THE ACTIVITIES IN THIS BOOK ADDRESS MANY OUTCOMES IN THE SYLLABUS
Intelligent Australia Productions

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Australian Dinosaur Story
The Australian Dinosaur Story website was developed by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts as an educational resource to increase understanding about Australia’s dinosaurs. It includes information on the Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Lark Quarry, QLD, which was one of the first places to be added to the National Heritage List in 2004.
Intelligent Australia Productions is committed to raising standards in Literacy and Numeracy in Australian schools.

www.intelligentaustralia.com
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</table>
Exciting new fossil discoveries in various parts of Australia make this an excellent time for children to be learning about Aussie dinosaurs, massive beasts that we may justifiably claim as our own.

In this book there are two types of activities...

**Thinking/Creative Activities - no research required.**
These exercises call upon the skill of clear and logical thinking – they may be completed in a one-time session at students’ desks.

- Gondwana
- Mesozoic Cohabitants
- Strange and Unique
- Matilda
- Clancy
- Ozraptor
- Aussie Dino Search
- Terror from Downunder
- Dino Maze
- Dino Short Story
- Designosaurus

**Research-based Activities**
These exercises are research-based; external references are required for their completion.

- Australia in the Dinosaur Era
- Dinosaur Timeline
- Dino Distribution
- Banjo
- Battle Scene Downunder?
- Dino Match 1
- 4-Dino Research
- Dinosaurs Downunder Crossword
- Dino Jumble Downunder
- Dino Downunder Detective
- Dino Match 2
- Name the Aussie Dinos
- Dino Match 3


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Did the Earth look the same during the Age of Dinosaurs?
No, when dinosaurs first appeared, the Earth was made up of one big continent. All the landmasses were joined together. That big continent is known as Pangaea.

As time went by, Pangaea gradually changed into two large continents, one in the north (Laurasia) and another in the south (Gondwana).

During the Cretaceous Period, Gondwana gradually broke up into the present landmasses of Africa, South America, India, Antarctica and Australia. Antarctica and Australia were the last continents to separate, starting about 100 million years ago.

Were dinosaurs able to survive while the continents moved?
Yes. The continents would have moved very slowly, perhaps only about 5 centimetres per year (this is about the speed our fingernails grow). Australia is still moving northwards at about this rate, but we don’t notice it.

Why was the breaking up of the continents important to the dinosaurs?
Before the landmasses broke apart, land animals and plants of the time could spread more widely and may have been distributed over large areas. This is -in part- because there were no sea barriers to stop the spread of species.

However, during the Cretaceous Period when other parts of Gondwana began to break away, dinosaurs in Australia became more isolated and were able to develop differently from dinosaurs on other landmasses. As a result, Australian dinosaurs are different from dinosaurs found in other parts of the world.

**References:**

**Questions**

1. Which landmass mentioned in the 3rd paragraph is now part of Asia?

2. On the map above we have indicated the landmass that is now Australia. Can you now do the same for Africa, South America, India and Antarctica?

3. How far would the continents have moved in 100 years? (see 4th paragraph)

4. How far would the continents have moved in 10 000 000 years? (see 4th para)

5. When the continents moved apart dinosaurs were confined to their own particular landmasses. Which kinds of animals would still have been able to spread to other parts of the world?

**Research Activity**

Gondwana was named by the geologist Eduard Suess.

1. What is the name of the medal Eduard Suess won in 1903?

2. There are two craters that have been named after Eduard Suess. Where are these craters?
At first, Australia was like most world climates 200 million years ago - warm and tropical, with lowlands and vast swamps. Then continental drift began to carry our land off in a cooler southerly direction.

Volcanic eruptions and rift valleys changed the shape of the landscape. By the peak of dinosaur development 100 million years ago, Australia was drifting into the south polar region. We know from the remains of pines, ginkgoes, tree ferns and early flowering plants that this ancient polar climate was not as harsh as modern Antarctica. Even so, any Australian dinosaurs were exposed to seasonal snow and ice. Australia was much colder than it is today and that there were long periods of darkness each year.

Dinosaurs such as Leaellynasaura were small with large eyes. It is unlikely that they could have migrated in and out of what is now southern Victoria, so they must have been able to see in low light conditions and keep warm in the long, cold winters. Australia was also connected to Antarctica and South America during the time of the dinosaurs. This allowed some movement of dinosaurs and other animals across continents that are now separated by vast oceans. Similarities between some Australian dinosaurs to others found on the other southern continents indicate a long history of movements back and forth between Australia and neighbouring continents.

Australia has a very good record of the animals that lived in the seas as dinosaurs roamed the land. Long-necked plesiosaurs such as Woolungasaurus were preyed upon by their short necked relatives Kronosaurus. Ichthyosaurs torpedoed through the water like modern dolphins. Ammonites and huge 'platey' relatives of oysters filled the waters and covered the sea floor. On the land there was a range of turtles, crocodiles and other smaller reptiles as well as a few mammals related to modern platypus and echidna. The air was home to several types of flying reptiles but their fragile bones were rarely fossilised. Toward the end of the age of dinosaurs birds made their first appearance in Australia, poised to take over from the dinosaurs after the great Cretaceous Extinction.


