenging questions at end.

http://www.earthscienceeducation.com/taster/Biology%20KS4%20in%20an%20Earth%20Context-What%20is%20a%20Fossil.pdf