

[Note: This is a shortened extract from a Part 2 IELTS exam text about Jurassic fossils.]

Type 7. Matching sentence endings

Source: University of Edinburgh (April 4, 2019)

Jurassic crocodile discovery sheds light on reptiles' family tree

A A newly identified species of 150-million-year-old marine crocodile has given insights into how a group of ancient animals evolved. These slender animals, which fed on fast-moving prey such as squid and small fish, lived during the Jurassic era in shallow seas and lagoons in what is now Germany.

B An international team of scientists identified the new species from a remarkably well-preserved skeleton. The fossil was discovered in 2014 in a quarry near the town of Bamberg in Germany by a team from the Natural Science Museum Bamberg, where it is now housed and displayed.

C Researchers compared the fossil with those from other museum collections, and confirmed that it was a previously unseen species. The skeleton has several distinguishing features in its jaws, the roof of its mouth and tail, some of which have not been seen in any other species.

D Dr Mark Young, of the University of Edinburgh's School of Geosciences, who took part in the study, said: "The rock formations of southern Germany continue to give us fresh insights into the age of dinosaurs. These rock layers were deposited and established at a time when Europe was covered by a shallow sea, with countries such as Germany and the UK being a collection of islands."

Questions 1–4

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–G**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.*

- 1** The ancient species of crocodile ate marine creatures that
- 2** The skeleton is kept in
- 3** Bones of the early type of crocodile
- 4** The geology of southern Germany

- A** is believed to have lived 150 million years ago.

B show some unique features.

C resembled dolphins.

D was laid down when the area was under water.

E a museum in the town near where it was found.

F swam fast through the water.

G the University of Edinburgh's School of Geosciences.