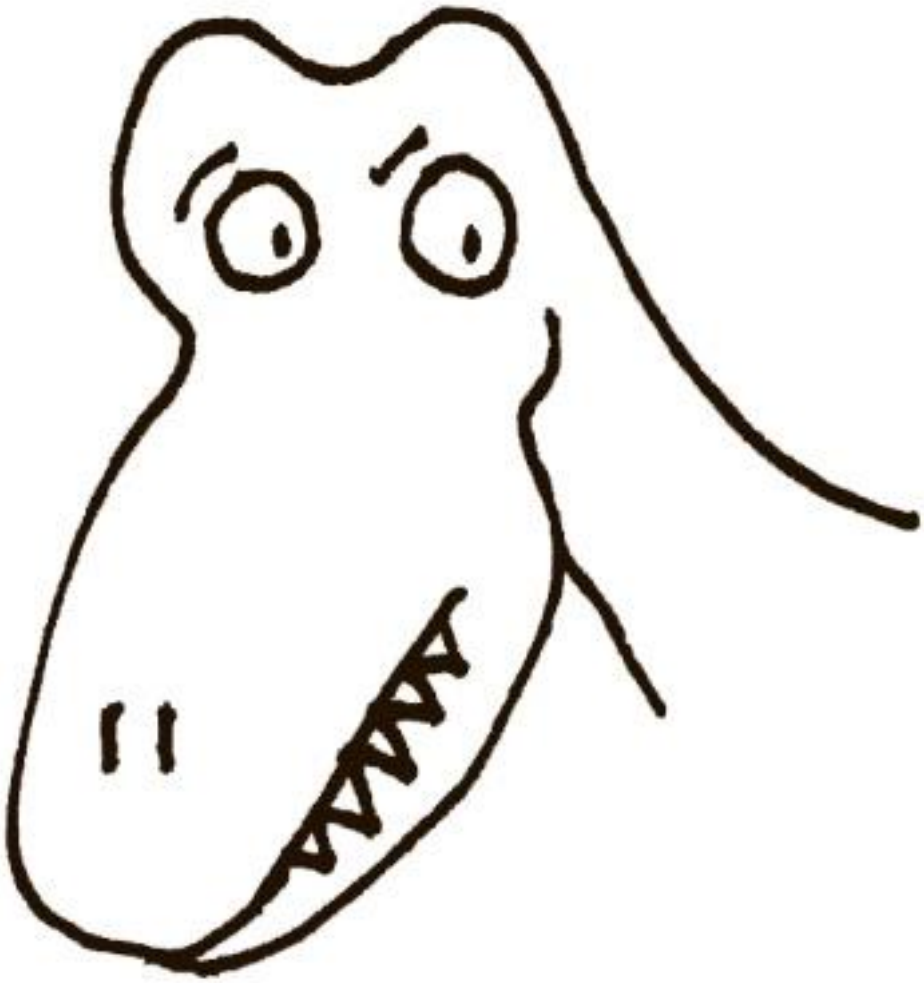
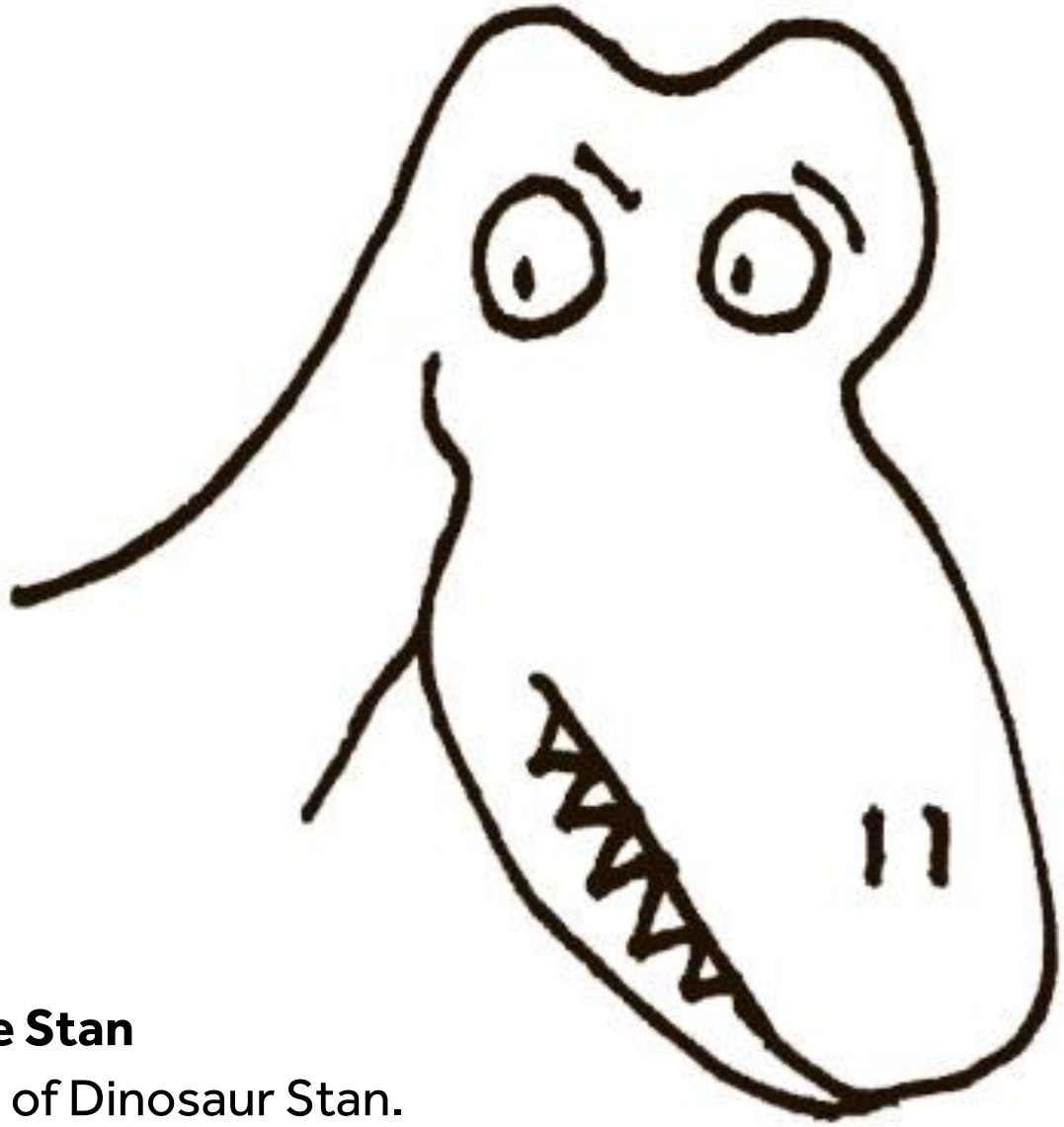
MANCHESTER MUSEUM