**Sketch and label some more Mesozoic plants and animals on the land and in the seas around Australia**

*Referring to the internet -or books- will help you with your drawings.*
Below is a Timeline of the Mesozoic Era. Within some of the Ages are examples of dinosaurs and marine reptiles that lived during that time. The species in bold are Australian animals. Species from other parts of the world are also shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>YEARS AGO (millions)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Triassic</td>
<td>Induan</td>
<td>248-245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Olenekian</td>
<td>245-242</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Triassic</td>
<td>Anisian</td>
<td>242-234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladinian</td>
<td>234-227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Triassic</td>
<td>Carnian</td>
<td>227-221</td>
<td>Herrerasaurus, Plateosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norian</td>
<td>221-210</td>
<td>Coelophysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhaetian</td>
<td>210-206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Jurassic</td>
<td>Hettangian</td>
<td>206-202</td>
<td>Heterodontosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinemurian</td>
<td>202-195</td>
<td>Fabrosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pliensbachian</td>
<td>195-190</td>
<td>Dilophosaurus, Scelidosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toarcian</td>
<td>190-180</td>
<td>Anchisaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Jurassic</td>
<td>Aalenian</td>
<td>180-176</td>
<td>Magnosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bajocian</td>
<td>176-169</td>
<td>Ozraptor, Rheotosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bathonian</td>
<td>169-164</td>
<td>Cetiosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Callovian</td>
<td>164-159</td>
<td>Eustreptospondylus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Jurassic</td>
<td>Oxfordian</td>
<td>159-154</td>
<td>Mamenchisaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kimmeridgian</td>
<td>154-151</td>
<td>Archaeopteryx, Compsognathus, Apatosaurus, Stegosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tithonian</td>
<td>151-144</td>
<td>Ornitholestes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Cretaceous</td>
<td>Berriasian</td>
<td>144-137</td>
<td>Chilantaisaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valanginian</td>
<td>137-132</td>
<td>Wuerhosaurus</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hauterivian</td>
<td>132-127</td>
<td>Afrovenator, Pelecanimimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barremian</td>
<td>127-121</td>
<td>* Broome tracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aptian</td>
<td>121-112</td>
<td>Minmi, Qantassaurus, Fulgrotherium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>112-99</td>
<td>Muttaburrausaurus, Lealynasaurus, Timimus, Atlascopcosaurus, Nanantis, Rapator, Kronosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Cretaceous</td>
<td>Cenomanian</td>
<td>99-93.5</td>
<td>Austrosaurus, * Lark Quarry, Troodon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>93.5-89</td>
<td>&quot;Gingin mosasaur&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turonian</td>
<td>89-85.8</td>
<td>Uelenlagia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>83.5-83.5</td>
<td>Saurornithoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coniacian</td>
<td>83.5-71.3</td>
<td>Velociraptor, Gallimimus, Oviraptor, Protoceratops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>71.3-65</td>
<td>Tyrannosaurus, Triceratops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


You will need your notebook or some paper to write on.

**Activity 1**

Choose one Australian and one non Australian animal from the table. Then talk about any similarities or differences they had, e.g. Both Rapator and Heterodontosaurus had a long tail but whereas Rapator was a carnivore and up to 9 m long Heterodontosaurus was herbivorous and much smaller at only 1 m in length.

**Activity 2**


**Activity 3**

Write a few lines about each to show how these geological terms are different: Eon Era Period Age
Dinosaur fossils are harder to find in Australia than elsewhere in the world because of our geology. Our continent has been subject to around 30 million years of erosion and weathering, so palaeontologists have smaller areas of suitable exposed rock to look at when searching for fossils. This partly explains why many dinosaur fossils have been unearthed in some Australian states and few, if any, in others.

Most of the material found has been from the early to middle Cretaceous period, around 95 to 125 million years ago. Fossils younger than that time are likely to have been eroded away, whereas earlier fossils remain buried.

Evidence suggests that some mighty beasts once called Australia home. Footprints found near Broome in north-western Australia which are estimated to be about 120 million years old, include some of the largest dinosaur footprints found in the world.

**Activity 1**

Draw a line from each dinosaur to the Australian state where its fossils have been found.

**Activity 2**

Write four interesting facts about any one of the dinosaurs above.

**Name of dinosaur:**

1) ............................................................................................................

2) ............................................................................................................

3) ............................................................................................................

4) ............................................................................................................

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The Mesozoic world didn’t just consist of dinosaurs. A whole host of other animals lived alongside them, such as crocodiles, the flying pterosaurs, amphibians, and even mammals.

One group of amphibians were large crocodile-like animals related to salamanders.

They were thought to have become extinct before the first dinosaurs and mammals appeared. However, discoveries in Australia proved that here they managed to live on - for a further 120 million years!

Pictured here is *Koolasuchus cleelandi*, an amphibian cohabitant of the dinosaurs. *Koolasuchus* was a carnivore whose diet included turtles, clams and crayfish.

*Koolasuchus* is known from two large jaw fragments 80 cm long from an animal that would have been around 5 metres in total length.

It was found near the town of San Remo in southern Victoria, in rocks that have been dated to around 120 MYA (million years ago).

It is thought that in other parts of the world competition from crocodiles wiped out most of this, and related, species. However during the Early Cretaceous southern Victoria would have been within the Antarctic circle, making it too cold for crocodiles.

**Activity**

Using the gridlines as your guide see how accurately you can copy *Koolasuchus*.
Strange and Unique

There are several types of dinosaur that have so far found only in Australia, and else on earth. They are so unique that are having a hard time finding out exactly where they fit on the dinosaur family tree. In some cases it seems that they no relatives outside of the Australasian region, probably because of their isolation the rest of the world. It seems Australia hasn’t changed much -we still have many animals that are nowhere else.

*Muttaburrasaurus langdoni* was a large, seven metre long ornithopod, found in Queensland. At first it was classified as an Iguanodon, a large spike-thumbed herbivore common during the Early Cretaceous throughout the world. However further has not revealed any features that would unite *Muttaburrasaurus* with *Iguanodon*.

