



DINOSAURS IN THE DESERT PHOENIX ZOO

This Field Journal belongs to

Welcome, Junior Paleontologist!

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed landscapes that are now deserts, forests, rivers and mountains. Today, paleontologists use fossils to uncover clues about how these amazing animals lived.

Now it's your turn!

As you explore Dinosaurs in the Desert, you'll complete exciting missions, answer questions and use evidence to think like a real paleontologist.

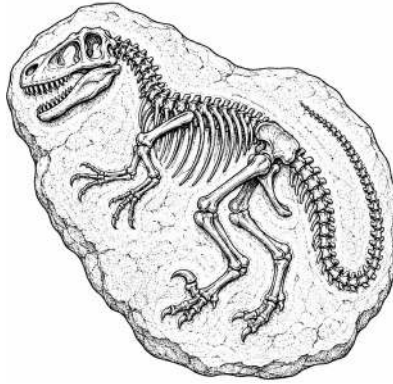
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Each question asks you to think like a scientist.

Use what you observe — not just what you already know!

Good luck!

A **paleontologist** is a scientist that studies fossils of ancient plants and animals to better understand life on Earth.



Fossil Detective

Paleontologists are like detectives! Instead of solving crimes, they use fossil clues to learn about dinosaurs that lived millions of years ago. Fossils can reveal what dinosaurs ate, how they lived and even how they interacted with one another.

Visit each dinosaur, study the exhibit signs and use the evidence to solve each fossil mystery. Think like a scientist and earn your fossil detective badge!

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 8

Questions: 10

- ☐ Allosaurus
- ☐ Pachycephalosaurus
- ☐ Velociraptor
- ☐ Mamenchisaurus
- ☐ Pterosaur
- ☐ Austroraptor
- ☐ Mosasaurus
- ☐ Stegosaurus

Locations: Africa Trail, Tropics Trail and Harmony Farm.

1. Find *Allosaurus*. What do fossils with bite marks and tail spike injuries suggest about *Allosaurus* and *Stegosaurus*?
 - A. They competed for the same plants.
 - B. They lived in different time periods.
 - C. They traveled together in herds.
 - D. They sometimes fought each other.
2. Find *Pachycephalosaurus*. Scientists have proposed more than one way *Pachycephalosaurus* may have used its thick skull. What does this tell us?
 - A. Scientists sometimes compare fossil evidence with living animals to test different ideas.
 - B. Scientists know exactly how every dinosaur behaved.
 - C. Fossils can never provide clues about behavior.
 - D. All dinosaurs used their skulls the same way.
3. Find *Velociraptor*. Which adaptations helped *Velociraptor* hunt successfully? Check all that apply.
 - ☐ A large, retractable sickle-shaped claw
 - ☐ A clubbed tail
 - ☐ A relatively large brain
 - ☐ Strong senses of sight and smell
 - ☐ A long neck for reaching leaves
 - ☐ A duck-like beak

4. Find *Mamenchisaurus*. If *Mamenchisaurus* had a much shorter neck, what would probably change? Check all that apply.
- ☐ It would need to eat more meat.
 - ☐ It would have to compete with more plant-eating dinosaurs for food closer to the ground.
 - ☐ It would be able to fly.
 - ☐ It would have more difficulty reaching leaves high in the trees.
 - ☐ It would lose its tail.
 - ☐ It would spend more time and energy walking to reach food.
5. Find *Mamenchisaurus*. Why were air sacs important for *Mamenchisaurus*' neck?
- A. They helped it breathe underwater.
 - B. They made its enormous neck lighter while keeping it strong.
 - C. They helped support blood flow to its brain.
 - D. They stored extra water for dry seasons.
6. Find *Pterosaur*. What made *pterosaur* wings different from the wings of birds?
- A. Their wings were made entirely of feathers.
 - B. Their wings were supported by an elongated fourth finger.
 - C. They had two sets of wings.
 - D. Their wings were attached only to their tails.
7. Find *Pterosaur*. What evidence from the fact page suggests that *Pterosaurs* evolved over millions of years?
- A. They spread to many different habitats around the world.
 - B. Later species had different tails, teeth, beaks, wing designs, and flight styles.
 - C. All pterosaurs had hollow bones.
 - D. They gradually became dinosaurs.

8. Find *Austroraptor*. Why do scientists compare *Austroraptor* to birds like ospreys and great blue herons? Check all that apply.
- ☐ They lived at the same time.
 - ☐ They used similar adaptations to catch aquatic prey.
 - ☐ They built nests in trees.
 - ☐ They could both fly.
 - ☐ They had piercing talons to capture prey
 - ☐ They used stealth and speed to surprise prey.
9. Find *Mosasaurus*. *Mosasaurus* fossils have been found all over the world. What is the BEST explanation based on the fact page?
- A. *Mosasaurus* lived in oceans that stretched around much of the world.
 - B. *Mosasaurus* could fly between continents.
 - C. Every continent was covered by forests.
 - D. *Mosasaurus* was an apex predator at the top of the food chain that ate whatever fit in its mouth.
10. Find *Stegosaurus*. Scientists once thought *Stegosaurus* used its plates mainly for defense. Today, new fossil evidence suggests that they were used mostly for display and helping regulate body temperature. What does this tell us about science?
- A. Scientists change their minds without evidence.
 - B. Scientific ideas can change when new evidence is discovered.
 - C. Scientists can never know anything about dinosaurs.
 - D. Every scientific idea is equally likely to be correct.

Congratulations!

