

A large, dark-colored fossilized skull, likely of a prehistoric animal, is the central focus. It features a prominent row of sharp, pointed teeth. The skull is resting on a light-colored, sandy surface. To the left of the main skull, there are several long, thin, light-colored bones, possibly ribs or other skeletal parts, also resting on the sand. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

# Fascinating Fossils

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By Jacob Jones

# What is a Fossil?

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- Fossil is the word we use for describing a range of natural artifacts.
- Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.
- Fossils give scientists clues about the past
- Most fossils are found in earth that once lay underwater
- Some fossils are too small to be seen without a microscope. They are called microfossils.



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# How Fossils are made

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- They are usually formed from the hard parts—such as shells or bones—of living things.
- Other fossils are imprints on soft material that later hardened into rock.
- Another kind of fossil can form after a small insect or a piece of a plant gets trapped in resin



# Body Fossils

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- Body Fossils are the most common type of fossils found accrues the world.
- Body fossils are the remains of plants or animals that were once living. The most common examples are dinosaur bones.







# Trace Fossil

Trace fossils are fossilized footprints that tell us the size, number of legs, movement and running speed

.Trace fossils represent activities that happened while the animal was alive

An example of a trace fossil is a dinosaur footprint





# palaeontologists

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- A paleontologist is a scientist who specializes in fossils .They use pick axes to dig, they find things such as dinosaurs, bones, flowers and even trees.

They found bones of some of the earliest known mammals and if it weren't for fossils, we wouldn't know dinosaurs existed!