*Muttaburrasaurus* had several unusual features. At the front of its snout was an enlarged hollow chamber that may been used as a resonating chamber for trumpet-like calls. The back of its skull that it had an unusually strong bite for an ornithopod of this size. Its teeth seem to have been for shearing rather than the grinding teeth of most large ornithopods. The entire tooth row seems to have been replaced at once, rather than teeth being shed and replaced individually as the need arose. The nature of the teeth and jaws has led some researchers to suggest that *Muttaburrasaurus* have been partially carnivorous, something extremely unusual for an ornithopod dinosaur. It has been suggested that *Muttaburrasaurus*, and the smaller (2-3 metre) *Atlascopcosaurus loadsi* from Victoria, could have belonged to a species found nowhere else on .

In 1964 a small, three metre long armoured dinosaur was in Early Cretaceous rocks in Queensland. In 1980 it was scientifically described, and given the *Minmi paravertebra*. Another more complete was discovered in 1990.

*Minmi* has two features not in any other . Firstly, although many armoured dinosaurs had bony scutes embedded within their skin, *Minmi* is the only known to have had armour across its belly. Secondly, the spine of *Minmi* had bony projections called paravertebrae. Not only is *Minmi* the only well known armoured dinosaur found in the hemisphere, it is also of the smallest. No-one quite how *Minmi* fits in with the other armoured dinosaurs. It has features in common with both the ankylosaurs and the nodosaurs, and some features that neither of the existing groups had.
Bones of the ferocious-looking carnivore *Australovenator wintonensis* were unearthed in the Queensland outback town of Winton.

Paleontologists have nicknamed the dinosaur Banjo, after the famous Australian poet Banjo Paterson who wrote *Waltzing Matilda* in Winton in 1885.

Banjo is the most complete theropod (two-legged dinosaurs related to birds) ever found in Australia and maybe even the world.

The 5m long, 2m tall, 500 kg meat-eater had razor-sharp teeth and three slashing claws on both hands.

Though much smaller than *Tyrannosaurus Rex* Banjo was many times bigger than *Velociraptor*.

Unlike T-Rex which had small arms with clawless hands, Banjo’s three large claws on each hand were lethal weapons.

---

**Research Activity**

Complete the table below to show a comparison of Banjo (*Australovenator*) with *Tyrannosaurus Rex* and *Velociraptor*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Superfamily</th>
<th>How long ago did it live?</th>
<th>Major fossil site(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australovenator</strong></td>
<td>Height: Length: Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-Rex</strong></td>
<td>Height: Length: Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Velociraptor</strong></td>
<td>Height: Length: Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Matilda

![Matilda Image]

**Scientific name:** *Diamantinasaurus matildae*

**Pronunciation:** dye-a-man-teen-ah-sor-us mah-til-day

**Etymology:** Matilda's *Diamantina (River)* Lizard

**Classification:** *Sauropoda, Titanosauria, Lithostrotia*

**Geology:** *Winton Formation*, western Queensland

**Age:** Mid-Cretaceous 100-98 million years ago

**Length:** Approximately 15 to 16 m long

**Height:** Approximately 2.5 m high at the hip

**Weight:** Approximately 15 to 20 tonnes

**Discovered:** June, 2005

All images courtesy Australian Age of Dinosaurs. Find out more at: www.australianageofdinosaurs.com

### Matilda Maths

1. Matilda is the best preserved **sauropod** skeleton so far found in Australia.

A sauropod is ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….………………

2. **Matilda Maths**

   **Height** Matilda was 2.5 m tall at the **hip**.

   Your height at the **hip**: ……….…….……. Your full height: ……….…….…… Height of world’s tallest person: ……….…….……

   **Weight** Matilda weighed around 15 tonnes.

   Matilda’s weight in kilograms: ……….…….……. Your weight: ……….…….……

   Matilda was how many times your weight? ……….…….……

   Weight of world’s heaviest person: ……….…….……

   Matilda was how many times the weight of the world’s heaviest person? ……….…….……

   What was Matilda’s weight in grams? ……….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….…….……./
The dinosaur nicknamed ‘Clancy’ was discovered near Winton in Queensland.

Below are six sentences about Clancy but the words in each sentence are out of order. To learn about Clancy write the six sentences out correctly.

given *Wintonotitan wattsi* the the Clancy huge is name dinosaur to

skeleton 1970’s discovered the of Clancy’s in Parts were

of 2004 found and bones 2006 were In more its

herbivore a metres giant long was Clancy 15-16

the 3 It tonnes hip metres at 10-15 and tall weighed was

mid-Cretaceous ago lived in million the 100-98 Clancy period years

*Finished the sentences?*

Copy the picture of Clancy (below) into the box on the right. When you’ve done the outline, colour in your sketch. Remember, we don’t know the dinosaurs’ colours but they were probably similarly-coloured to today’s reptiles and mammals. www.australianageofdinosaurs.com
One day in 1968 two schoolboys were walking along a sandy path not far from the town of Geraldton in Western Australia when they noticed a bone embedded in rock. Recognising it as some kind of fossil they told their parents who contacted the Western Australian Museum.

Thinking the bone might be that of a dinosaur the museum’s dinosaur expert, John Long, decided to take a look at the rock. Sure enough, Dr Long recognized clear dinosaur characteristics in the bone and removed it from the stone in which it was encased.

Examination at the WA Museum revealed that what the boys had discovered were the partial remains of a tibia (shin bone). With its certain unique characteristics the bone clearly belonged to a previously unknown dinosaur species and at 175 million years of age is Australia’s oldest known dinosaur bone.

Dr Long gave this new dinosaur the name “Ozraptor” which means ‘Australian plunderer’.

Ozraptor was a 3 m tall and 2-3 m long mid-Jurassic meat-eater that moved about swiftly on its hind legs. It had three-fingered hands, long legs, and a stiff tail.

