Discovering Dinosaurs

A Reading A–Z Level I Leveled Book Word Count: 262

Connections

Writing and Art

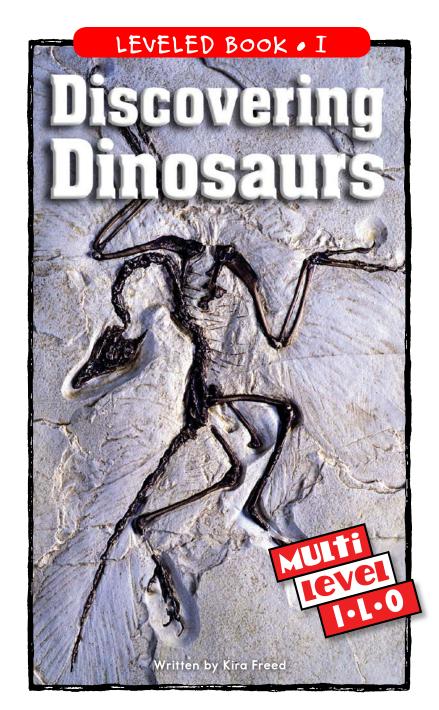
Imagine you are a scientist studying dinosaurs and have discovered new fossils. Draw a picture of your discovery and write a postcard home about it.

Science and Art

Create a list of different types of fossils. Draw a picture of two examples and discuss with a partner what scientists can learn from these fossils.

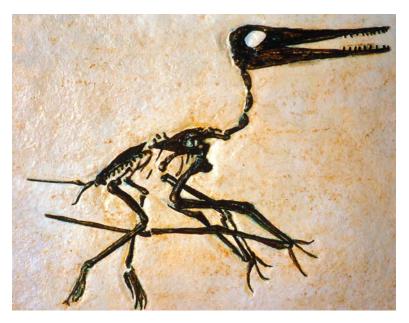


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Discovering Dinosaurs



Words to Know

carefully	museum
dinosaurs	scientists
fossils	skeleton

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Focus Question

What are fossils, and how have they helped us learn about dinosaurs? Discovering Dinosaurs Level I Leveled Book © Learning A–Z Written by Kira Freed

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Correlation		
LEVEL I		
Fountas & Pinnell	I	
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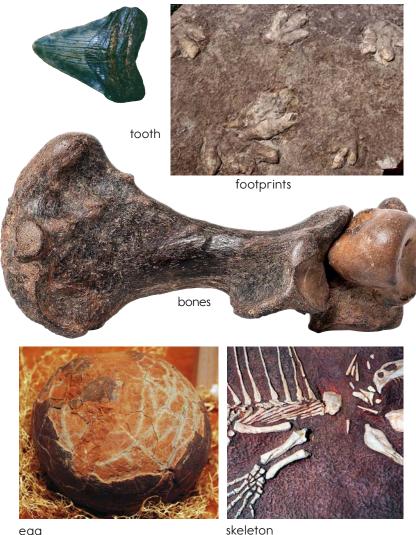
Many fossils are on display in museums.

Finding Fossils

How do we know **dinosaurs** lived on Earth?

We know because we have found fossils in rocks all over the world.

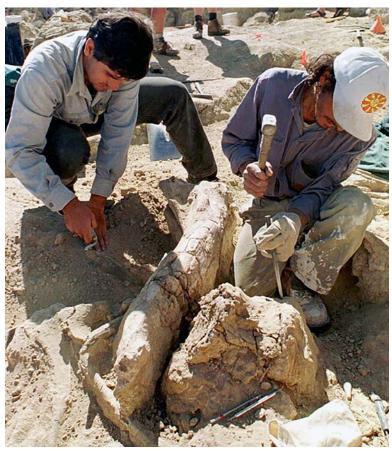
Scientists have found fossils of dinosaur bones, footprints, teeth, nests, and eggs.



egg

These scientists are **carefully** digging dinosaur fossils out of the ground. They will wrap up the fossils to keep them safe.

Then they will take them to a **museum**.



Scientists clear dirt and rock away from a leg bone fossil.



