

READING & SPEAKING



Dinosaurs



Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Section One

When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth

Let's Read



Millions of years ago, long before humans lived, great, terrifying beasts roamed Earth.

Humans first discovered evidence of their existence around two-thousand years ago when scientists dug up humongous bones buried deep in the ground. These bones baffled them, because they were too big to belong to any animal they knew to exist. In China, people thought that they were dragon fossils and in Europe, they were believed to be the bones of creatures from legend, like giants and monsters.

Finally, after several skeletons were discovered and pieced together in the 1800s, scientists named these ancient beasts: dinosaurs.

Nowadays, we know that, over the course of several million years, many diverse species of dinosaurs inhabited our planet. Most were large herbivores, while the rest were agile carnivores. Some dinosaurs were in fact quite small, and some had feathers and wings, enabling them to fly like birds.

Scientists are not sure why some dinosaurs grew to be so huge. One theory states that Earth was much hotter when dinosaurs were alive, causing plants to grow larger and more abundantly. Therefore, the dinosaurs would have grown bigger due to having so much food available. Earth was so lush, in fact, that the dinosaurs spread across it, ruling all seven continents.

Earth had never seen such powerful creatures, yet they vanished. Around sixty-five million years ago, a mass extinction event wiped out the majority of dinosaurs.

Most scientists now agree that the cause of the catastrophe leading to the dinosaurs' extinction was a massive asteroid from space which smashed into Earth.

This immense collision would have destroyed everything in its path and led to a series of natural disasters, including tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. As a result, dust and debris would have been thrown into the air in black clouds, blocking sunlight and freezing Earth. This drastic shift in Earth's climate and conditions would have made it impossible for plants to grow, wiping out many dinosaurs and other animals that survived the initial collision and disasters.



However, some species did survive. Crocodiles and sea turtles lived alongside the dinosaurs, while many scientists believe that birds evolved from flying dinosaurs.

In what ways was Earth different in the days of the dinosaurs?

Why were people confused when dinosaur fossils were first found?

Let's Talk

What were the different kinds of dinosaurs like?

What would the world be like today if dinosaurs had survived?

My New Words

Write each word and its definition. Next, write a sentence using the new word.

1. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

2. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

3. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

4. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

5. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

6. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

Vocabulary Check 1

Find new words in the text that have similar meanings to the following words.

1. **scary**

2. **big**

3. **confused**

4. **most**

Vocabulary Check 2

Write a word that matches each of the following definitions.

1. The remains of an animal pressed into rock

2. Having many differences within a group

3. A large piece of rock moving around in space

Challenge Yourself!

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the words from the word box.

millions • extinction • lush • abundantly • immense

- Human activities like deforestation have caused the _____ of many animal species.
- There was an _____ volcanic eruption in Krakatoa in 1883.
- There are _____ of people around the world!
- My grandma has a _____ garden, with many flowers and trees.
- Mosquitoes are found _____ in Hong Kong during the summer.

Section Two

Let's Learn

The Dinosaur Ages

The dinosaurs ruled the world for 165 million years until they became extinct 65 million years ago. This era can be divided into three periods! Let's learn more about them!

The Triassic Period (252 million years ago)

During the days of the first dinosaurs, most dinosaurs were small and quick carnivores. They also looked quite similar, since all the continents were joined together as one large piece of land not separated by oceans. The first sauropods, huge dinosaurs with long tails and necks, appeared at the end of the Triassic Period.



The Jurassic Period (200 million years ago)

The dinosaurs during this period were the biggest dinosaurs that lived. The world was full of tall trees and plants so herbivorous dinosaurs, like *Brontosaurus* and *Stegosaurus*, grew tall to reach them. Carnivores like the *Allosaurus* also grew tall. Flying dinosaurs, like pterodactyls, first existed in this period.



The Cretaceous Period (145 million years ago)

This was the final age of the dinosaurs, ending with the extinction of most species. Land was separated by sea during this era, so dinosaurs evolved separately and looked very different. The famous *Tyrannosaurus rex* lived in this age, along with *Triceratops*, *Ankylosaurs*, and *Velociraptors*.



Let's Check

Refer to the text, *The Dinosaur Ages*. Then, read the statements and tick the box to tell whether each one is true or false.

1. All dinosaurs were carnivores that ate other animals.
2. Long ago, all the continents formed one large landmass.
3. Most Jurassic period dinosaurs could fly.
4. Dinosaurs were more diverse in the Cretaceous period than other periods.
5. Jurassic period dinosaurs were larger than Triassic period dinosaurs.
6. The Cretaceous period was the longest period.