Currently, more than 40 years after the boys’ discovery, the bone is held at the WA Museum.

Questions

1) Using your own words rewrite this part of the first sentence: when they noticed a bone embedded in rock.

2) In paragraph three what does ‘unique characteristics’ mean?

3) Dr Long called this new dinosaur Ozraptor (Australian plunderer). What would you say a plunderer is when it refers to dinosaurs? Try to make your answer as expansive as possible.

4) It’s 175 million years since the days of Ozraptor in Western Australia. While no longer home to dinosaurs, WA still has reptiles, including turtles, snakes and crocodiles. What features, if any, did Ozraptor have in common with the crocodiles of today?

5) Not many people have the luck to discover dinosaur bones, especially when it’s a new species. How might the discovery of Ozraptor have affected the lives of the two Geraldton schoolboys?
Two dromaeosaurs attack a protoceratops. One has distracted the prey from the front, while a second has leaped onto the unfortunate beast’s back, worrying it with claws and teeth and using its weight to tire the prey out, until it can no longer fight back.

This scene could be from Mongolia around 75 million years ago. However there is some evidence to suggest that animals quite like these may have lived in southern Australia around 115 million years ago.

Activity 1 (Classification)  * research required *
For each of the dinosaurs, Dromaeosaurus and Protoceratops, place ticks under the headings that apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cretaceous Period</th>
<th>Theropod</th>
<th>Herbivore</th>
<th>Neck frill</th>
<th>Sickle claw</th>
<th>Less than 4m in length</th>
<th>Predator (in this illustration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dromaeosaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protoceratops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 2 (Description)  * do not refer to internet or books *
Looking only at the illustration above describe the physical features of these two dinosaurs. (imagine you’re describing them to somebody who’s never seen pictures of them)  Ignore size in your descriptions.

Dromaeosaurus: ......................................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................................................

Protoceratops: ......................................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................................................
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belemnites</td>
<td>The Period that lasted from about 144 million years ago until about 65 million years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonite</td>
<td>Huge plant eating dinosaurs. They walked on all four feet, and had long necks and tails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold blooded</td>
<td>An extinct, often gigantic, carnivorous or herbivorous reptile that was mainly terrestrial (land-dwelling) and existed during the Mesozoic Era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Drift</td>
<td>A word used to describe species that have died out, leaving no more to breed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous Period</td>
<td>A group of squid like animals that lived in the ocean during the Mesozoic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinct</td>
<td>Palm-like plants of the Mesozoic era that were eaten by large plant-eating dinosaurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroliths</td>
<td>This is the theory that the earth's continents move gradually over the surface of the planet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur</td>
<td>Plants that carry their seeds in cones, and not in fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycads</td>
<td>These were molluscs that lived in the sea during the Mesozoic Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankylosaurus</td>
<td>This adjective describes animals that take on the temperature of their surroundings. When it is hot, their body temperature is high, and when it is cold it is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifers</td>
<td>An animal that gets its food from killing and eating other animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivore</td>
<td>These are 'stomach stones'. Many dinosaurs swallowed small stones that stayed in their stomachs; they helped the animal to digest coarse plant matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauropods</td>
<td>A group of 'armoured' dinosaurs with bony plates, spikes and tough leathery skin to protect them from predators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using *your own words* write a paragraph of interesting information about each of these four dinosaurs, all discovered in Queensland. *e.g. for ‘massive’ you could use ‘gigantic’; for ‘ferocious’ you could use ‘fierce’ etc etc*

Images courtesy Australian Age of Dinosaurs. Learn more at www.australianageofdinosaurs.com

### Diamantinasaurus matildae

![Diamantinasaurus matildae](image1.jpg)

### Wintonotitan wattsi

![Wintonotitan wattsi](image2.jpg)

### Australovenator wintonensis

![Australovenator wintonensis](image3.jpg)

### Minmi paravertebræ

![Minmi paravertebræ](image4.jpg)
### Across

1) Ancient southern continent.

4) Some sauropods had a huge _______ and a small head.

6) An animal’s organs for hearing.

9) Dinosaurs that were bipedal walked on _____ legs.

11) Footprints of a large ornithopod have been found at Lightning Ridge in the state of ____________. (3 words)

12) Near which Queensland town were bones of Rhoetosaurus discovered in 1924?

14) The length of a fossilised leg ________ can help scientists determine the size of a dinosaur.

15) Dinosaur tracks consist of these.

16) Prefix for ‘two’.

20) A sharp, curved extension of a finger or toe.

21) Very unusual, uncommon.

22) Earth was once made up of _____ big continent called Pangaea.

23) Remains of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age.

27) Common name of Diamantinasaurus matildae.

29) Banjo (Australovenator wintonensis) was a carnivorous theropod with razor-sharp ________.

32) The _______ of an omnivore may be plant or animal.

33) Sometimes dinosaurs probably went to a stream or the edge of a _______ to drink.

34) First three syllables of Tyrannosauropus.

35) 120 million years ago there was a large inland _______ in Australia’s east.

### Down

2) Dinosaur bones have been found near this Queensland town.

3) This egg-laying mammal lived at the same time as the dinosaurs.

5) Near Inverloch in Victoria is the Dinosaur ___________ fossil site.

6) Omnivores _____ plants and animals.

7) The dinosaur Kadimakara is known from two pieces of skull, found on ________ Station in Queensland.

8) Diamantinasaurus matildae (Matilda) was found in which Australian state?

10) Ozraptor subotaii is known by the single word name ________.

12) Near which Queensland town were bones of Rhoetosaurus discovered in 1924?

14) Synonym of large.

