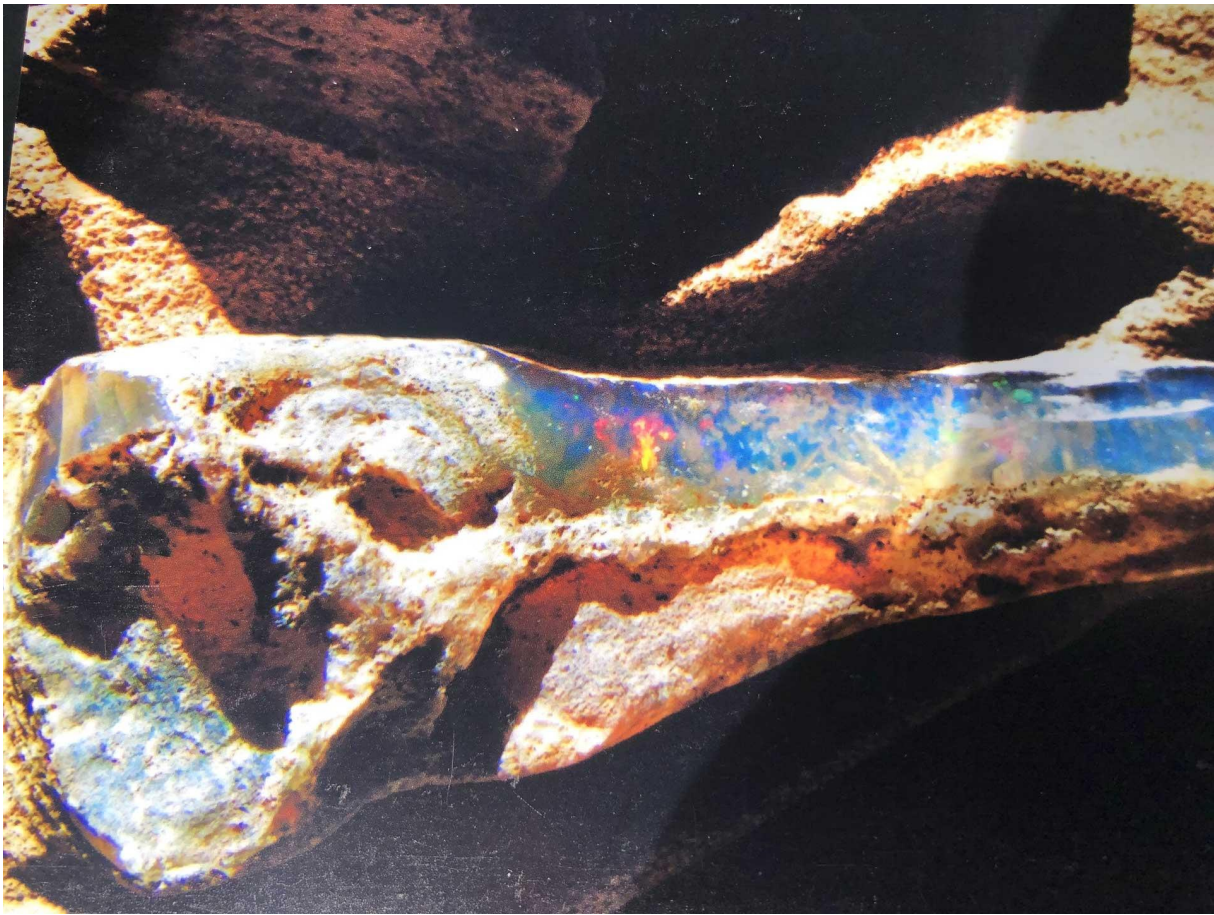


Image Analysis: Notice & Wonder

Instructions: Look at the image and write down 2-3 things you notice (key details, main ideas, themes) and then write down 2-3 things you wonder (questions you have because of the image, things you are curious about when you look at the image.)

**What
do you
notice?**



**What
do you
wonder?**

KWL Chart

INSTRUCTIONS: Preview the reading by reading the summary and completing the K (Know) and W (Wonder) parts of the graphic organizer. Then read the passage and complete L (Learned).

Reading Summary

BEFORE READING

YOUR RESPONSE

KNOW

What do you already know about this topic?



WONDER:

What questions do you have? What are you curious about?



AFTER READING

YOUR RESPONSE

LEARNED

Summarize what you learned from the reading.





Read & Annotate

Instructions: Read the passage below. As you read, mark the text using the provided symbols and take notes.

Did you know that scientists have discovered opalised dinosaurs in Australia? Opalised dinosaurs are fossils of dinosaurs that have been preserved in opal, a shiny gemstone. One of the most complete opalised dinosaur skeletons ever found was discovered near Lightning Ridge in outback New South Wales. The fossils were found by an opal miner named Robert Foster in the 1980s. The new dinosaur species that was discovered has been named *Fostoria dhimbangunmal*. It is the first dinosaur herd to be discovered in Australia. The fossils include bones from at least four different dinosaurs, ranging from small juveniles to larger animals that could have been five meters long. The bones are mostly grey potch opal and were found at the Sheepyard opal field. Dinosaurs are not the only opalised fossils found in Australia. There is also a pliosaur named Eric that was discovered in Coober Pedy. Pliosaurus are aquatic reptiles, not dinosaurs. Eric is one of the most complete opalised vertebrates ever found. He lived in the Eromanga Sea, which covered parts of inland Australia during the Early Cretaceous period, about 120-90 million years ago. Eric was a small pliosaur, about the size of a seal, and had a long neck and a small head. His bones are encrusted with opal, giving them a shimmering appearance.

