STATION 1	STATION 2 5 of these 6 invertebrates are from the same phylum
Name the Phylum	
Identify the class of each and its feeding habit from the list below Predator grazer on algae fliter feeder parasite	Name the phylum Identify the outlier  How does specimen E differ from the others ?
A feeds by	Which specimen is the best Ordovian index fossil
B feeds by	Which expression best describes the 5 common phylum fossils?
C feeds by  Which subgroup is extinct?  Many members of this phylum have (circle the answer)	<ul><li>a. Benthic and Sessile</li><li>b. Benthic and Vagrant</li><li>c. Planktonic and Sessile</li><li>d. Nektonic and Vagrant</li></ul>
operculum ampullae frustrules lopophores	
	STATION 4 Associate the term on the left with the correct picture and then identify the subgroup
STATION 3 Identify the most likely "Group" for each specimen and from the following list, select the most accuarte method of preservation.	Osculum Picture Phylum Chitin Picture Class
Mineralization Carbonization Petrification Pyritization Silicification Recent/unpreserved	Zooecium Picture Phylum
	Lopophore Picture Class
A - Phylum Preserved by	Coprolite Picture Clade
B - Phylum Preserved by	Podia Picture Phylum
C - Kingdom Preserved by	Which subgroups was/were extinct by the end of the Paleozoic
D - Phylum Preserved by	
Which specimen is most likely NOT Paleozoic?	

STATION 5: Identify from the picture and then name the Genus.		
I was an armored fish Name my genus		
I use my pectoral fins to swim Name my suborder		
You thought I was extinct, but I was not Name my order		
I'm alive today and have triangular teeth Name my suborder		
More than one may apply		
Which of these marine fish are dominately benthic feeders?		
Which of these are known as cartilagenous fish?		
My picture is not shown, but I am an armored fish that ruled the Devonian seas.		

STATION 6: Match the Fossil name to his Geologic Period USE EACH GEOLOGIC PERIOD only once		
Dactylioceras	A. Cretaceous	
Isotelus	B. Eocene	
Pecten	C. Silurian	
Dimetrodon	D. Cambrian	
Dilophosaurus	E. Ordovician	
Tikaakik	F. Jurassic	
Orthoceras	G. Permian	
Belemnitella	H. Devonian	
Basilosaurus	I. Triassic	
Elrathia	J. Recent	

#### STATION 7 Label these statements as TRUE or FALSE

- A. Bivalves went extinct in the Cretaceous
- B. All cephalopods are pelagic
- C. Nautiloids are found in the Gulf of Mexico.
- D. Many Gastropods have operculum.
- E. Conus are predators that live today.
- F. Turitella are benthic filter feeders
- G. Leptanaea are Arthropods.
- H. 80% of all living organisms today are Arthropods.
- I. Cephalopods disperse poison from their operculum.
- J. Smilodon preyed on Mesohippus.
- K. Allosaurus and Tyrannosaurus hunted together in North America
- L. Silurian Orthoceras lived before Devonian trilobites.