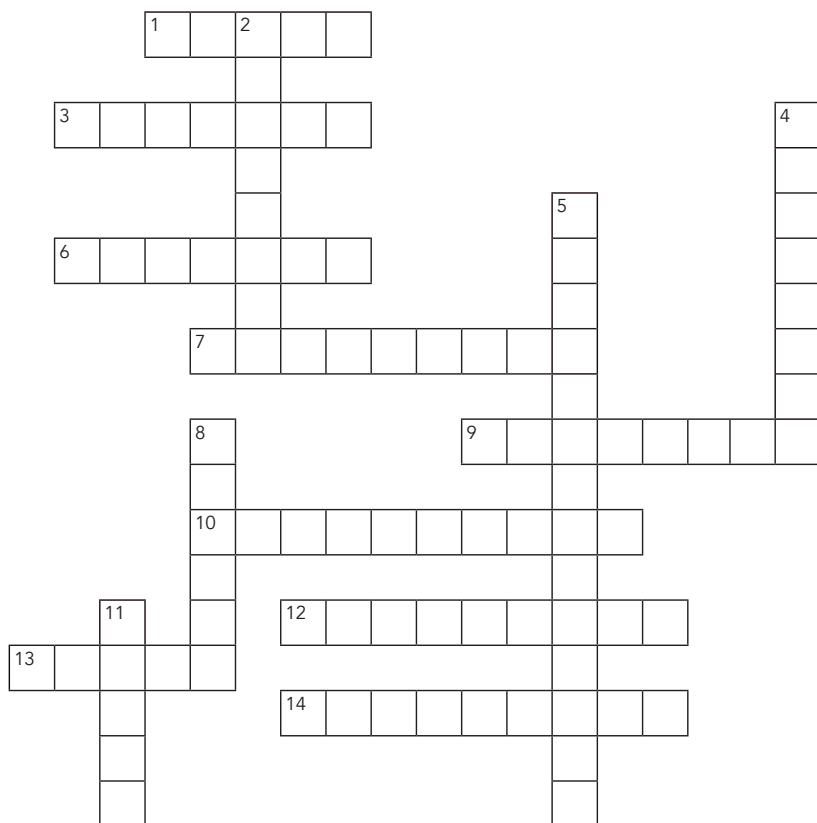
You have achieved this mission and earned the Fossil Detective badge!



My biggest discovery was: _____

My favorite dinosaur was: _____

One question I still have is: _____



ACROSS

1. A structure on the head of some dinosaurs like Parasaurolophus.
3. To stay alive and continue living.
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2. Information or clues that help scientists answer questions.
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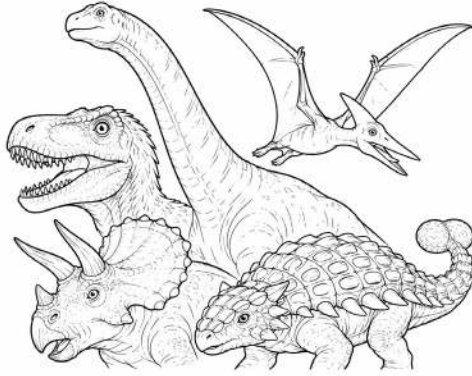
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Amazing Adaptations

Every dinosaur had special adaptations that helped it survive. Discover how armor, claws, horns, long necks and other incredible features helped these prehistoric animals find food, stay safe and thrive in their ancient world.

Visit the dinosaurs in this mission and use the exhibit signs to gather evidence and become an adaptation expert! Are you ready?

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 7

Questions: 10

- ☐ Edmontosaurus
- ☐ Dimorphodon
- ☐ Apatosaurus
- ☐ Brachiosaurus
- ☐ Therizinosaurus
- ☐ Carnotaurus
- ☐ Ankylosaurus

Location: Desert Discovery Trail

1. Find *Edmontosaurus*. Why would constantly replacing its teeth have been helpful for *Edmontosaurus*?
 - A. It allowed worn or broken teeth to be replaced while eating tough plants.
 - B. It made the dinosaur run faster.
 - C. It helped it scare away predators like *Tyrannosaurus rex*.
 - D. It helped it catch and eat prey animals.
2. Find *Dimorphodon*. Why do scientists think *Dimorphodon* probably flew more like a quail or woodpecker than an albatross?
 - A. It was probably a skilled climber and would watch for ground-dwelling prey while perched upon cliffs.
 - B. Its large head and relatively short wings suggest it was better suited for short flights.
 - C. Its jaws were equipped with numerous variably sized, sharp teeth.
 - D. It had a large head that made long-distance soaring less efficient.
3. Find *Apatosaurus*. Why did *Apatosaurus* swallow rocks called gastroliths.
 - A. To help it float while swimming.
 - B. To help grind up tough plants in its stomach.
 - C. To scare away predators.
 - D. To make its bones stronger.

4. Find *Apatosaurus*. Which animals at the Phoenix Zoo do you think use gastroliths to help grind their food? Check all that apply.
- ☐ Flamingos use small stones to help crush hard-shelled invertebrates.
 - ☐ Alligators and crocodiles ingest stones to mechanically mash up hard parts of their prey (like bones or turtle shells).
 - ☐ Rhinos use their teeth to grind their food.
 - ☐ Greater Rhea lack teeth and swallow much of their food whole.
 - ☐ Tigers have sharp, specialized teeth for tearing meat.
5. Find *Brachiosaurus*. How could *Brachiosaurus* grow so large without collapsing under its own weight?
- A. It had hollow bones like a bird.
 - B. It had a shell to support its body.
 - C. It lived in water most of the time.
 - D. It had air sacs in its bones and body cavity.
6. Find *Brachiosaurus*. What modern animals also have air sacs in their bodies to make their bodies lighter and stronger?
- A. Mammals
 - B. Reptiles
 - C. Birds
 - D. Insects
7. Find *Therizinosaurus*. *Therizinosaurus* had claws up to three feet long, but it mostly ate plants. What does this tell us?
- A. Only carnivores have giant claws.
 - B. Herbivores never defend themselves.
 - C. Every dinosaur with claws was a predator.
 - D. Large claws aren't always used mainly for hunting meat.

