

1 Read the following text and answer the questions.

Fossils: Clues to the Past

by Cindy Sherwood



Everybody knows that dinosaurs once roamed the earth. But how do we know that fact? Dinosaurs lived many millions of years ago and there were no photos taken of them (or any people around to take those photos!) Yet scientists do have **proof** of dinosaurs, thanks to fossils.

A fossil is what is **left** of an animal or a plant a long time after it dies. Fossils are the **buried** parts of living **things** that have been preserved from a different geological time period. You can think of fossils as the **ancestors** of today's animals and plants. To be **considered** a fossil, the **remains** must be at least 10,000 years old.

Usually when an animal or plant dies, it **decomposes**. That means it rots away to **nothing** over time. But sometimes, an animal gets buried at the **bottom** of an ocean in layers of sand or mud called sediment. Over many years, the animal's skeleton gets crushed by more layers of sediment. **Eventually**,

the **sediment** hardens into rock over the bones, which decay. When that happens, minerals **slowly** replace the bones and make a cast of the **skeleton** in the same shape as the original. Millions of years later, the rock **surrounding** the skeleton surfaces after an earthquake or after erosion from wind and rain.

The fossil is then just waiting to be found, perhaps by someone like you **digging** it up from the ground! There are some other, more **unusual** ways for fossils to form. Scientists have discovered **skeletons** of animals that died **instantly** when a volcano **erupted**, their bones **preserved** in the ash. Small bugs or insects caught in tree sap can become fossils when the sap hardens into a golden material called amber. And animals trapped in sticky natural **asphalt** or tar can turn into fossils. The most famous example of these fossils can be found right in the middle of **California's** biggest city, Los Angeles. Scientists have **uncovered** more than three million fossils from the Ice Age at the La Brea Tar Pits, including saber-toothed cats and **mammoths**. And scientists there continue to dig up more fossils all the time!

Huge dinosaur skeletons are **probably** the most famous kinds of fossils. The largest ever found is a dinosaur called **sauroposeidon** (sore'-oh-puh-sie'-dun). Scientists think this **type** of dinosaur was 60 feet long and weighed 60 tons—that equals 120,000 pounds! But fossils are not always huge. The **tiniest** dinosaur fossil was found in China. **Microraptor** was only about a foot long, which is about the size of a box of cereal. Even tinier are the smallest fossils ever discovered, blue-green algae that lived on some rocks in **Africa more than three billion** years ago. **Blue-green algae** are also the very oldest fossils ever found.

Fossils give us a wonderful window into our past. Today the science of studying fossils is alive and

well. **Paleontology** (pay-lee-un-tall'-uh-gee) is the study of the history of life on earth, using fossils as the evidence. So if you love dinosaurs and you want to **know** more **about** what **happened** on earth thousands or millions of years ago, **maybe** **someday** you can make your living by **digging** up fossils!



a Which of the following statements is true about fossils?

- 1 The oldest fossils on record date back to the time of the first humans living in North America.
- 2 Only large animals, like dinosaurs, mammoths, and sabertoothed cats, are capable of becoming fossilized.
- 3 It is becoming harder and harder for scientists to find fossils, so paleontology is a dying profession.
- 4 You are likely to find a fossil after it has been brought to the surface by wind or rain erosion, or even a natural disaster.

b Where are you most likely to discover a fossil?

- 1 in North America, only
- 2 in Asia, only
- 3 all continents except Africa
- 4 anywhere on earth

c Using the information in the article, describe one way a fossil can form.

by the eruption of volcanoes by the mud that is under the sea or simply by the fact of finding the bones

d In your own words, describe what the La Brea Tar Pits are.

the organization of those who find the fossils