Dinosaur Activities for fans of Stan

Contents:

An Ode to Stan



We Love Stan

I'm a fan of Dinosaur Stan.
He can balance. Yes, he can!
Balancing tins on head and dance
through the Vivarium and pickin' up plants.
He throws the tins into the bin.
Watering plants – Good for him!
Dinosaur Stan he makes us smile
queuing up to see 'im in single file.
Click! Click! Photos on our phones.
We love Stan and his old bones.

Creative corner

Storyboard challenge

You will need

A **camera** (or if you don't have one, you could draw the pictures instead)
Your choice of **props** (whatever you can find to use)

Instructions

Read the **Ode to Stan** poem (see page 2) and look at **A storyboard for Stan** (see page 4).
The **storyboard** uses one or two photographs to illustrate each line of the poem.

Your challenge is to create your own storyboard for the **Ode to Stan** poem!

Firstly you will need some props: these might be soft toys, pictures in books or magazines, things from your kitchen or garden, or you might even want to use lego or plasticine to make models.

Secondly, think about some of the places around the house that you might be able to use as a setting or you might even want to create your own backdrops using drawings, paintings, pictures or anything else you can find.

For each line of the **Ode to Stan** poem, arrange your props in your chosen setting so that they illustrate what that line is saying.

Capture the scene either by taking a photograph on a **camera** or by drawing a picture of it.

A storyboard for Stan

I'm a fan of Dinosaur Stan.

He can balance. Yes, he can!