Opalised dinosaur fossils are very rare and special. They are usually only found by collectors or in museums. Opalised fossils can be identified by their opal color and the fact that they do not stick to your tongue when you lick them. Opalised dinosaur fossils have been found in different parts of Australia, including Lightning Ridge, Cooper Pedy, and Winton. Some of the fossils, like Elliot the Titanosaur, were enormous, weighing up to 100 tonnes and measuring 45 meters long. Others, like Eric the Plesiosaur, were smaller and lived in the ocean. Opalised dinosaur fossils are important because they give us clues about what life was like millions of years ago.

In conclusion, opalised dinosaurs have been discovered in Australia, including a new dinosaur species named *Fostoria dhimbangunmal*. These fossils were found near Lightning Ridge and are some of the most complete opalised dinosaur skeletons ever found. Opalised fossils are very rare and special, and they can be found in different parts of Australia. They give us important information about the past and help us learn more about dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures.

Mark the Text

- ★ Important
- Key Detail
- Unfamiliar Word
- ✕ Don't Understand
- ? Question
- ! Interesting
- Connection

Take Notes

Key Vocabulary

Instructions: For each term, use the word in a sentence that shows you understand it's definition. Then create an image to represent the term. Be ready to explain the image.

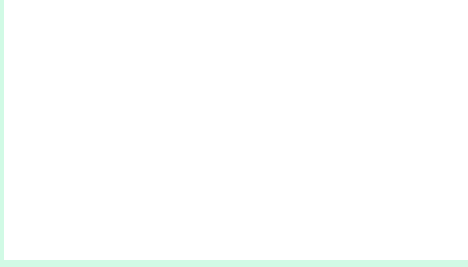
Vocabulary Term

prehistoric

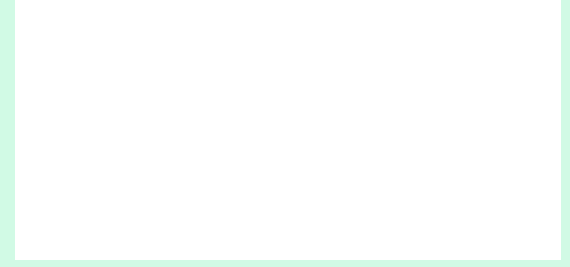
adjective

belonging to or existing in times before recorded history

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



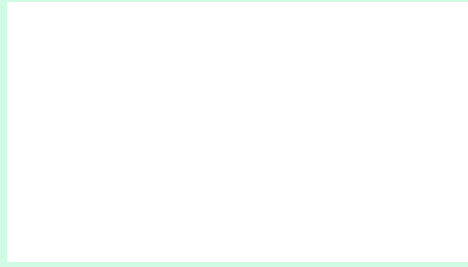
Vocabulary Term

opalised

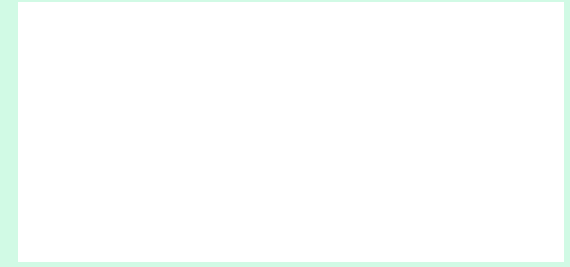
adjective

preserved in opal, a shiny gemstone

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



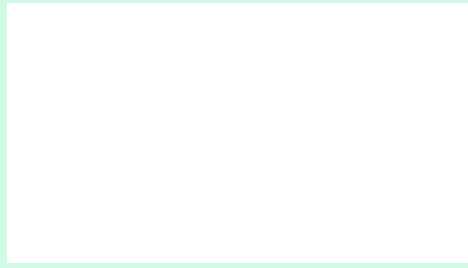
Vocabulary Term

fossils

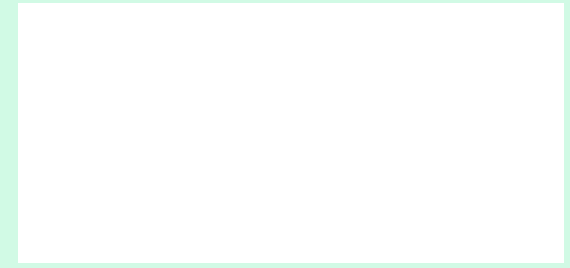
noun

remains or traces of ancient organisms preserved in rock or other materials

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



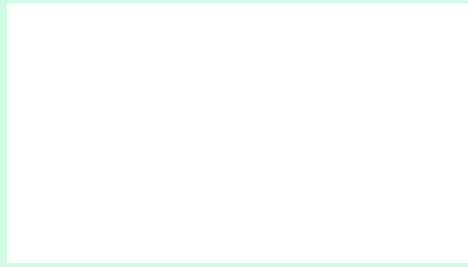
Vocabulary Term

paleontologist

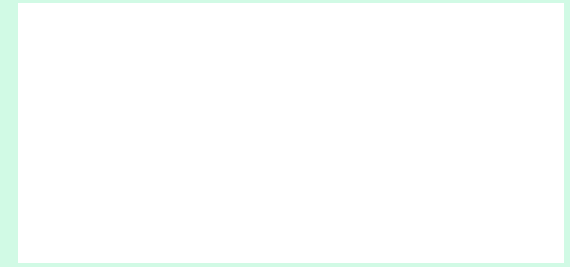
noun

a scientist who studies fossils to learn about ancient life forms

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



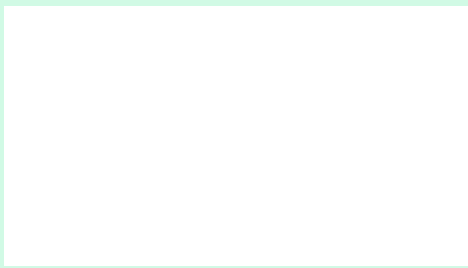
Vocabulary Term

complete

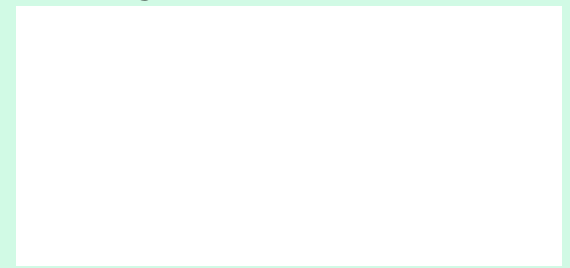
adjective

having all necessary parts or elements

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



Key Vocabulary

Instructions: For each term, use the word in a sentence that shows you understand it's definition. Then create an image to represent the term. Be ready to explain the image.

Vocabulary Term

species

noun

a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding

Use It In A Sentence:

An Image to Represent It:

Vocabulary Term

opalescent

adjective

showing varying colors like an opal

Use It In A Sentence:

An Image to Represent It:

Vocabulary Term

excavated

verb

to dig out or remove from the ground by digging

Use It In A Sentence:

An Image to Represent It:

Vocabulary Term