True	False

Multiple Choice Questions

Refer to the reading, *When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth*. Circle the letter next to the correct answers.

1. **What happened after the asteroid hit Earth?**

- a. Earth grew colder.
- b. Most lifeforms were wiped out.
- c. Many natural disasters occurred.
- d. All of the above

2. **Why did dinosaurs grow to be so huge?**

- a. They had no predators.
- b. There was lots of food.
- c. Earth was bigger then.
- d. The climate was much cooler.

3. **How can we be sure that dinosaurs existed?**

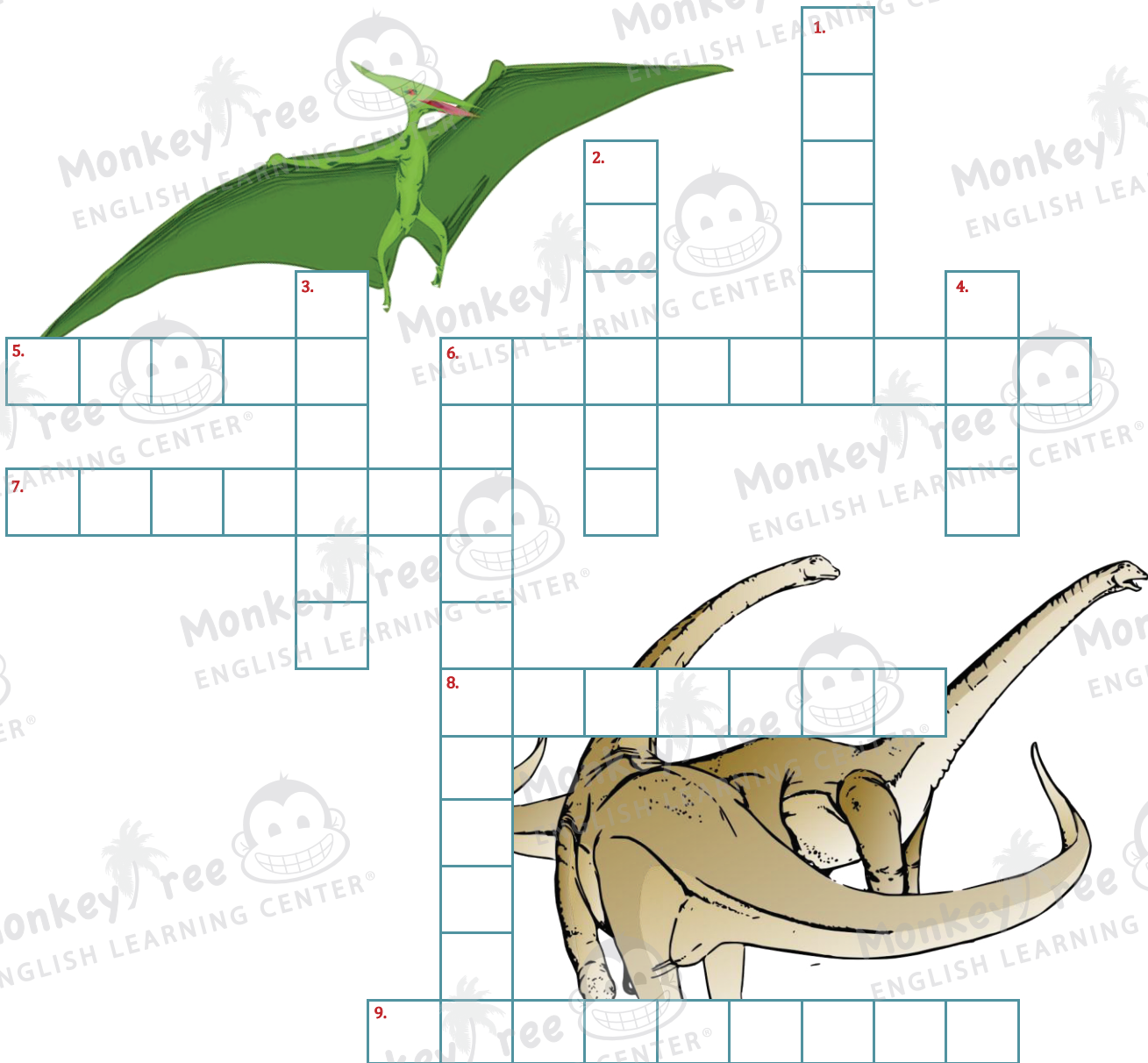
- a. We unearthed their remains.
- b. The first humans saw them.
- c. Some are still alive.
- d. We can't be sure.