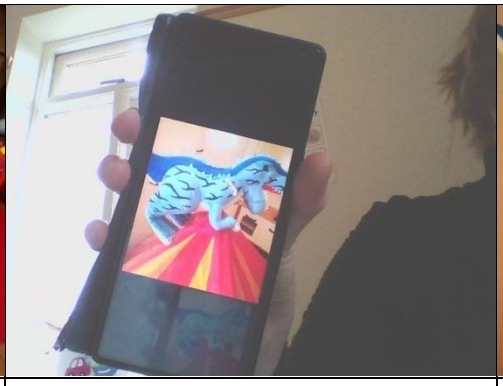
Balancing tins on head and dance

through the Vivarium and pickin' up plants.

He throws the tins into the bin.

Watering plants – Good for him!

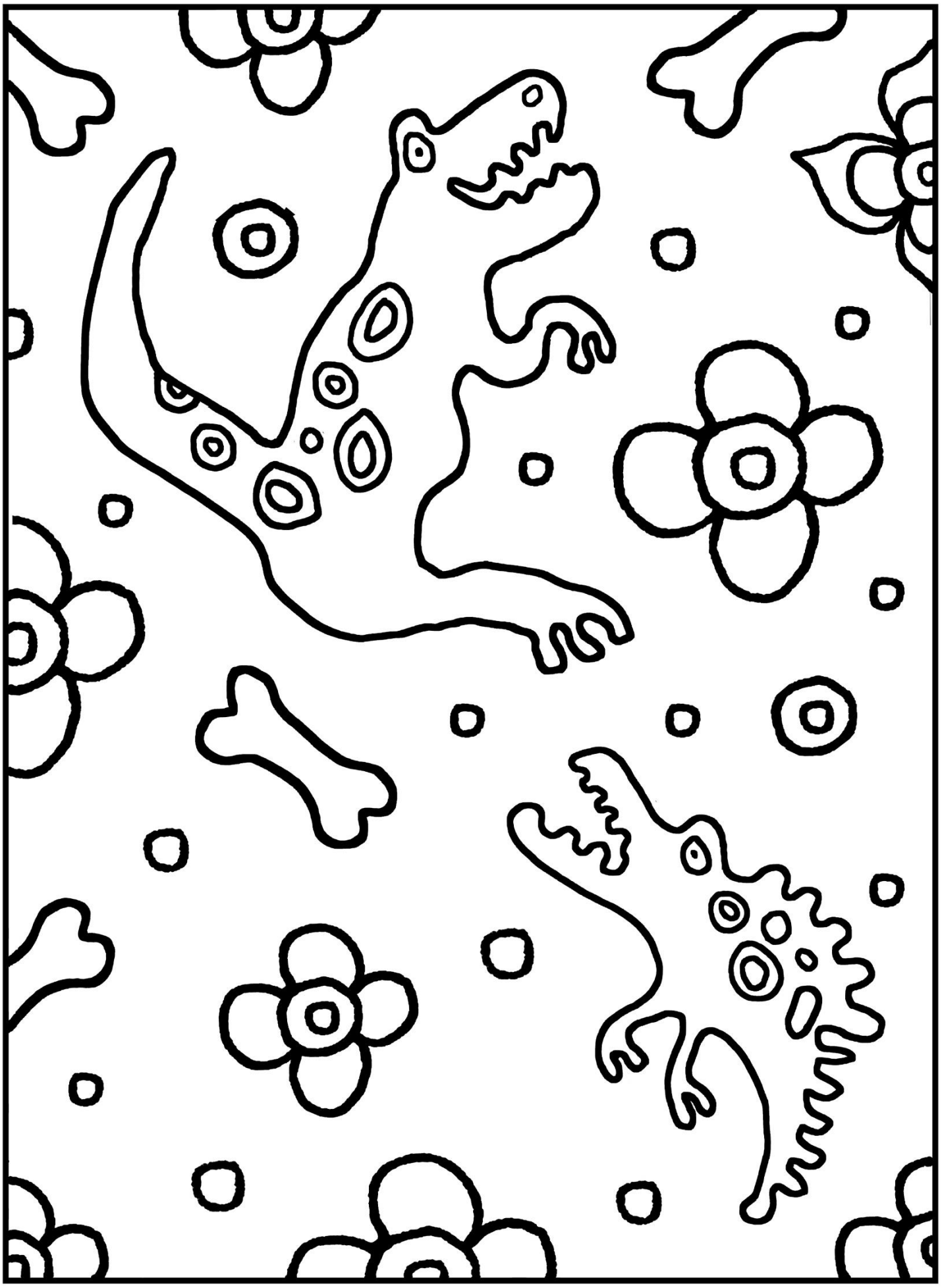
Dinosaur Stan he makes us smile

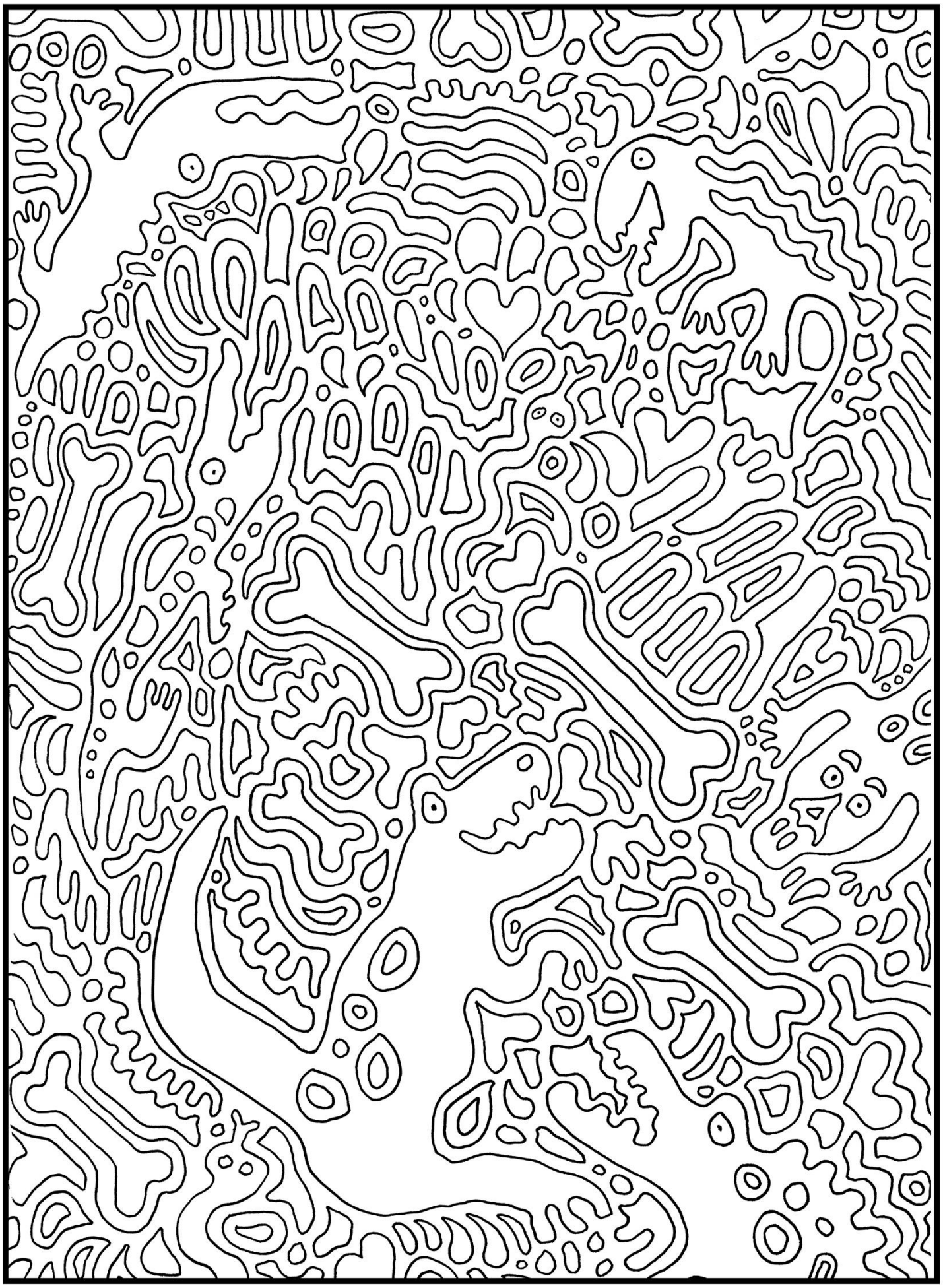


queuing up to see 'im in single file.

Click! Click! Photos on our phones.

We love Stan and his old bones.





Name-a-saurus

Introduction

Some dinosaur names sound a bit like someone just made them up. However, they are often made up of Greek or Latin words that describe the special characters of a dinosaur.

