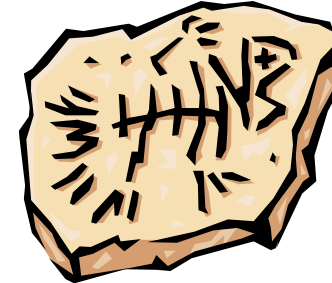


Rocks, Fossils, and the Law of Superposition



Glue this side
down into your
science notebook.

“A dot is a lot!”

This lesson plan was modified from
UEN: [http://www.uen.org/
Lessonplan/preview.cgi?
LPid=16319](http://www.uen.org/Lessonplan/preview.cgi?LPid=16319)

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Complete the following vocabulary definitions:

_____ - The trace or remains of an organism that lived long ago, most commonly preserved in sedimentary rock

_____ - Younger rocks lie above older rocks if the layers have not been disturbed

_____ - Any method of determining whether an event or object is older or younger than other events or objects

_____ - A fossil that is found in the rock layers of only one geologic age and is used to establish the age of the rock layers. Is found in rock layers around the world, ex Trilobites

Activity #1:

In the boxes to the left, write the letters in order with the youngest at the top to the oldest at the bottom.

Oldest letter(s)?

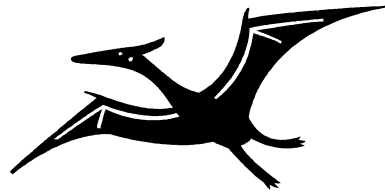
Youngest letter(s):

What letter(s) showed up the most?

Which letter(s) only showed up once?

Were there any index fossils? Explain.

How did you know which was older: "M" or "X"?



Activity # 2:

In the boxes to the left, write the letter of each fossil card in order with the youngest at the top and the oldest at the bottom.

Oldest organism(s)?

Youngest organism(s)?

What problems did you run into when trying to arrange the fossils into the correct sequence?

Would this have been more difficult if you did not know which layer was the oldest to start the activity? Explain.

Which organism is the most complex of all the fossils and why?