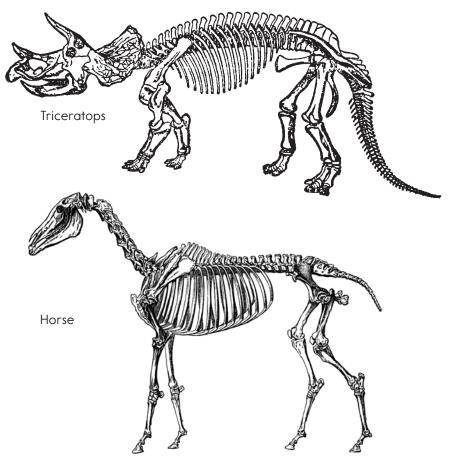
A scientist fits Triceratops bone fossils together.

At the museum, scientists will study the fossils.

They try to fit bone fossils together to make a **skeleton**.

Some pieces of the skeleton might be missing.

Scientists use what they know about other animals to make pieces fit.



In some ways Triceratops (top) and horse skeletons look the same.

Learning from Fossils

Scientists study other animals to learn about dinosaurs. Dinosaur bones may be bigger. But many are shaped the same. Scientists compare dinosaur bone fossils to other animals. They learn that some dinosaurs walked, and some flew.

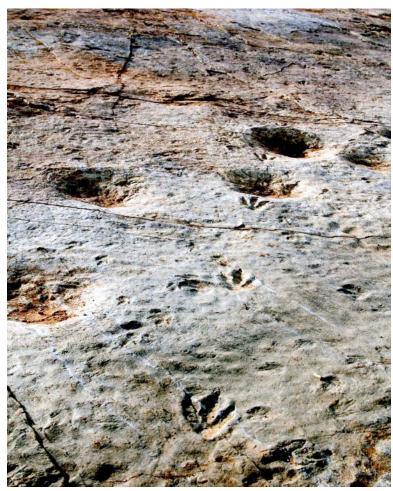


walking dinosaur



flying dinosaur

Scientists study fossil footprints to see how fast dinosaurs moved. Some dinosaurs moved very slowly. Some moved faster than humans.



Can you see the two sets of fossil footprints?

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The sharp teeth of a meat-eating dinosaur

Scientists study fossil teeth to learn what dinosaurs ate.

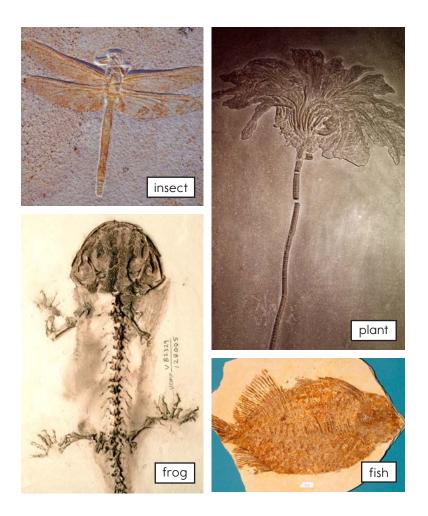
Some teeth are sharp like the teeth of meat eaters.

Other teeth are flat like the teeth of plant eaters.

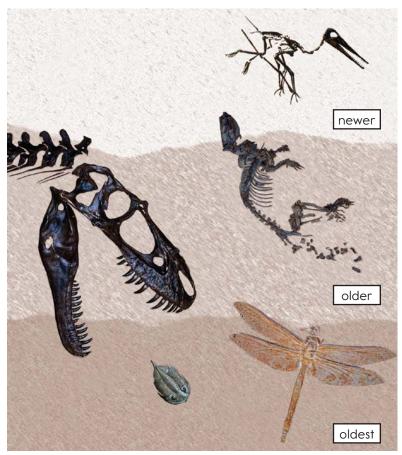
Scientists learn about dinosaur babies from fossil nests and eggs. Some dinosaurs may have sat on their eggs like many birds do.



A fossil nest with dinosaur eggs



Scientists also find fossils of plants, fish, insects, and other animals. These fossils help them learn what Earth was like when dinosaurs lived here.



Layers of rock show where dinosaur fossils are found.

How Long Ago?

Scientists study rocks where fossils are found.

Older fossils are deeper in the ground than newer fossils.

No one knows for sure why the dinosaurs disappeared millions of years ago.



Footprints of a large three-toed dinosaur

Glossary

- **carefully** (adv.) with care to avoid possible harm or damage (p. 6)
- dinosaurs (n.) members of groups of reptiles that lived long ago (p. 4)
- fossils (n.) remains of plants or animals that turned to stone over time (p. 4)
- **museum** (n.) a building used to store and show things that are important to history, science, or art (p. 6)
- scientists (n.) people who study one or more fields of science (p. 5)
- **skeleton** (*n.*) the bones that support and protect the body (p. 7)

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