

Now you are going to make your own mold and cast fossil. Read and follow the directions below.

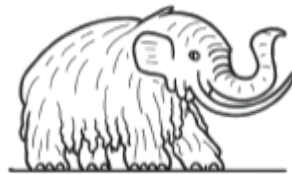
- A. Pick a shell from the table to use as your fossil.
- B. Spray cooking oil on the shell or object.
- C. Gently press your shell or object onto the salt dough.
- D. Let it dry for a few days or cook it in an oven at about 200 degrees until the salt dough is dry.
- E. Spray some cooking oil into the fossil mold.
- F. Fill the mold with plaster of Paris.
- G. While the plaster of Paris dries, use a toothpick to write your name, grade, and year below the impression.
- H. Use a toothpick to poke a hole into the salt dough just above the mold.
- I. Leave your fossil on a table for a few days.
- J. Now gently remove the plaster of Paris from your salt dough.
- K. Let both sit for another day.

Answer the following question.

6. Which fossil is the cast and which is the mold? _____
7. What part of an animal is most likely to become a fossil? _____

Learning about fossils can also help scientists know what an animal might have actually eaten. Below are two images of two different types of teeth. Place the following words that describe each set of teeth in the boxes below.

- a. Woolly Mammoth
- b. Saber-toothed Tiger
- c. Carnivore
- d. Herbivore
- e. Prey
- f. Predator

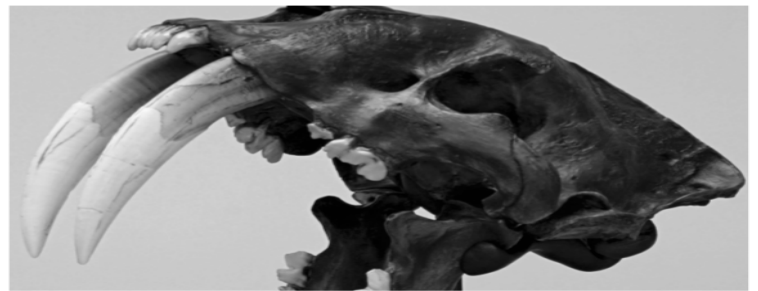
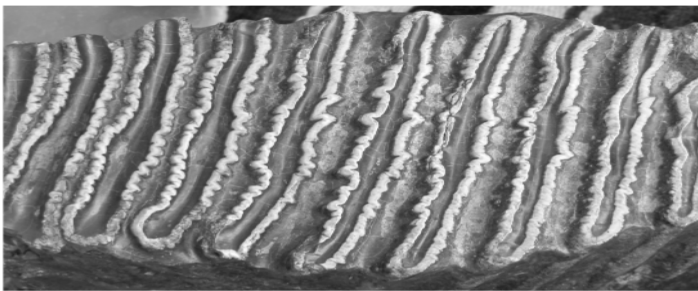


Woolly Mammoth



Saber-Toothed Tiger

What did I eat?



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8. What evidence or clues do the teeth have that helped you know you place the words under the correct picture? _____