Name	_ Class	Date
Directed Reading B continued		
<b>12.</b> What is a fossil? <b>a.</b> a layer of sediment <b>b.</b> a living organism <b>c.</b> a very old organism <b>d.</b> the trace or remains of a	an organism tha	t lived long ago
13. How is a fossil usually formed?		
<b>14.</b> What is the timeline of life that so called?	ientists have ma	nde by studying fossils
<b>15.</b> How are fossils organized in the fo	ossil record?	
16. Fossils in newer layers of Earth to	<b></b>	
<b>17.</b> In older layers of Earth, are fossils today's animals or plants?	s more likely or	less likely to resemble
18. What does comparing organisms i	n the fossil reco	ord provide evidence for?
EVIDENCE OF ANCESTRY		
<ul><li>19. The fossil record provides</li><li>a. the age of rocks.</li><li>b. the order in which spectors the number of layers Ea</li><li>d. the composition of mine</li></ul>	ies have existed arth has.	

Name		Class	Date
Directed	d Reading B continued		
20.	<ul> <li>a. common ancestors</li> <li>b. rock layers of Eart</li> <li>c. the age of rocks.</li> <li>d. the composition of</li> </ul>	s. th.	nd evidence of
<b>21.</b> As scie	entists study fossils an	d living organisms, th	hey may draw models to
	ate theirs the model that show		ow species are related. tween species called?
<b>23.</b> What o	does each branch in th	is model represent?	
<b>24.</b> List tw	o groups of animals the	hat may share a com	mon ancestor with whales.
25. Scient	ists use information al	oout organisms to sk	etch out
a(n)		that includes all k	nown living things.
		ls, how can scientists	e learn about an organism's
<b>27.</b> List th	ree things about whale	es that tell scientists	that whales are not fish.
<b>28.</b> What o	do these traits show al	oout whales?	
<b>29.</b> What o	•	ntain that hints it had	an ancestor that lived