8. Find *Carnotaurus*. *Carnotaurus* had tiny arms that probably served no useful purpose. Scientists call structures like these vestigial. What does “vestigial” mean?
 - A. A body part that has become much smaller and no longer has an important function.
 - B. A body part used only for defense
 - C. A body part that grows larger as an animal ages.
 - D. A body part found only in meat-eating dinosaurs and used for capturing prey.
9. Find *Ankylosaurus*. Why do you think *Ankylosaurus* had osteoderms on its eyelids?
 - A. To help it see better when underwater.
 - B. To protect one of the few vulnerable parts of its body.
 - C. To attract mates.
 - D. To keep its eyes warm.
10. Find *Ankylosaurus*. Why would a predator like *Tyrannosaurus rex* have been cautious when attacking *Ankylosaurus*?
 - A. *Ankylosaurus* could run faster than *T. Rex*.
 - B. *Ankylosaurus* could fly away.
 - C. Its armored body and powerful tail club could seriously injure a predator.
 - D. It could camouflage itself perfectly.

Congratulations!

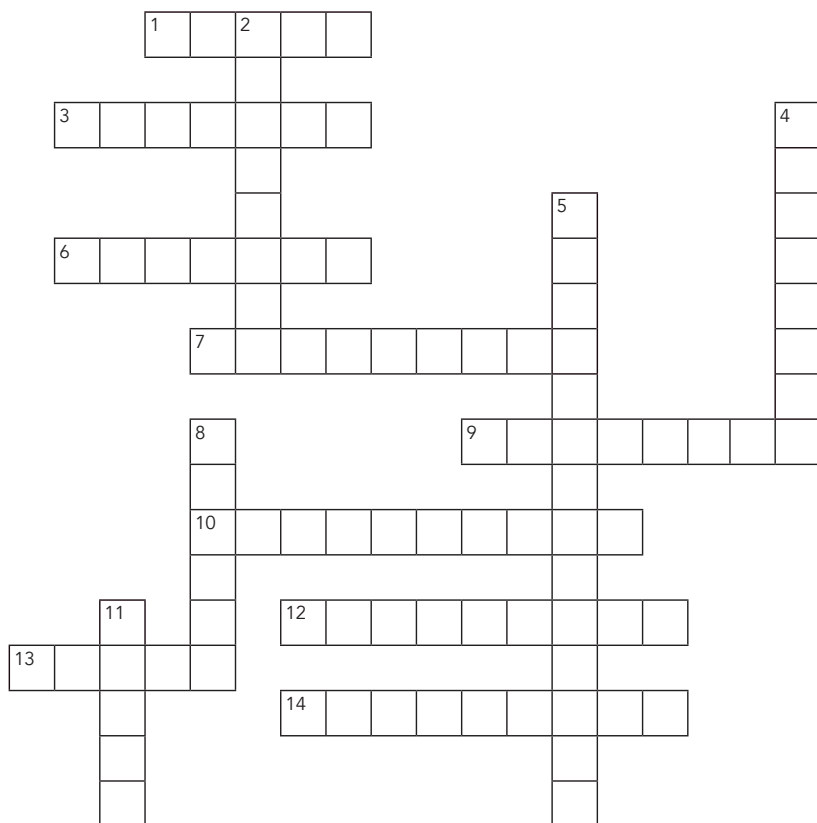
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One question I still have is: _____



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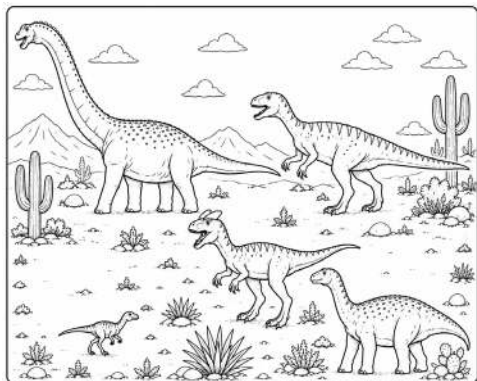
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Arizona's Ancient World

Think Arizona has always been a hot, dry desert? Think again! Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed forests, rivers and floodplains across our state. Explore Arizona's ancient past and discover the incredible dinosaurs found right here at home.

Visit the dinosaurs in this mission and use the exhibit signs to gather evidence. Good luck, Arizona time traveler. Are you ready?

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 5

Questions: 7

- ☐ Sonorasaurus
- ☐ Sarahsaurus
- ☐ Segisaurus
- ☐ Chindesaurus
- ☐ Dilophosaurus

Location: Desert Discovery Trail

1. Find *Sonorasaurus*. What does the story of *Sonorasaurus* show?
 - A. Only professional paleontologists discover dinosaurs.
 - B. Dinosaurs are found only by accident.
 - C. Students can make important contributions to science and their community.
 - D. Scientists always work alone.
2. Find *Sarhsaurus*. Scientists found both *Sarhsaurus* and *Dilophosaurus* fossils at the same site. What additional evidence helped them infer the two animals interacted?
 - A. The fossils were the same color.
 - B. The two fossils were found in rock from the same time period.
 - C. Bite marks on the *Sarhsaurus* skeleton.
 - D. Both dinosaurs were found in Arizona.
3. Find *Sarhsaurus*. *Sarhsaurus* was first discovered in Arizona. Why are fossil discoveries in different places important?
 - A. They reveal how ancient environments differed from place to place.
 - B. They allow scientists to compare fossils from different regions.
 - C. They help scientists understand what ancient environments were like in different parts of the world.
 - D. A, B, and C are correct.
4. Find *Segisaurus*. *Segisaurus* is known from only one fossil specimen. What does this mean for scientists?
 - A. Scientists must draw conclusions from a limited amount of evidence.
 - B. Scientists know exactly how every *Segisaurus* lived.
 - C. This *Segisaurus* was the only one that ever lived.
 - D. What we know about *Segisaurus* will never change.

