

Student Worksheet	<h1 style="margin: 0;"><i>Dinosaur Details</i></h1>
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**(A) DINOSAUR NAMES**

Dinosaur names often seem very complex. This is because they are based on a special feature. Often these names come from Latin or Greek. Sometimes a dinosaur is named after the place where it was discovered or after the person who discovered it.

The table below lists some of the Latin or Greek terms used in naming dinosaurs and ancient reptiles.

Ankly = fused or joined together (armour-plated)	Ornitho = bird
Austro = southern	Oz = Australian
Bary = heavy	Plesios = pushed forward
Cera = horn	Pod = foot
Chasmo = deep gap	Ptero = wing
Dactyl = finger	Raptor = fast-running thief
Diplo = double	Rhoeto = reptile (or mythical Greek giant)
Docus = beam or bar	Saurus = lizard
Dont or don = tooth	Skart = nimble
Hypsilo = high-crested, ridged (as in teeth)	Stego = roof or covered
Ichthyo = fish	Struthio = ostrich
Iguano = like an Iguana	Thero = beast
Mimus = copy	Tri = three
Muttaborra = found at Muttaborra, Queensland	Tyranno = tyrant
Opus = foot of	Veloci = speed
Onyx = claw	Winton = found at Winton, Queensland

Write down the meaning of the following dinosaur names, using the terms above to help you.

Dinosaur Name	Meaning
Ankylo-saur	
Austro-saurus	
Ichthyo-saur	
Iguano-don	
Muttaborra-saurus	
Ornitho-pod	
Oz-raptor	
Ptero-saur	
Rhoeto-saurus	
Sauro-pod	
Skart-opus	
Stego-saurus	
Thero-pod	
Tri-cera-tops	
Tyranno-saur-opus	
Veloci-raptor	
Winton-opus	

**(B) DINOSAUR CLASSIFICATION**

Many different dinosaur species have been mentioned in this web resource. Some of them walked on two legs, some on four. Some were meat eaters and others ate plants. Some dinosaurs had 'lizard-like' hips and others had 'bird-like' hips.

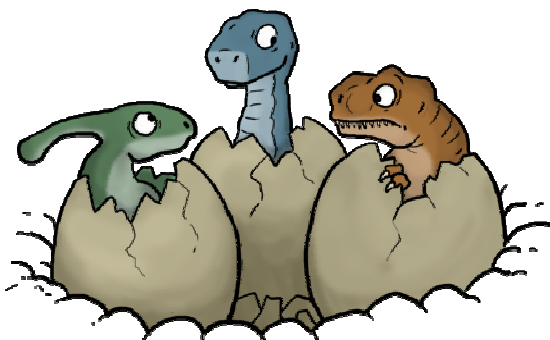
Using the list of dinosaurs in the box below complete the table. Fill in the names of the dinosaurs under the heading that applies to them.

Hips		Movement		Food Type	
Lizard	Bird	Two legs	Four legs	Meat	Plant

*Australovenator; Wintonotitan; Diamantinasaurus; Velociraptor; Tyrannosaurus; Iguanodon; Minmi; Ozraptor; Muttaborrasaurus; Allosaurus; Triceratops; Stegosaurus.*

**Analysis:**

- What two features do the meat-eating dinosaurs have in common?  
.....  
.....
- Can we use the way that dinosaurs moved to separate lizard-hipped dinosaurs from bird-hipped ones?  
.....  
.....  
.....
- Challenge: Construct a key that can be used to separate the dinosaurs named on this page into six groups.



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**(C) DINSOSAUR RESEARCH**

Research each of the dinosaurs listed below. Find out if it was a herbivore (plant-eater) or carnivore (meat-eater); Saurischian (lizard-hipped) or Ornithischian (bird-hipped); a biped (walked on two feet) or quadruped (walked on four feet); if lizard-hipped, then if it was a theropod (beast-footed) or sauropod (lizard-footed); the time period in which it lived; its approximate size; and any adaptations that it possessed. One has been completed for you to use as a guide. Ma = millions of years ago. The Queensland Museum website has lots of information about Australian dinosaurs.

<b>Name</b>	<b><i>Austrosaurus</i></b>	<b><i>Australovenator (Banjo)</i></b>	<b><i>Wintonotitan (Clancy)</i></b>
<b>Type</b>			
<b>Hips</b>			
<b>Feet</b>			
<b>Time period (Ma)</b>			
<b>Size</b>			
<b>Adaptations &amp; Features</b>			

<b>Name</b>	<b><i>Diamantinasaurus (Matilda)</i></b>	<b><i>Minmi</i></b>	<b><i>Muttaburrasaurus</i></b>
<b>Type</b>			
<b>Hips</b>			
<b>Feet</b>			
<b>Time period (Ma)</b>			
<b>Size</b>			
<b>Adaptations &amp; Features</b>			

Name	<i>Ozraptor</i>	<i>Rheotosaurus</i>	<i>Skartopus</i>
Type		Herbivore	
Hips		Saurischian (Lizard-hipped)	
Feet		Quadruped; Sauropod (lizard-footed)	
Time period (Ma)		Jurassic 190 Ma	
Size		Up to 12 m in length; 3-4 high at hip; >20 tonnes (about 4 elephants)	
Adaptations & Features		Massive body, long neck & tail; trunk vertebrae were made of cartilage to reduce the weigh of the large skeleton. It is Australia's best known Jurassic dinosaur. Used long neck to reach leaves of tall trees such as conifers, tree ferns & ginkgos. It was flexible enough to have allowed the animal to feed at ground level, or to have stretched up to the tree-tops for food. Massive muscles attached to the tail vertebrae, and more supple joints at the base and tip of the tail, allowed the tail to be swept around with great agility and force.	

Name	<i>Tyrannosauropus</i>	<i>Wintonopus</i>	Cooper and George (un-named titanosaurs)
Type			
Hips			
Feet			
Time period (Ma)			
Size			
Adaptations & Features			