4. **What animals are most closely related to dinosaurs?**

- a. Crocodiles
- b. Turtles
- c. Birds
- d. Dragons

Challenge Yourself!

Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.



Down

1. Scattered pieces of rubbish, remains, or broken bits of rock
2. To slowly change over many years or generations, as with animals
3. An ancient story that may be false
4. To move around a large area
6. A disaster or devastating event

Across

5. Able to move quickly and easily
6. The act of two things crashing into each other
7. Extremely old
8. A huge wave caused that crashes into the shore causing destruction
9. An animal that only eats plants

Language Focus

The Second Conditional

- The **second conditional** is used to talk about future events that will probably not happen.
Example: *If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.*
- The **condition** is written in the past tense and the **result** is written in the conditional tense.
Example: *If he met a dinosaur, he would scream.*
- The second conditional is also used to provide advice.
Example: *I would have a break if I were you.*

Structures:

If + past simple + would + infinitive
would + infinitive + if + past simple

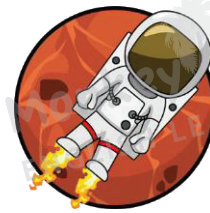
Let's practice! Use the pictures and clues to form second conditional sentences.



1. Meet the queen



2. Win lots of money



3. Go to Mars



4. Find some treasure



5. Lose a pet



6. Turn into a dinosaur

Section Three

Let's Read

Dino Diets



All dinosaurs were adapted for their diets, so we can determine whether a dinosaur was an herbivore or a carnivore by studying its features. For example, today, tigers are fierce predators that hunt herbivores, such as moose, with sharp teeth and claws. Meanwhile, moose have large antlers to defend themselves from tigers and other predators.

In the age of the dinosaurs, similar predator-prey relationships could be observed. The *Brontosaurus*' immense size could ward off predators. Like most herbivores, it stood on four legs and had blunt teeth to strip vegetation and chew leaves. Its long neck enabled it to reach leaves in tall trees. The *Triceratops* was another herbivore. It ate plants from the ground and had three horns on its head for protection. Other herbivorous dinosaurs had spiked or clubbed tails to fight off predators.

The most well-known carnivorous dinosaur was the *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Like most predatory dinosaurs, it stood upright on its powerful hind legs in order to run quickly and catch prey. Its arms were small with very sharp claws, which it attacked prey with. It also had teeth like long knives.

Not all carnivores were as big as the *T. rex*. The *Velociraptor* was the size of a dog. It could not take on large prey like *Triceratops*, but it was very fast and feasted on small mammals and weaker dinosaurs. The flying pterodactyls were also carnivores. They had long, sharp beaks lined with small, needle-like teeth and hunted fish and other small animals.



And so we can see that each dinosaur was well-adapted for survival in its particular ecosystem. While many herbivores had special features, such as horns or spiked tails, to defend themselves from predators, carnivores had special features for attacking prey and ripping and tearing meat.

How are carnivores' features different from herbivores' features?

How do herbivores defend themselves from predators?

Let's Talk

Do you think there were more herbivores or more carnivores? Why?

Do you think that the *Brontosaurus* had many predators?



Let's Learn the Skill

Classify

- When you read a text, you may find groups of things that go together. They might look alike or be similar in some other way.
- For example, we can group shapes, colors, and animals together.
- When we put things in groups like this, we are **classifying**.
- When you read a text, think about what things you can **classify**.

Let's Practice

Complete the following activities as a class.

1. Read the list. Classify each animal by writing it in the correct column.

- Lions
- Dogs
- Goldfish
- Whales
- Penguins
- Tigers
- Cats
- Hamsters
- Bears
- Rabbits
- Horses
- Monkeys

Pets	Not Pets

2. Look at the chart below and complete the following activities:

- a. Label one column 'Asian Countries' the other 'European Countries';
- b. Find and circle the country in the wrong column;
- c. Write one more country in each column.

_____	_____
<p>Japan</p> <p>India</p> <p>South Korea</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>The U.K.</p> <p>France</p> <p>China</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>_____</p>

Let's Classify

Refer to the reading passage, *Dino Diets*, to help you complete the following activities.