5. Find *Chindesaurus*. Scientists have found very few *Chindesaurus* fossils. How can they still learn what it may have looked like and how it lived?
 - A. By making random guesses.
 - B. By comparing it with closely related dinosaur species.
 - C. By studying the environment where the fossils were found.
 - D. By examining fossilized footprints.
6. Find *Dilophosaurus*. What can fossilized *Dilophosaurus* footprints tell scientists?
 - A. Whether it was hunting in groups or traveling alone.
 - B. What sounds it made.
 - C. How it moved and where it walked millions of years ago.
 - D. How old it was when it died.
7. Find *Dilophosaurus*. *Sarhsaurus* fossils contain bite marks that may have come from *Dilophosaurus*. What do those bite marks suggest? Select 2 choices.
 - A. The two species probably interacted as predator and prey.
 - B. Both dinosaurs ate the same kinds of plants.
 - C. *Sarhsaurus* hunted *Dilophosaurus*.
 - D. Scientists can learn about dinosaur behavior from fossil evidence.

Congratulations!

You have achieved this mission and
earned the Arizona Time Traveler badge!



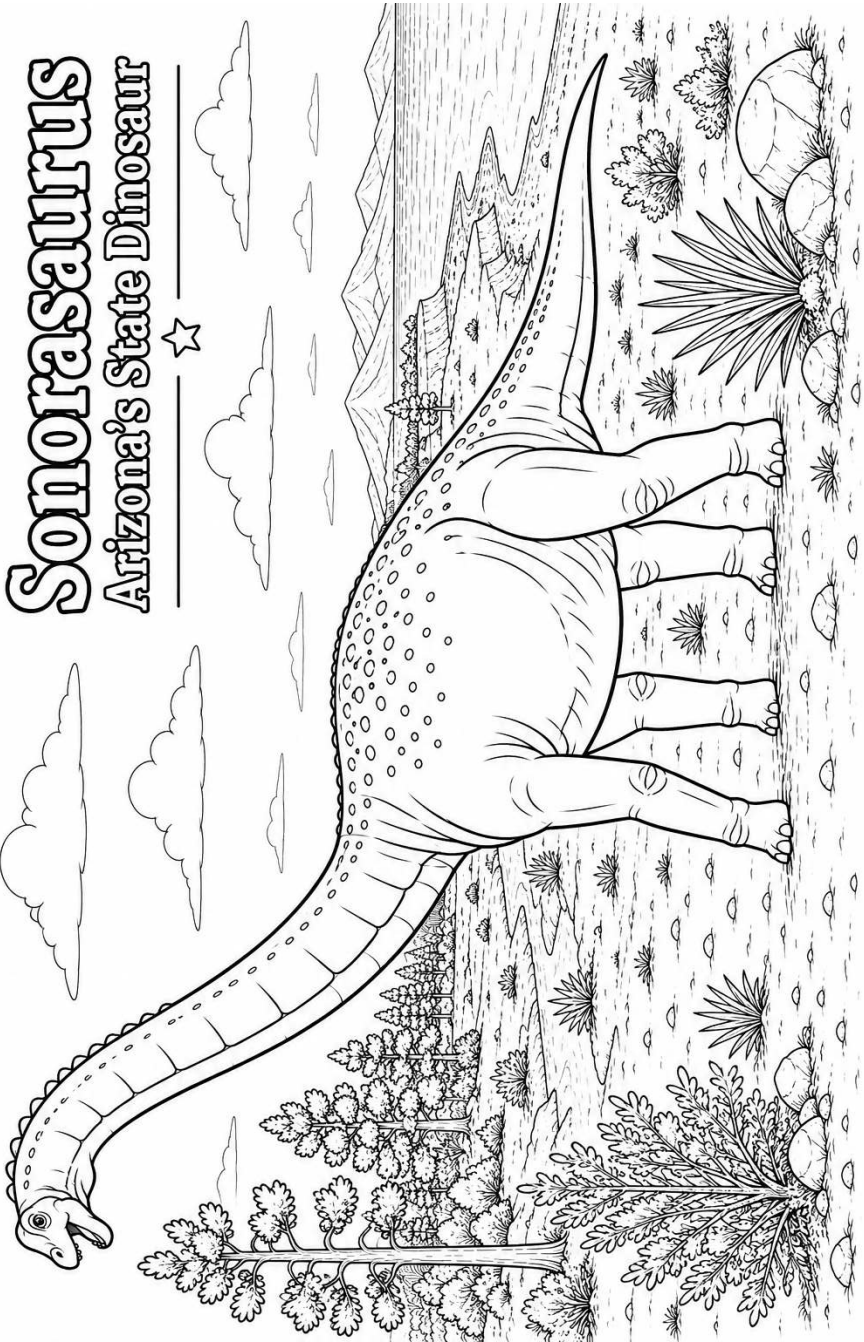
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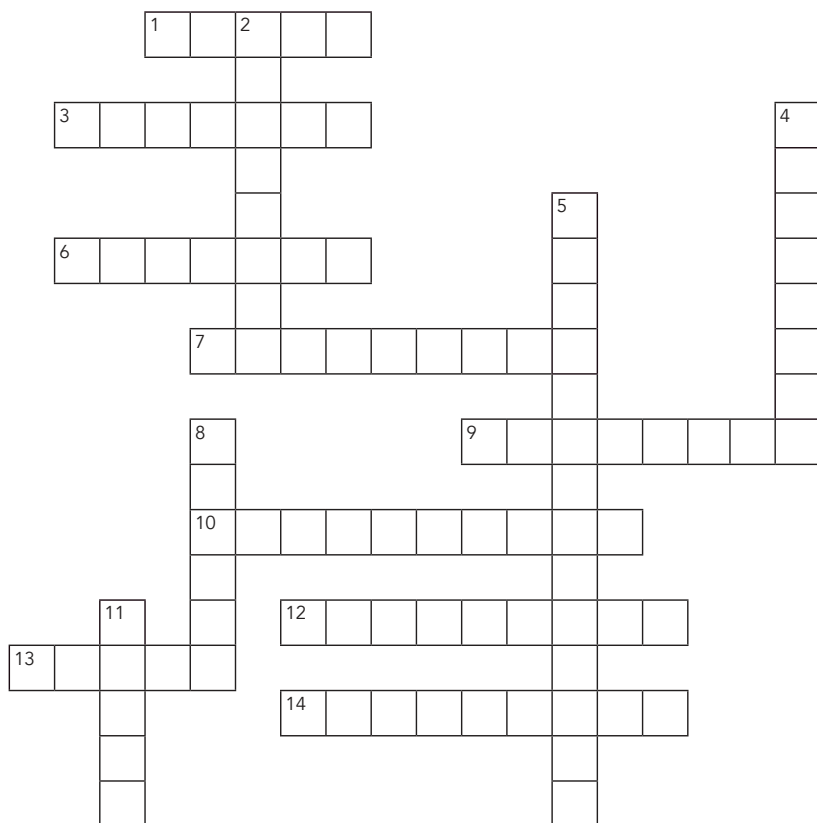
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Sonorasaurus