Use It In A Sentence:

An Image to Represent It:

Vocabulary Term

Use It In A Sentence:

An Image to Represent It:

Answer and Explain

Instructions: For each question, answer the question and then explain why you picked the answer you did using specific evidence from the text.

Question:

1. Which of the following statements is true about Eric the Plesiosaur?

Pick the Answer

- A) He was a small dinosaur that lived on land.
- B) He had a long neck and a small head.
- C) His bones were not encrusted with opal.
- D) He lived in Lightning Ridge.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

2. Where was the most complete opalised dinosaur skeleton ever found?

Pick the Answer

- A) Lightning Ridge
- B) Cooper Pedy
- C) Winton
- D) Sheepyard opal field

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

3. What is special about opalised dinosaur fossils?

Pick the Answer

- A) They are very common and can be found everywhere.
- B) They stick to your tongue when you lick them.
- C) They give us clues about what life was like millions of years ago.
- D) They are made of shiny gemstones.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Answer and Explain

Instructions: For each question, answer the question and then explain why you picked the answer you did using specific evidence from the text.

Question:

4. What can be inferred about the Eromanga Sea during the Early Cretaceous period?

Pick the Answer

- A) It covered parts of inland Australia.
- B) It was a small body of water.
- C) It existed during the Late Cretaceous period.
- D) It was home to opalised dinosaurs.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

5. What can we infer about opalised fossils found in Australia?

Pick the Answer

- A) They are only found in museums.
- B) They are usually discovered by collectors.
- C) They are all dinosaur fossils.
- D) They are not important for understanding the past.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

6. How are opalised dinosaur fossils different from regular dinosaur fossils?

Pick the Answer

- A) Opalised dinosaur fossils are preserved in opal, a shiny gemstone.
- B) Regular dinosaur fossils are found in museums.
- C) Opalised dinosaur fossils are larger than regular dinosaur fossils.
- D) Regular dinosaur fossils are more common than opalised dinosaur fossils.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Short Answer Questions

Question

1. What is an opalised dinosaur?

Question

2. Where was the most complete opalised dinosaur skeleton found?

Question

3. Why are opalised dinosaur fossils important?

Reflections

Instructions: Respond to the following question using the reading and your own knowledge and experiences. Be as thorough as possible.

1. If you could discover a new dinosaur species, what would you name it and why?

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

2. What can we learn from studying opalised dinosaur fossils? How does this knowledge impact our understanding of prehistoric creatures?

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

3. How do you think opalised dinosaur fossils are formed? Provide a detailed explanation based on the information in the text.

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.