17) In ancient times parts of Australia were freezing and covered with ______.

18) Bony fragments that provide evidence of former animal life.

19) The informal name for a giant Sauropod (Austrosaurus) that was discovered in 1999 near Winton in Queensland.

24) The Australian dinosaur Banjo was named after the poet _______ Paterson.

25) The huge Australian sauropod Wintonotitan wattsii has been nicknamed ________.

26) All dinosaurs had a hole in the skull between the _______ socket and nostril.

28) Some huge dinosaurs may have had a _______ span of 100 years or more.

30) A division of geologic time, longer than a period and shorter than an eon.

31) Most bipedal dinosaurs walked on their _____.

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Research Exercise

The answer to each clue on the left is obtained by un-jumbling the word alongside it.

The first one (shaded row) has been done for you. Now 20 words remain to be un-jumbled.

Score 5 marks for each correct answer. Your total marks will be your percentage score for this exercise.

NB: Some answers may require a capital letter; capital letters have not been highlighted in the jumbled-up word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian state where Banjo was discovered.</th>
<th>alseudqenn</th>
<th>Queensland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient southern continent.</td>
<td>wongadanan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name of Queensland dinosaur Clancy.</td>
<td>ninnitwootat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipedal dinosaur from South Australia.</td>
<td>rukkua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur discovered at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales.</td>
<td>tarproa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian dinosaur named after an Australian airline.</td>
<td>russanstaqua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur found near Roma, Queensland.</td>
<td>nimmi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickname of huge Australian herbivore Diamantinasaurus.</td>
<td>Itamaid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tibia bone of Ozraptor was found near this WA town.</td>
<td>lentgroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do palaeontologists think occurred at Lark Quarry?</td>
<td>depatsme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All dinosaurs lived in this geological Era.</td>
<td>zisemoco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia was once connected to this continent.</td>
<td>trainatacc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttaburrasaurus was first found near this town.</td>
<td>rabattumur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoetosaurus was found near which Queensland town?</td>
<td>moar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian state where bones of Timimus were found.</td>
<td>caitivro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian dino sometimes classified as a protoceratopsid.</td>
<td>torapaireesdneeczsp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which bipedal herbivore was named after Leaellyn Rich?</td>
<td>esellanyalaura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any creature that walks on four legs is a ........</td>
<td>puddarque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Period before the Jurassic.</td>
<td>sistcari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossils of which dino were found by HB Wade in 1932?</td>
<td>asrourasutus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur footprints were discovered near this WA town.</td>
<td>remboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dinosaur fossils are usually very well hidden but so are these Aussie Dino names. The names may go in any direction: → ← ↑ ↓ ↘ ↗ (letters are shared where names cross each other) Beware of the tricks...make sure you have the entire word!

SERENDIPACERATOPS MINMI LEAELLYNASAURA KAKURU AUSTROSAURUS MUTTABURRASAURUS QANTASSAURUS RAPATOR RHOETOSAURUS OZRAPTOR MATILDA CLANCY BANJO TIMIMUS
Listed below are several dinosaur species that have been discovered in Australia. The information for one dinosaur, Rhoetosaurus, has been included.

Now there are 50 boxes to fill. Complete the table by visiting Dann’s Dinosaurs: www.alphalink.com.au/~dannj. You will get 2 marks for each box filled in correctly. Your total marks will be your DDD (Dino Downunder Detective) percentage score.

* In this exercise you will see that not all dinosaurs were huge; some were no bigger than many present-day land animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Dinosaur</th>
<th>Meaning of name</th>
<th>Initial(s) of Australian state where its bones or footprints were discovered.</th>
<th>What was its length?</th>
<th>Write B for bipedal, Q for quadrupedal.</th>
<th>How many million years ago did this dinosaur live?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhoetosaurus</td>
<td>reptile</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>18 metres</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>175-180 MYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timimus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakuru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minmi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serendipaceratops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qantassaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttaburrasaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaellynasaursa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrosaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caenagnathid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My raw score out of 50 = My DDD (Dino Downunder Detective) percentage score =

Thanks to Dann of Dann’s Dinosaurs for making this page possible.
**Terror from Downunder**

*Australovenator Wintonensis*, nicknamed Banjo, was discovered at Winton in Queensland. It was the fiercest of three species of dinosaurs found by scientists in a prehistoric watering hole.

Racing across the ancient Australian plains at 60 km/h the 5 m long, 500 kg Banjo must have been a fearsome sight.

A flesh-ripping carnivore with razor-sharp teeth and three large slashing claws on each hand Banjo was described by Queensland Premier Anna Bligh as “a terrifying creature.”

See if you can copy Banjo onto the empty grid below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Image courtesy Australian Age of Dinosaurs. Learn more at www.australianageofdinosaurs.com
Rule lines linking the words on the left to their meanings.

**Ichthyosaurs**

The name given to the 'super continent' of about 250 million years ago, when all the landmasses on Earth were joined together.

**Mesozoic Era**

An animal that gets its food by eating a mixture of animals and plants.

**Herbivore**

A large shallow sea that was in central Australia during the Mesozoic Era. It became a huge inland lake, and then eventually dried up.

**Era**

A group of Theropod dinosaurs. They were carnivores, and walked and ran on their hind legs. They are the dinosaur group most closely related to birds.

**Coelurosaurs**

Small dinosaurs up to about one metre in size. They walked and ran on hind legs, and ate plants.

**Hypsilodontids**

A group of marine reptiles that lived in the Mesozoic Era. They were adapted for living in the sea, and looked a bit like a present day dolphin.

**Ginkgos**

The big southern landmass in the early Mesozoic Era; it included Australia, Antarctica, India, Africa and South America.