Arizona's State Dinosaur





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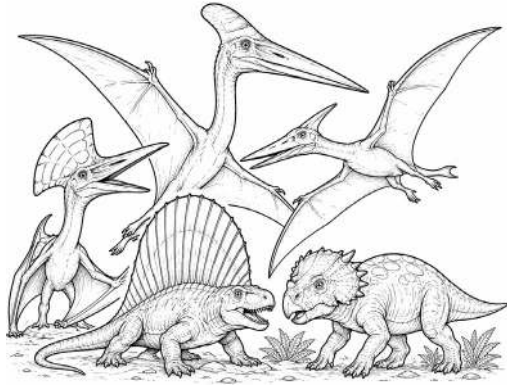
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Ancient Families

Who's related to whom? Explore the prehistoric family tree and discover surprising connections between dinosaurs, birds, pterosaurs and even mammals!

Visit the dinosaurs in this mission and use the exhibit signs to gather evidence. Good luck, Tree of Life explorer. Are you ready?

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 6

Questions: 7

- ☐ Archaeopteryx
- ☐ Quetzalcoatlus
- ☐ Pteranodon
- ☐ Tapejara
- ☐ Dimetrodon
- ☐ Psittacosaurus

Location: Desert Discovery Trail

1. Find *Archaeopteryx*. Which evidence from *Archaeopteryx* fossils supports the idea that birds are the last surviving lineage of dinosaurs? Check all that apply.
 - ☐ It had feathers.
 - ☐ It lived during the Late Jurassic Period.
 - ☐ It had tertiary flight feathers.
 - ☐ All scientists agree it should be classified as a bird.
 - ☐ Fossils suggest it might have been one of the first dinosaurs capable of powered flight.
 - ☐ It was discovered in Germany.
2. Find *Quetzalcoatlus*. *Quetzalcoatlus* could fly like a bird. Why isn't it considered an ancestor of modern birds? Check all that apply.
 - ☐ It belonged to a different group of flying reptiles called pterosaurs.
 - ☐ It was too large.
 - ☐ It evolved along a different path from the dinosaurs that gave rise to birds.
 - ☐ It had hair instead of feathers.
 - ☐ Modern birds evolved from dinosaurs, not pterosaurs.
 - ☐ Flying evolved separately in pterosaurs and the dinosaurs that became birds.
3. Find *Pteranodon*. Why would pushing off with all four limbs be especially helpful for an animal with a wingspan of up to 23 feet?
 - A. It would help it climb trees.
 - B. It would make it easier to hide from predators.
 - C. It would help it dig burrows.
 - D. A stronger launch would help such a large animal get into the air.

4. Find *Pteranodon*. Scientists compare *Pteranodon* to modern albatrosses. Why do scientists compare extinct animals to living ones?
 - A. Living animals are direct descendants of every extinct animal.
 - B. Living animals always look exactly like extinct ones.
 - C. Comparing living animals can help scientists understand how extinct animals may have behaved.
 - D. Scientists compare them only because they lived at the same time.
5. Find *Tapejara*. Why do scientists think *Tapejara* probably ate mostly plants?
 - A. Its toothless, downward-curving beak was adapted for crushing seeds, nuts, and fruits.
 - B. It had a relatively small wingspan compared to other pterosaurs.
 - C. It was a pterosaur that lived in Brazil.
 - D. It lived in forests where fruit was available.
6. Find *Dimetrodon*. Why isn't *Dimetrodon* considered a dinosaur?
 - A. It lived tens of millions of years before dinosaurs existed.
 - B. Scientists have found that it is more closely related to mammals.
 - C. It was a carnivore that lived in swamps.
 - D. It had a large sail supported by long spines.
7. Find *Psittacosaurus*. The larger *Psittacosaurus* was probably not the parent of the younger dinosaurs. What does this suggest?
 - A. Young dinosaurs always lived alone.
 - B. All dinosaurs cared for their young in the same way.
 - C. Some dinosaurs may have cared for young that were not their own.
 - D. Young dinosaurs liked to hang out together and never stay with their parents.