1. Read the list below. Classify each dinosaur by writing it in the correct column.

Spinosaurus	Anklyosaurus	Stegosaurus	Megalosaurus
Diplodocus	Brachiosaurus	Allosaurus	
Giganotosaurus	Pteranodon	Lexovisaurus	Deinonychus
Carnivores		Herbivores	

2. Look at each picture and write 'carnivore' or 'herbivore'.



3. How did classifying the animals help you understand what you read?

Let's Check

1. Look at each picture and draw a line to show which animal would eat it.



Carnivore



Herbivore



2. Complete the chart below by listing the features that differentiate dinosaurs that were herbivores and those that were carnivores.

Carnivores	Herbivores

Section Four

Let's Learn

Extinct Creatures

Dinosaurs are not the world's only extinct creatures. Let's learn about some!

This toothed, half-shelled turtle swam near the coasts of Asia around 220 million years ago. Its belly was covered in a shell, but its back was not. It is thought to be the ancestor of today's sea turtles, though they have full shells and no teeth.



The woolly mammoth lived during the ice age, which ended around 12,000 years ago. They were elephant-like herbivores with huge tusks to protect themselves with. Mammoths died out due to climate change at the end of the ice age.

The saber-toothed tiger, named for its huge teeth, also lived during the ice age. It was a powerful predator that hunted bison and maybe even giant mammoths! It is thought that early humans hunted this animal to extinction.



Plesiosaurs were large marine reptiles that lived alongside the dinosaurs. They had long necks and tails and two pairs of flippers. They also died out during the mass extinction event 65 million years ago.

Let's Talk

What present-day animals look like these animals?

Would you like to see any of these animals?

What things can cause animals to go extinct?

Do animals still go extinct today? Why or why not?

Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the letter next to the correct answers.

1. What can cause animals to go extinct?

- a. Human activities
- b. Natural disasters
- c. Climate change
- d. All of the above

2. Where in the world could dinosaurs be found?

- a. In the world's oceans
- b. Only across Asia
- c. Across all seven continents
- d. On small islands

3. How did the continents change while the dinosaurs were alive?

- a. They drifted apart
- b. They moved together
- c. They grew larger
- d. They sunk into the ocean

4. What does it mean to say that animals have evolved?

- a. They suddenly transformed one day.
- b. They slowly changed through the years.
- c. They all died out.
- d. They moved to another part of the world.

5. Which one is a predator?



b.



a.



c.



d.

Written Response Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. In what ways are herbivores and carnivores adapted to their different diets?

2. How did dinosaurs change from the Triassic period until their extinction?

3. What different factors contributed to the dinosaurs' extinction?

Let's Spell

Listen carefully to the words and write them on the lines below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Let's Present

Create an imaginary ecosystem of dinosaurs! Invent several of your own species of dinosaurs that interact with one another. Decide which ones are the carnivores and which are the herbivores. Show what their habitat is like and what part of the world they live in. Draw pictures and diagrams to show your ideas. Finally, present to your class.

What is special about each of your dinosaur species?

How are these dinosaurs adapted to their habitat?

Do these dinosaurs resemble any animals that are alive today?

Try This at Home!

Let's Match

Match the words to the definitions.

1. flippers

A long pointed tooth that sticks out the mouth

2. ancestor

Limbs of sea animals, used for swimming

3. tusks

Related to or found in the sea

4. marine

An ancient, non-evolved version of an animal

Let's Check

Look at each picture and classify each animal according to where it can be found.



Sea



Land



Sky



Challenge Yourself!

Write a word from the reading, *Dino Diets*, that matches each definition. Then, find the words in the word search below.

Very large and considerable

To ascertain or decide on something

Large, branched horns on deer

Flat or rounded instead of sharp

Plants, trees, and greenery

The mouthparts of a bird

N	I	Z	E	R	T	B	P	C	C	I	E	S
D	E	A	G	Y	S	P	E	C	R	E	P	T
R	E	R	F	G	V	Y	C	A	P	T	R	E
E	E	T	V	C	I	T	T	U	K	F	F	A
D	R	R	E	O	L	H	E	M	U	V	L	N
F	R	G	R	R	U	B	A	S	R	Z	V	T
X	F	R	E	R	M	S	I	I	E	S	G	L
Z	J	B	K	N	G	I	M	M	E	N	S	E
A	U	V	U	D	E	G	N	Y	C	H	R	R
C	U	L	I	O	U	S	L	E	N	L	F	S
E	B	B	D	R	N	J	K	I	O	P	P	K
T	S	K	Y	S	B	L	U	N	T	R	S	D
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READING & SPEAKING

LEVEL D UNIT 10

Progress Report

☐ **LESSON 1** _____

☐ **LESSON 2** _____

☐ **LESSON 3** _____

☐ **LESSONS 4-5** _____

Teacher Signature: _____