

## Reading Tip

Read one or two paragraphs first and take notes after you read. You are likely to take down too much information if you take notes as you read.

### Target Your Reading

Use this to focus on the main ideas as you read the chapter.

- 1 Before you read** the chapter, respond to the statements below on your worksheet or on a numbered sheet of paper.
  - Write an **A** if you **agree** with the statement.
  - Write a **D** if you **disagree** with the statement.
- 2 After you read** the chapter, look back to this page to see if you've changed your mind about any of the statements.
  - If any of your answers changed, explain why.
  - Change any false statements into true statements.
  - Use your revised statements as a study guide.

Before You Read A or D	Statement	After You Read A or D
	<b>1</b> All fossils are made from the hard parts of animals.	
	<b>2</b> Fossils can be used as evidence to show that past climates and environments have changed.	
	<b>3</b> A trace fossil is the outline, or copy, of a fossil.	
	<b>4</b> Sediment typically accumulates in horizontal beds, which can later form layers of sedimentary rock.	
	<b>5</b> The relative age of a rock layer indicates whether the layer is older or younger when compared to other rock layers.	
	<b>6</b> The principle of superposition refers to a high concentration of fossils within a small area.	
	<b>7</b> Most sequences of rock layers are complete.	
	<b>8</b> Geologists often can match up, or correlate, layers of rock over great distances.	
	<b>9</b> The absolute age of a material refers to the actual age, in years, of the material.	