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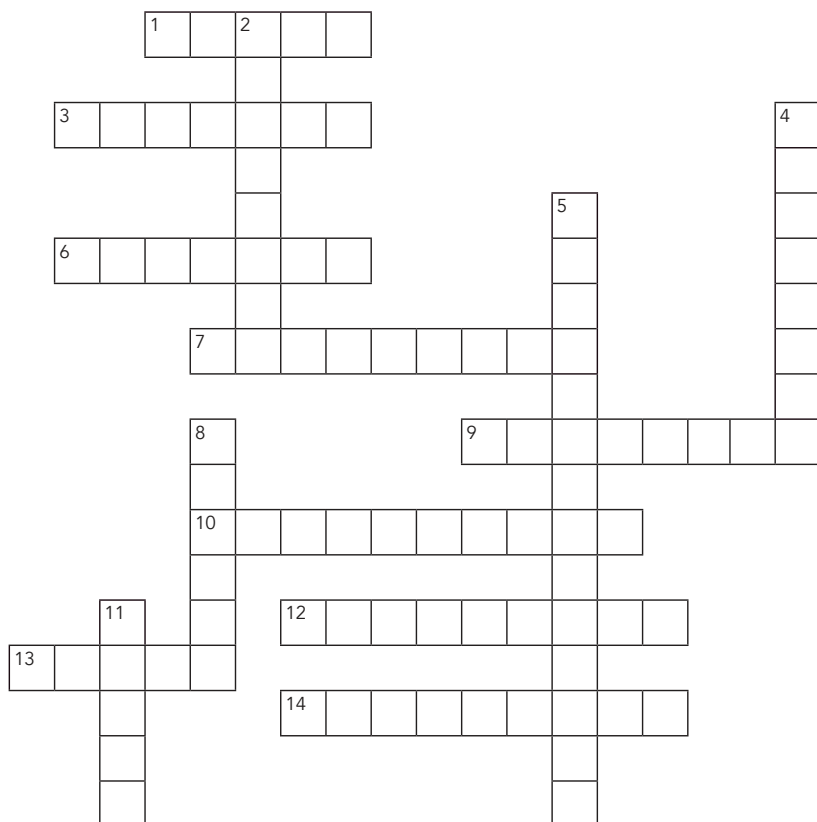
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One question I still have is: _____



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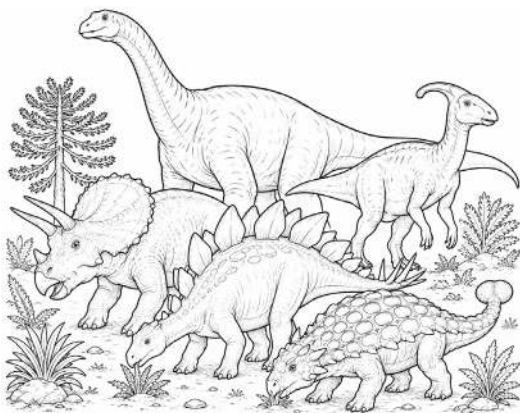
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Herbivore Heroes

Think being a plant-eater was easy? Think again! Herbivorous dinosaurs had amazing adaptations to help them find food, protect themselves from predators and care for their young. Explore these gentle giants and discover the clever ways they survived in a world full of hungry hunters.

Visit the dinosaurs in this mission and use the exhibit signs to gather evidence and become an herbivore hero! Are you ready?

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 7

Questions: 12

- ☐ Sinoceratops
- ☐ Maiasaurus
- ☐ Iguanodon
- ☐ Parasaurolophus
- ☐ Omeisaurus
- ☐ Amargasaurus
- ☐ Triceratops

Location: Desert Discovery Trail

1. Find *Sinoceratops*. Scientists think *Sinoceratops*' large frill may have served more than one purpose. Which of the following are possible functions of its frill? Check all that apply.
 - ☐ Attracting mates.
 - ☐ Helping it run faster.
 - ☐ Releasing excess body heat
 - ☐ Helping it fly
 - ☐ Digging for food
 - ☐ Protecting the head from predators
 - ☐ Intimidating rivals
2. Find *Sinoceratops*. What does *Sinoceratops*' frill teach us about animal adaptations?
 - A. Every horned dinosaur used its frill the same way.
 - B. Large frills were used only for fighting.
 - C. Scientists know exactly how every dinosaur used its frill.
 - D. A single body feature can have more than one function.
3. Find *Maiasaurus*. Why was *Maiasaura* nicknamed "good mother lizard?"
 - A. It had the largest eggs of any dinosaur.
 - B. It protected other dinosaur species.
 - C. It built nests in trees.
 - D. Fossils suggest it cared for its young after they hatched.
4. Find *Maiasaurus*. Suppose paleontologists discovered many adult dinosaurs living together. Would that alone prove they cared for their young?
 - A. Yes.
 - B. No. Scientists would also need evidence such as nests, eggs, or young dinosaurs.
 - C. Yes, because all dinosaurs cared for their young.
 - D. No. Adult dinosaurs never lived together.

5. Find *Iguanodon*. Why was *Iguanodon* important in the early study of dinosaurs?
 - A. It was the first dinosaur discovered with feathers.
 - B. Its iguana-like teeth helped scientists realize dinosaurs were reptiles.
 - C. It was the largest dinosaur ever found.
 - D. It was the first dinosaur discovered in North America.
6. Find *Iguanodon*. Why are fossilized teeth especially helpful to paleontologists when identifying dinosaur species?
 - A. Teeth are the largest bones in a dinosaur's body.
 - B. Teeth are often well preserved and have shapes that differ between species.
 - C. Teeth are the only fossils dinosaurs leave behind.
 - D. All dinosaurs had the same kinds of teeth.
7. Find *Parasaurolophus*. Which observation would BEST support the idea that the crest was used for recognizing other *Parasaurolophus*?
 - A. Every crest looked exactly the same.
 - B. *Parasaurolophus* lived alone.
 - C. The crest disappeared before adulthood.
 - D. Individuals had crests with different shapes or sizes.
8. Find *Omeisaurus*. Besides helping *Omeisaurus* reach food, what is another idea scientists have proposed about its long neck?
 - A. It stored water.
 - B. It may have helped cool the head and brain.
 - C. It helped it breathe when underwater.
 - D. It could catch fish in rivers.