**Insectivore**

The Period from about 205 million years ago until about 144 million years ago, when dinosaurs were the dominant land animals.

**Eromanga Sea**

The time from about 250 million years ago until about 65 million years ago, made up of the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous Periods.

**Jurassic Period**

A very long section of time in the history of the earth, divided into a number of Periods; an example is the Mesozoic.

**Gondwana**

An animal that gets its food from eating only plants.

**Pangaea**

An animal that gets its food mainly by eating insects. They are mostly small and many are nocturnal (active at night time).

**Omnivore**

Primitive trees that resembled giant ferns. They flourished in the Mesozoic Era and would have been eaten by dinosaurs.
Help Clancy - the Aussie sauropod - find the plants.

There is a very good definition of *sauropod* at Dann’s Dinosaurs:
alphalink.com.au/~dannj/gloss.htm

Write the full definition here

**Sauropod:**
Activity 1
Dann the dinosaur artist drew these pictures of Australian dinosaurs.
Then write the names of these dinosaurs (just the first word) below their pictures.

A  
…………………………………………………………………….………

B  
…………………………………………………………………..…….

C  
…………………………………………………………………….………

D  
…………………………………………………………………….………

E  
…………………………………………………………………….………

F  
…………………………………………………………………….………

G  
…………………………………………………………………….………

H  
…………………………………………………………………….………

Now you might like to colour the dinosaurs. You can make up your own colours if you wish.

Activity 2
Click on the name of any one of these dinosaurs at Dann’s website.
Then use your own words to write two or three sentences about it.

Dinosaur chosen:  ................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................
How's your imagination? Do you think you could write a story about discovering dinosaur fossils in Australia?
You alone might be the discoverer, or perhaps it's you and a friend.

Some things to consider:
Circumstances: hiking, camping, exploring…?
Type and measurements of fossils: bone(s), claw, armour, spikes, horns, egg(s), footprints,…?

Give your story an interesting title. Enrich your story by using some interesting adjectives (eg fascinating), adverbs (eg carefully) and verbs (eg struggled). Frames have been included for you to draw pictures of (i) your discovery and (ii) the reconstructed dinosaur. If you need more lines for your story perhaps you could continue on the back of this page.
Rule lines linking the words on the left to their meanings.

**Pterosaurs**

The pieces of bone that make up the back bone of an animal.

**Trackway**

The Period when the first dinosaurs appeared, between 250 million years ago to 205 million years ago.

**Terrestrial**

Dinosaurs that lived in the colder 'polar' climate in the southern part of Australia in the Cretaceous Period.

**Warm blooded**

These dinosaurs walked and ran on their hind legs.

**Plesiosaurs**

'Bird-hipped' dinosaurs; they walked on their hind legs and left bird-like footprints, with spread out toes.

**Stampede**

An adjective describing animals and plants that live on land. Dinosaurs are examples.

**Ornithopods**

Separate tracks left by a single dinosaur.

**Period**

Flying reptiles that lived at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**Vertebrae**

A long section of time that had its own distinctive living animals and plants that are known today from fossils.

**Theropods**

What occurs when many animals scatter or run in panic at the same time; could be caused by animals escaping from a predator.

**Polar dinosaurs**

A scientist who studies fossils.

**Triassic Period**

Marine reptiles that lived in the Mesozoic Era, at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**Palaeontologist**

This adjective describes animals that try to keep their body temperature the same at all times.
Below are two examples of Australian currency, a banknote and a coin.

Suppose the Federal Government was to launch a competition for the best designs of both a new $1000 banknote and a new $5 coin.

The new banknote and coin are to feature one or more of the three dinosaurs below, discovered at Winton in Queensland. Dinosaurs’ dimensions are roughly in proportion.

You decide to enter the competition. Show below what you can do!

(Your artwork might be enhanced by including some of these Mesozoic plants: ferns, gingkoes, cycads, conifers).

My design for new Australian $1000 note.

My design for new Australian $5 coin. (shown 3 times actual size)
Questions
1. India
2. teacher to check
3. 5 m
4. 5 000 km
5. birds, fish, amphibians

Research Activity
1. Copley Medal
2. The Moon and Mars

Australia in the Dinosaur Era
Teacher to check

Dinosaur Timeline
Answers will vary. Accept all good efforts.

Dino Distribution
Activity 1
Minmi Queensland
Rhoetosaurus Queensland
Rapator NSW
Qantassaurus Victoria
Kakuru South Australia
Muttaburrasaurus Queensland
Diamantinasaurus Queensland
Ozraptor Western Australia
Australovenator Queensland

Activity 2
Teacher to check

Mesozoic Cohabitants
Teacher to check

Strange and Unique
There are several types of dinosaur that have so far been found only in Australia, and nowhere else on earth. They are so unique that scientists/researchers/palaeontologists are having a hard time finding out exactly where they fit on the dinosaur family tree. In some cases it seems that they had possessed no relatives outside of the Australasian region, probably because of their isolation from the rest of the world. It seems Australia hasn't changed much - we still have many animals that are found/known/present/seen nowhere else.

Muttaburrasaurus langdoni was a large seven metre long ornithopod, found in Queensland. At first it was classified as an Iguanodon, a large spike-thumbed herbivore common during the Early Cretaceous throughout the world. However further study/research/investigation has not revealed any features that would unite Muttaburrasaurus with Iguanodon.

