

**PUPIL WORKSHEET 1.**

**Investigating The First Exposure.**

At The National Stone Centre we investigated the rock found in the first outcrop. We noticed it contained remains of at least three types of animal skeletons. These remains are called \_\_\_\_\_.

One was a kind of “sea lily” called a \_\_\_\_\_.

There was also a kind of shellfish, called a \_\_\_\_\_,  
and animals that today live in tropical seas and form reefs, called \_\_\_\_\_.

We noticed that the rock had layers, called \_\_\_\_\_. After it was deposited the rock must have been uplifted and tilted by forces in the Earth’s \_\_\_\_\_ as it is now more than 200 metres above \_\_\_\_\_. When the rock was tested with dilute HCl it \_\_\_\_\_. We concluded that this was a \_\_\_\_\_ rock called a \_\_\_\_\_.

The fossils are evidence that, in the past, this rock was laid down, or \_\_\_\_\_, in a warm shallow \_\_\_\_\_.

After these fossils were buried their muscles and other soft parts \_\_\_\_\_ away, leaving behind only the hard calcite \_\_\_\_\_ as fossils.

We know these fossils were washed around by currents because they are found lying on their \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ into pieces.