9. Find *Amargasaurus*. What do scientists think the tall spines on *Amargasaurus* may have been used for?
 - A. Swimming underwater.
 - B. Defense or attracting mates.
 - C. Digging for roots.
 - D. Flying short distances.
10. Find *Amargasaurus*. Which statement is best supported by the fossil evidence?
 - A. The sails were definitely used to cool the body.
 - B. The sails were definitely used to attract mates.
 - C. *Amargasaurus* had tall spines, but scientists are still investigating their purpose.
 - D. The sails helped it fly.
11. Find *Triceratops*. What evidence suggests *Triceratops* sometimes defended itself against *Tyrannosaurus Rex*?
 - A. Scientists found *Triceratops* footprints next to *T. Rex* footprints.
 - B. Scientists found *Tyrannosaurus* bones with gouge marks matching *Triceratops* horns.
 - C. Scientists found *Triceratops* teeth inside *Tyrannosaurus* stomach fossils.
 - D. Scientists found *Triceratops* horns that were longer than *Tyrannosaurus* teeth.
12. Find *Triceratops*. Why are fossils with bite marks, scratches and gouges especially valuable to scientists?
 - A. They reveal the color of dinosaurs.
 - B. They help scientists estimate how old a fossil is.
 - C. They help scientists estimate the dinosaur's age when it died.
 - D. They preserve clues about how ancient animals interacted.

Congratulations!

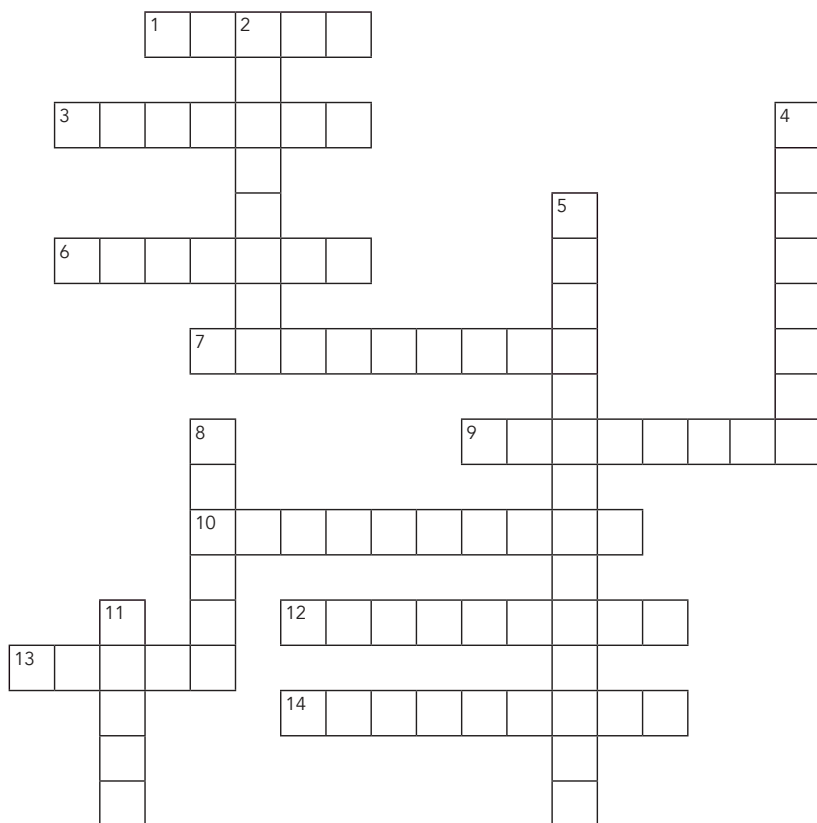
You have achieved this mission and earned the Herbivore Hero badge!



My biggest discovery was: _____

My favorite dinosaur was: _____

One question I still have is: _____



ACROSS

1. A structure on the head of some dinosaurs like Parasaurolophus.
3. To stay alive and continue living.
6. No longer living anywhere on Earth.
7. An animal that eats plants.
9. A prehistoric reptile that lived millions of years ago.
10. A feature that helps an organism survive.
12. An animal that eats meat.
13. Sharp structures used for defense by Triceratops and Sinoceratops.
14. The process of species changing over many generations.

DOWN

2. Information or clues that help scientists answer questions.
4. An animal that hunts other animals for food.
5. A scientist who studies fossils.
8. Footprints that become fossils and show where dinosaurs walked.
11. Protective plates or spikes that helped some dinosaurs stay safe.



DINOSAURS IN THE DESERT PHOENIX ZOO

This Field Journal belongs to

Welcome, Junior Paleontologist!

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed landscapes that are now deserts, forests, rivers and mountains. Today, paleontologists use fossils to uncover clues about how these amazing animals lived.

Now it's your turn!

As you explore Dinosaurs in the Desert, you'll complete exciting missions, answer questions and use evidence to think like a real paleontologist.

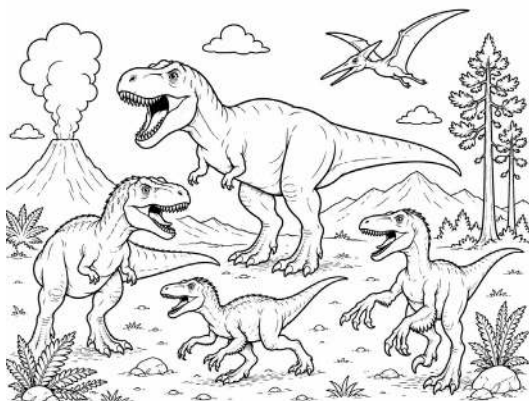
Complete each mission to earn a badge. Finish all the missions and you'll become a Master Paleontologist!