A

B

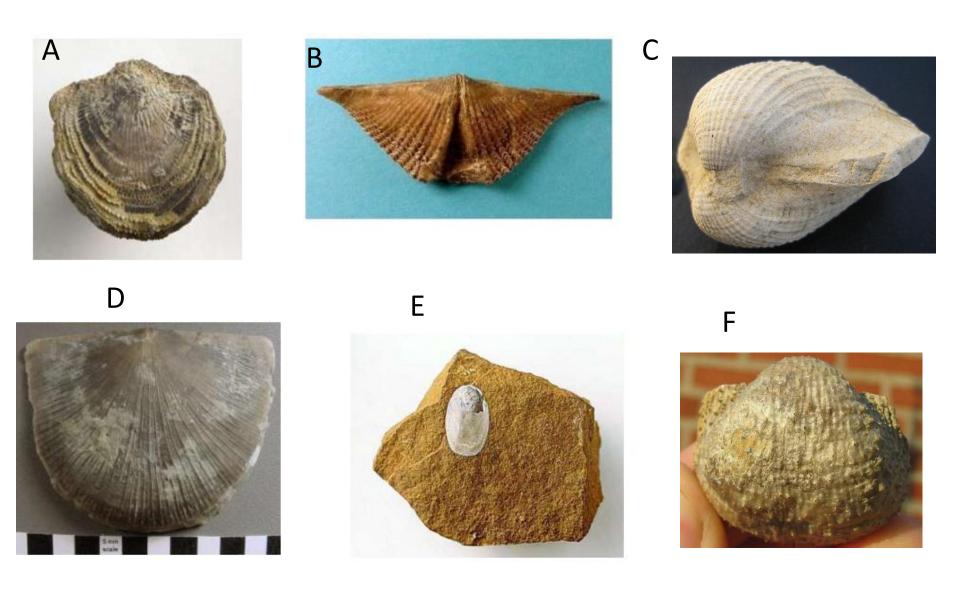




C

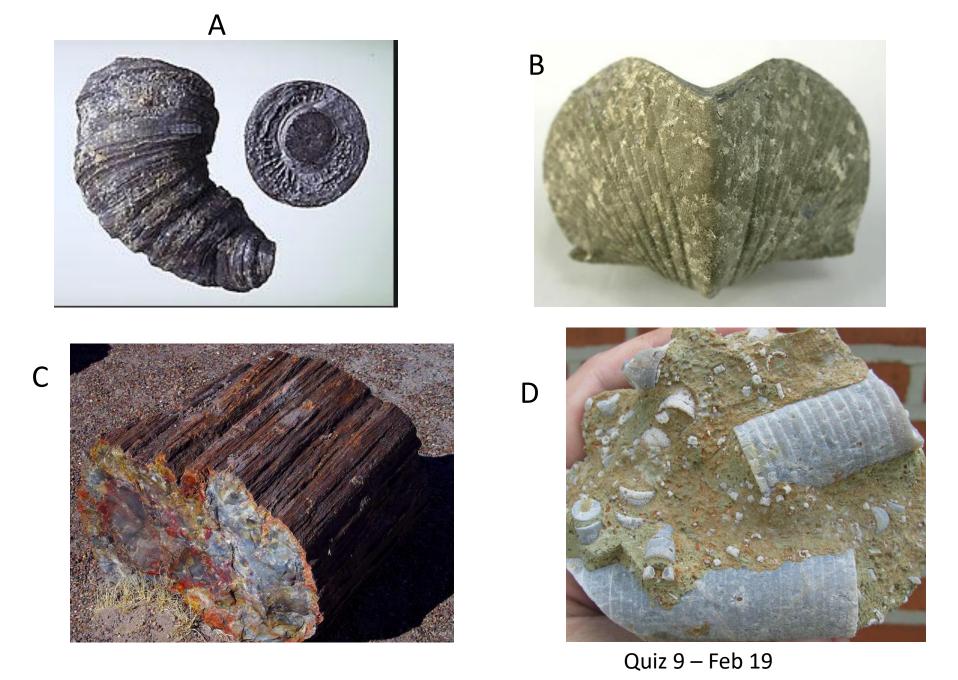


### Station 2

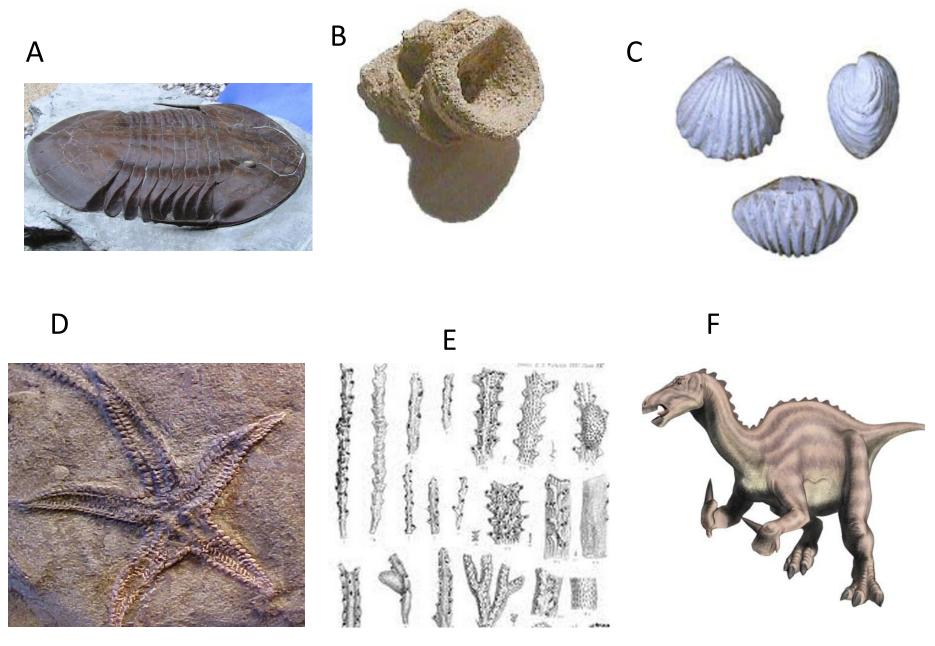


Quiz 9 – March 3

Station 3

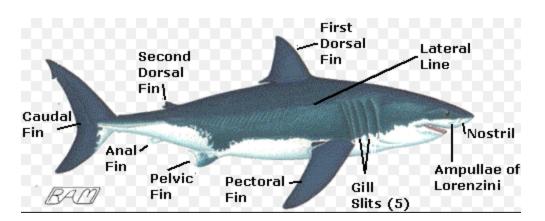


### Station 4



Quiz 9 – March 3

## A



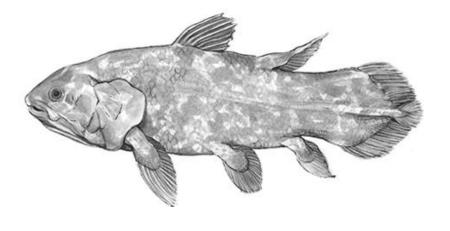
# Station 5

B









Quiz 9 March 3

Station 1

Phylum – Echniodermata

Crinoid – filter feeder

Echinoidea – grazer

Bastoid/Pentremites – filter feeder

Blastoid – extinct end Permian

ampullae

Station 2

Brachiopoda

C which is a bivalve – Pholodomya

E is Inarticulate – Lingula

Rafinsequina

a. Benthic and sessile

Station 3

A - Cnidaria - mineralized

B – Brachiopoda – pyritization

C - Wood - petrification

D – Echinodermata – silification

C – wood is not Paleozoic

Station 4

Osculum – B Porifera

Chitin – A – Trilobita

Zooecium – E – Bryozoa

Lopophore – C – Brachiopoda

Coprolite – F – Dinosaur

Podia – D – Asteroidea

**Fusinilids and Trilobites** 

Station 5

Dactylioceras – F (Jurassic)

Isotelus – E (Ordovician)

Pecten – J (recent)

Dimetrodon – G (Permian)

Theraspides – I (Triassic)

Tiktaalik – H (Devonian)

Orthoceras – C (Silurian)

Belemnitella – A (Cretaceous)

Basilosaurus – B (Eocene)

Elrathia – D (Cambrian)

Station 6

A - F

B - T

C - T

D - T

E - T

F-T

G - F

H - T

I - F

J - F

K - F

L - T