Double Column Notes

Earth Systems (Rock Cycle) #3: Use rock and fossil evidence to make inferences about the age, history, changing life forms and environment of the Earth (i.e. changes in successive layers of sedimentary rock and the fossils contained within them, similarities between fossils in different geographic locations, similarities between fossils and organisms present today, fossils of organisms indicating changes in climate, fossils of extinct organisms). 5.2.D.b

Inside Earth Textbook

Continental Drift (19) - The hypothesis that the continents slowly move across Earth's surface.

Plate (32) - A section of the lithosphere that slowly moves over the asthenosphere, carrying pieces of continental and oceanic crust.

Earth's Changing Surface Textbook

Fossils (pg. 110) – The preserved remains or traces of living things.

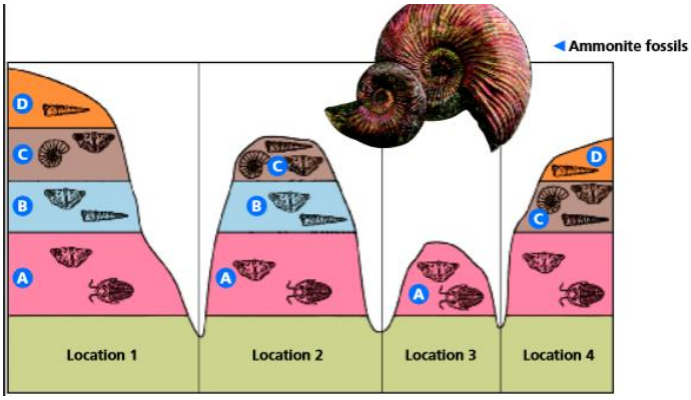
Most fossils form when living things die and are buried by sediments. The sediments slowly harden into rock and preserve the shapes of the organisms.

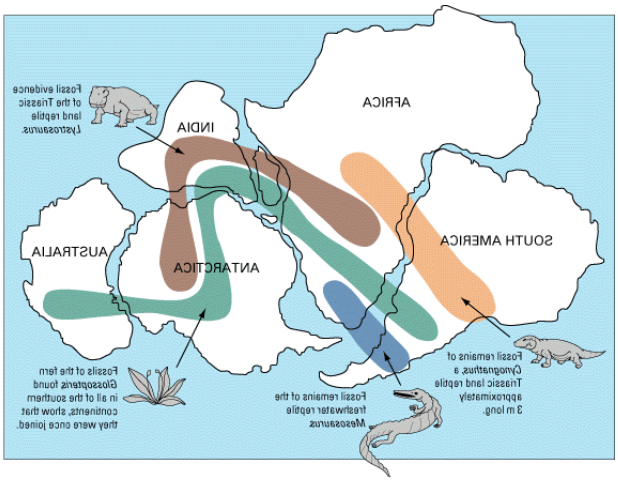
Paleontologist (pg. 114) – A scientist who studies fossils to learn about organisms that lived long ago.

Evolution (pg. 116) – The process by which all the different kinds of living things have changed over time.

Low of Superposition (pg. 118) – The geologic principle that states that in horizontal layers of sedimentary rock, each layer is older than the layer above it and younger than the layer below it.

Index Fossils (pg. 120) – Fossils of widely distributed organisms that lived during only one short period.





Geologic Time (pg. 127) – A record of the geologic events and life forms in Earth's history.

Environmental Science Textbook

Ecology (pg. 10) – The study of how living things interact with each other and their environment.

Adaptations (pg. 25) – A behavior or physical characteristic that allows an organism to live successfully in its environment.

Climate (pg. 57) – The typical weather pattern in an area over a long period of time.

Fossil fuel (pg. 160) – An energy-rich substance (such as coal, oil, or natural gas) formed from the remains of organisms.