Each question asks you to think like a scientist.

Use what you observe — not just what you already know!

Good luck!

A **paleontologist** is a scientist that studies fossils of ancient plants and animals to better understand life on Earth.



Masters of the Hunt

Not all dinosaurs hunted the same way. Some relied on speed, others on powerful jaws, sharp claws or patience. Explore the adaptations that made these prehistoric predators successful hunters and discover the evidence scientists use to understand how they lived.

Visit the dinosaurs in this mission and use the exhibit signs to gather evidence and become a predator professor! Are you ready?

Mission Information:

Dinosaurs: 7

Questions: 7

- ☐ Compsognathus
- ☐ Deinonychus
- ☐ Tyrannosaurus
- ☐ Irritator
- ☐ Pycnonemosaurus
- ☐ Spinosaurus
- ☐ Carnotaurus

Location: Desert Discovery Trail

1. Find *Compsognathus*. Which discovery would best support the idea that *Compsognathus* was built for speed?
 - A. Thick, heavy leg bones.
 - B. Hollow bones and long, slender legs.
 - C. Large, flat teeth for crushing plants.
 - D. A wide, armored tail.
2. Find *Deinonychus*. Imagine you watched a *Deinonychus* chasing prey. Which adaptation would probably help it grab the animal first?
 - A. The sickle-shaped claw on its foot.
 - B. Thick armor covering its body.
 - C. A long, flat beak.
 - D. A sail on its back.
3. Find *Tyrannosaurus*. Which statement is BEST supported by the fact page?
 - A. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* relied only on its size to survive.
 - B. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* hunted only one kind of prey.
 - C. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* combined powerful jaws with excellent senses to hunt effectively.
 - D. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* could outrun every dinosaur.
4. Find *Irritator*. What does the story of *Irritator*'s fossil remind us about scientific research?
 - A. Fossils are always found exactly as the animal looked in life.
 - B. Every dinosaur fossil is complete.
 - C. Scientists must carefully examine fossils because they may have been altered.
 - D. Fossil discoveries never change scientists' ideas.

5. Find *Pycnonemosaurus*. *Pycnonemosaurus* doesn't look much like a jaguar. Why do scientists compare it to one?
 - A. They had similar adaptations for hunting, so scientists think they probably hunted in similar ways.
 - B. They had similar body shapes, even though they hunted differently.
 - C. They were close relatives that evolved from the same ancestor.
 - D. They lived in similar environments, but scientists don't compare their behavior.
6. Find *Spinosaurus*. Imagine you're watching *Spinosaurus* hunt. Where would you be most likely to find it?
 - A. Running across a desert.
 - B. Climbing trees in a forest.
 - C. Standing patiently in shallow water waiting for prey.
 - D. Digging in burrows underground.
7. Find *Carnotaurus*. *Carnotaurus* had armored scales much like those of modern crocodilians. Why would armored skin have been helpful for a predator?
 - A. It helped *Carnotaurus* blend into its surroundings while stalking prey.
 - B. It helped protect its body from injuries while hunting prey or fighting other predators.
 - C. It helped *Carnotaurus* stay warm during cool nights.
 - D. It helped reduce its body weight so it could run faster.

Congratulations!

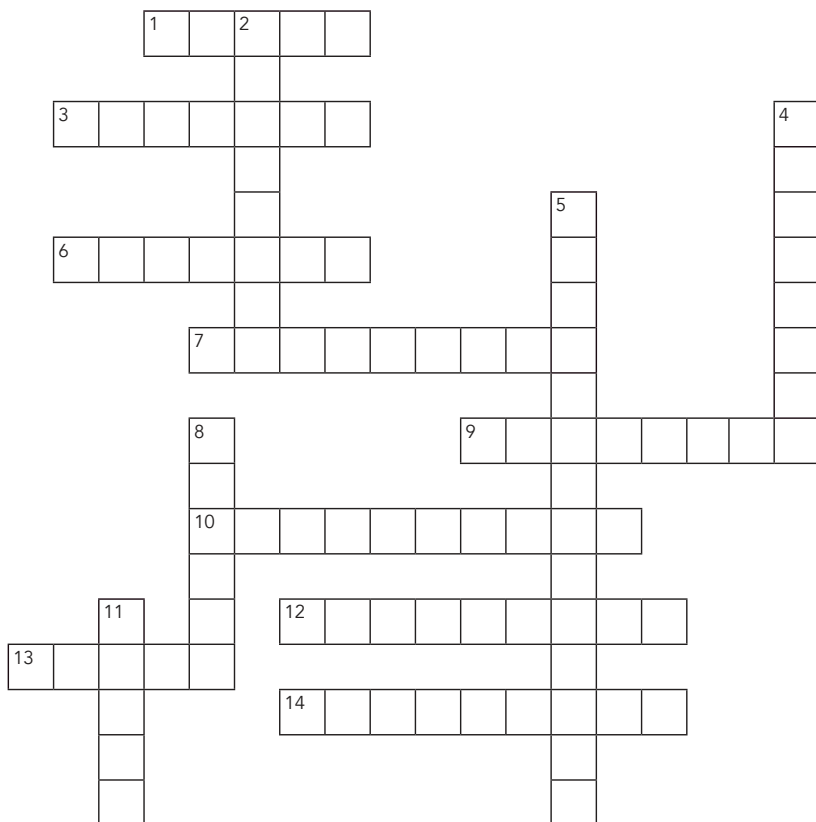
You have achieved this mission and earned the Predator Professor badge!



My biggest discovery was: _____

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