Muttaburrasaurus had several unusual features. At the front of its snout was an enlarged hollow chamber that may have been used as a resonating chamber for making trumpet-like calls. The back of its skull shows/reveals/indicates that it had an unusually strong bite for an ornithopod of this size. Its teeth seem to have been designed/made/specialised for shearing rather than the grinding teeth of most large ornithopods. The entire tooth row seems to have been replaced all at once, rather than teeth being shed and replaced individually as the need arose. The nature of the teeth and jaws has led some researchers to suggest that Muttaburrasaurus may/might/could have been partially carnivorous, something extremely unusual for an ornithopod dinosaur. It has been suggested that Muttaburrasaurus, and also the smaller (2-3 metre) Atlascopcosaurus loadsi from Victoria, could have belonged to a species found nowhere else on earth.

In 1964 a small, three metre long armoured dinosaur was discovered/found in Early Cretaceous rocks in Queensland. In 1980 it was scientifically described, and given the name Minmi paravertebra. Another more complete skeleton/specimen was discovered in 1990.

Minmi has two features not known/seen in any other dinosaur. Firstly, although many armoured dinosaurs had bony scutes embedded within their skin, Minmi is the only one known to have had armour across its belly. Secondly, the spine of Minmi had bony projections called paravertebrae. Not only is Minmi the only well known armoured dinosaur found in the southern hemisphere, it is also one of the smallest. No-one quite knows/understands how Minmi fits in with the other armoured dinosaurs. It has features in common with both the ankylosaurs and the nodosaurs, and some features that neither of the other existing groups had.
### P 10

*Answers may vary depending on source*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Australovenator</th>
<th>T-Rex</th>
<th>Velociraptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>1.5m at hip</td>
<td>4m at hip</td>
<td>0.5m at hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length: 6m</td>
<td>Length: 12.8m</td>
<td>Length: 2.07m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weight: 500kg</td>
<td>Weight: 6.1 tonnes</td>
<td>Weight: 15kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family or Superfamily</td>
<td>Allosauroidea</td>
<td>Tyrannosaurida</td>
<td>Dromaeosaurida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long ago did it live?</td>
<td>100-98 million years ago</td>
<td>68-65 million years ago</td>
<td>75-71 million years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major fossil site(s)</td>
<td>Winton, central west Queensland</td>
<td>Mongolia, North America</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### P 11

**Matilda**

Most answers will vary. Accept all good efforts.

- A sauropod is a very large herbivorous dinosaur of the Jurassic and Cretaceous having a small head, a long neck and tail and five-toed limbs.
- Matilda weighed 15 000 kg which is 15 000 000 gm.

### P 12

Clancy is the name given to the huge dinosaur *Wintonotitan wattsi*. Parts of Clancy’s skeleton were discovered in the 1970’s.

In 2004 and 2006 more of its bones were found.

Clancy was a giant herbivore 15-16 metres long.

It was 3 metres tall at the hip and weighed 10-15 tonnes.

Clancy lived in the mid-Cretaceous period 100-98 million years ago.

### P 13

Teacher to check.

### P 14

**Battle Scene Downunder?**

**Activity 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cretaceous Period</th>
<th>Theropod</th>
<th>Herbivore</th>
<th>Neck frill</th>
<th>Sickle claw</th>
<th>Less than 4m in length</th>
<th>Predator (in this illustration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dromaeosaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protoceratops</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 2**

Responses will vary. Teacher to check.
**Dino Match 1**

- **Belemnites**: The Period that lasted from about 144 million years ago until about 65 million years ago.
- **Ammonite**: Huge plant eating dinosaurs. They walked on all four feet, and had long necks and tails.
- **Cold blooded**: An extinct, often gigantic, carnivorous or herbivorous reptile that was mainly terrestrial (land-dwelling) and existed during the Mesozoic Era.
- **Continental Drift**: A word used to describe species that have died out, leaving no more to breed.
- **Cretaceous Period**: A group of squid-like animals that lived in the ocean during the Mesozoic.
- **Extinct**: Palm-like plants of the Mesozoic era that were eaten by large plant-eating dinosaurs.
- **Gastroliths**: This is the theory that the earth's continents move gradually over the surface of the planet.
- **Dinosaur**: Plants that carry their seeds in cones, and not in fruits.
- **Cycads**: These were molluscs that lived in the sea during the Mesozoic Period.
- **Ankylosaurs**: This adjective describes animals that take on the temperature of their surroundings. When it is hot, their body temperature is high, and when it is cold it is low.
- **Conifers**: An animal that gets its food from killing and eating other animals.
- **Carnivore**: These are 'stomach stones'. Many dinosaurs swallowed small stones that stayed in their stomachs; they helped the animal to digest coarse plant matter.
- **Sauropods**: A group of 'armoured' dinosaurs with bony plates, spikes and tough leathery skin to protect them from predators.

