

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that lived long ago. When did they first walk the earth?

- A. 66 million years ago
- B. 100 million years ago
- C. 245 million years ago
- D. 45 million years ago

2. What does the text describe?

- A. how scientists find and store fossils
- B. the process by which fossils form
- C. the huge event which destroyed much of life on Earth
- D. the ecosystems in which dinosaurs lived

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

Scientists called paleontologists study dinosaur fossils to learn more about dinosaurs. They can learn about how dinosaurs lived, moved, ate, grew, and more by studying fossils. For example, they can look at the shapes and sizes of a dinosaur's teeth to see what kinds of food it most likely ate. They can study fossilized footprints to learn about how quickly a kind of dinosaur may have moved.

Which conclusion does this information best support?

- A. Fossils can help us learn what living things from long ago were like.
- B. Fossils can help us understand how living things are currently changing.
- C. Fossils can help us come up with cures to diseases different living things face.
- D. Fossils can help us predict when there will be another huge event that will change earth.

4. Based on the text, what can be concluded about the area in which a fossil is found?

- A. It has stayed the same throughout the years.
- B. It has harmed animals that get close to the area.
- C. It has erased all signs of living things from long ago.
- D. It has changed throughout the years.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. About 66 million years ago, dinosaurs were wiped out when a huge event destroyed much of life on Earth.
- B. Dinosaur fossils, or remains, formed over millions of years and can help scientists learn about these animals.
- C. Scientists can look at the shapes and sizes of a dinosaur's teeth to see what kinds of food it most likely ate.
- D. A fossil can be what's left of the bones or teeth of an animal, or it can also be a footprint left behind by an animal.

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