---

**Dino Research**

Teacher to check
Dinosaurs Downunder Crossword

G O N D W A N A

I

S

B O D Y N E A R S Q

T W O R T A E U

E

Z

N E W S O U T H W A L E S

R

R A N A E

R O M A M T O N E N

P P T I I S

F O O T P R I N T S G B I L

D O M A F E C L A W

O R A R E N O L E N

O N E F O S S I L S D

B C S S I E

M A T I L D A I O Y

L N A U L T E E T H

I

J

N R S R O

F O O D C L A K E

E

T Y R A N N O S E A

Dino Jumble Downunder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian state where Banjo was discovered.</th>
<th>alseudqenn</th>
<th>Queensland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient southern continent.</td>
<td>wongadan</td>
<td>Gondwana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name of Queensland dinosaur Clancy.</td>
<td>ninnitwootat</td>
<td>Wintonotitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipedal dinosaur from South Australia.</td>
<td>rukkua</td>
<td>Kakuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur discovered at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales.</td>
<td>tarroa</td>
<td>Rapator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian dinosaur named after an Australian airline.</td>
<td>russanstaqua</td>
<td>Qantassaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur found near Roma, Queensland.</td>
<td>nimmie</td>
<td>Minmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickname of huge Australian herbivore Diamantinasaurus.</td>
<td>ltamaid</td>
<td>Matilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tibia bone of Ozraptor was found near this WA town.</td>
<td>lfontroad</td>
<td>Geraldton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do palaeontologists think occurred at Lark Quarry?</td>
<td>depatsme</td>
<td>stampede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All dinosaurs lived in this geological Era.</td>
<td>zisemoco</td>
<td>Mesozoic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia was once connected to this continent.</td>
<td>trainatacc</td>
<td>Antarctica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttaburrasaurus was first found near this town.</td>
<td>rabattumur</td>
<td>Muttaburra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoetosaurus was found near which Queensland town?</td>
<td>moar</td>
<td>Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian state where bones of Timimus were found.</td>
<td>caitviro</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian dino sometimes classified as a protoceratopsid.</td>
<td>torapaireesdnecks</td>
<td>Serendipaceratops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which bipedal herbivore was named after Leaellyn Rich?</td>
<td>esellanyalaura</td>
<td>Leaellynasaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any creature that walks on four legs is a ........</td>
<td>puddarque</td>
<td>quadraped</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Period before the Jurassic.</td>
<td>sistcari</td>
<td>Triassic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fossils of which dino were found by HB Wade in 1932?</td>
<td>asrourasutus</td>
<td>Austrosaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur footprints were discovered near this WA town.</td>
<td>remboo</td>
<td>Broome</td>
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Dinosaurs Downunder

Aussie Dino Search

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</tbody>
</table>

Dino Downunder Detective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dinosaur</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>Australian state</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>biped/quadruped</th>
<th>when lived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhoetosaurus</td>
<td>Rhoetos (Greek myth) reptile</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>18 m</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>175-180 MYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timimus</td>
<td>Tim's mimic</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3.5 m</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>106 MYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakuru</td>
<td>Rainbow serpent</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>1.5-2 m</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>110 MYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minmi</td>
<td>from Minmi Crossing</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>100-115 MYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapator</td>
<td>theif/plunderer</td>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>6-9 m</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>100-110 MYA</td>
</tr>
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<td>Serendipaceratops</td>
<td>pleasant surprise horned face</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2 m</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>115 MYA</td>
</tr>
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<td>Qantassaurus</td>
<td>Australian airline</td>
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<td>1.8 m</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>Q</td>
<td>98-100 MYA</td>
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<td>1 m</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>2-3 m</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>106 MYA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terror from Downunder

Teacher to check.
Dinosaurs Downunder

P 23

**Ichthyosaurs**
The name given to the 'super continent' of about 250 million years ago, when all the landmasses on Earth were joined together.

**Mesozoic Era**
An animal that gets its food by eating a mixture of animals and plants.

**Herbivore**
A large shallow sea that was in central Australia during the Mesozoic Era. It became a huge inland lake, and then eventually dried up.

**Era**
A group of Theropod dinosaurs. They were carnivores, and walked and ran on their hind legs. They are the dinosaur group most closely related to birds.

**Coelurosaurs**
Small dinosaurs up to about one metre in size. They walked and ran on hind legs, and ate plants.

**Hypsilodontids**
A group of marine reptiles that lived in the Mesozoic Era. They were adapted for living in the sea, and looked a bit like a present day dolphin.

**Ginkgos**
The big southern landmass in the early Mesozoic Era; it included Australia, Antarctica, India, Africa and South America.

**Insectivore**
The Period from about 205 million years ago until about 144 million years ago, when dinosaurs were the dominant land animals.

**Eromanga Sea**
The time from about 250 million years ago until about 65 million years ago, made up of the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous Periods.

**Jurassic Period**
A very long section of time in the history of the earth, divided into a number of Periods; an example is the Mesozoic.

**Gondwana**
An animal that gets its food from eating only plants.

**Pangaea**
An animal that gets its food mainly by eating insects. They are mostly small and many are nocturnal (active at night time).

**Omnivore**
Primitive trees that resembled giant ferns. They flourished in the Mesozoic Era and would have been eaten by dinosaurs.

Dino Match 2

Dino Maze

Name the Aussie Dinos

A Rapator B Kakuru C Minmi D Rhoetosaurus E Serendipaceratops
F Austrosaurus G Muttaburrasaurus H Qantassaurus

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Dino Short Story

Teacher to check.

Dino Match 3

Pterosaurs
- The pieces of bone that make up the back bone of an animal.

Trackway
- The Period when the first dinosaurs appeared, between 250 million years ago to 205 million years ago.

Terrestrial
- Dinosaurs that lived in the colder ‘polar’ climate in the southern part of Australia in the Cretaceous Period.

Warm blooded
- These dinosaurs walked and ran on their hind legs.

Plesiosaurs
- ‘Bird-hipped’ dinosaurs; they walked on their hind legs and left bird-like footprints, with spread out toes.

Stampede
- An adjective describing animals and plants that live on land. Dinosaurs are examples.

Ornithopods
- Separate tracks left by a single dinosaur.

Period
- Flying reptiles that lived at the same time as the dinosaurs.

Vertebræ
- A long section of time that had its own distinctive living animals and plants that are known today from fossils.

Theropods
- What occurs when many animals scatter or run in panic at the same time; could be caused by animals escaping from a predator.

Polar dinosaurs
- A scientist who studies fossils.

Triassic Period
- Marine reptiles that lived in the Mesozoic Era, at the same time as the dinosaurs.

This adjective describes animals that try to keep their body temperature the same at all times.

Designosaurus

Teacher to check.