The word dinosaur itself is made of two Greek words:

deinos (meaning *fearfully great*) + sauros (meaning *lizard*)

...so even the word dinosaur means something!

Some examples

Stegosaurus:

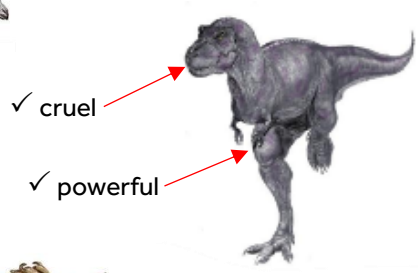
Stego means *roof*

Saurus means *lizard*

Tyrannosaurus:

Tyranno means *tyrant (powerful and cruel)*

Saurus means *lizard*



Centrosaurus:

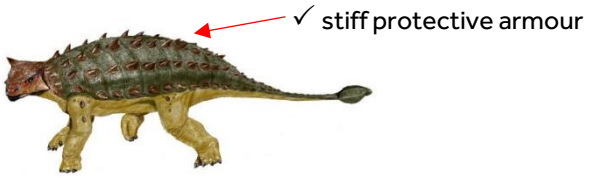
Centro means *pointed*

Saurus means *lizard*

Ankylosaurus:

Ankylo means *stiff*

Saurus means *lizard*



Did you know...

Some dinosaurs are named after places, usually where the first fossils of that creature were found:

Albertosaurus is named after Alberta in Canada

Lesthosaurus is named after Lestho in South Africa

Other dinosaurs are named after people:

Lambeosaurus is named after Lawrence Lambe, a famous Canadian palaeontologist

Marshosaurus is named after Othniel C. Marsh, a famous American palaeontologist

If you had a dinosaur named after you, what would it be called?

That's-not-a-saurus!

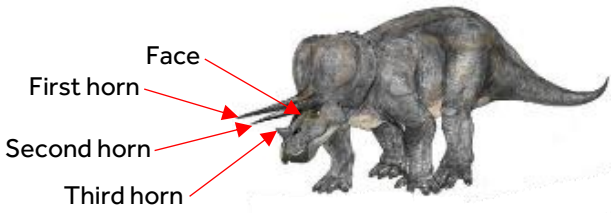
Not all dinosaur names end in *saurus*. Here are some examples that you might already know:

Triceratops:

Tri means *three*

Cera means *horn*

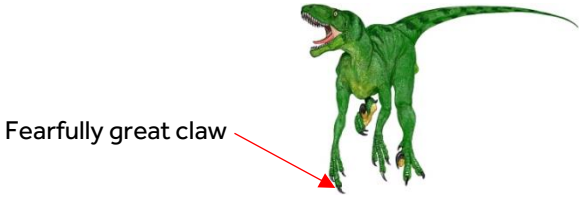
Tops means *face*



Deinonychus:

Deino means *fearfully great*

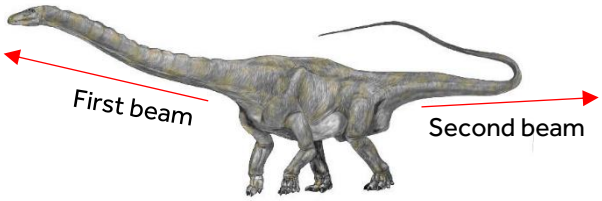
Nychus means *claw*



Diplodocus:

Diplo means *double*

Docus means *beam*



Some other endings include:

don meaning *tooth*
lestes meaning *robber*
mimus meaning *mimic*
raptor meaning *thief*
gnathus meaning *jaw*
lophus meaning *crest*
onyx meaning *claw*
venator meaning *hunter*

Dinosaur name match-up game

Can you match the words on the left with their correct endings on the right to make eight real dinosaur names? (Answers on page 31)

Bary	mimus
Compso	raptor
Neo	don
Ornitho	lophus
Ovi	venator
Sauro	onyx
Struthio	gnathus
Troo	lestes

Warm up activity

You will need

Colouring pencils
A4 printout of **Draw-a-saurus** (see page 10), or alternatively, if you don't have access to a printer, use some **plain A4 paper** to draw your own!

Instructions

Look at the names of the two dinosaurs on the **Draw-a-saurus** sheet.

These names may look like a crazy mixture of random letters, but they are actually made up of Greek and Latin words that describe the special features of each dinosaur.

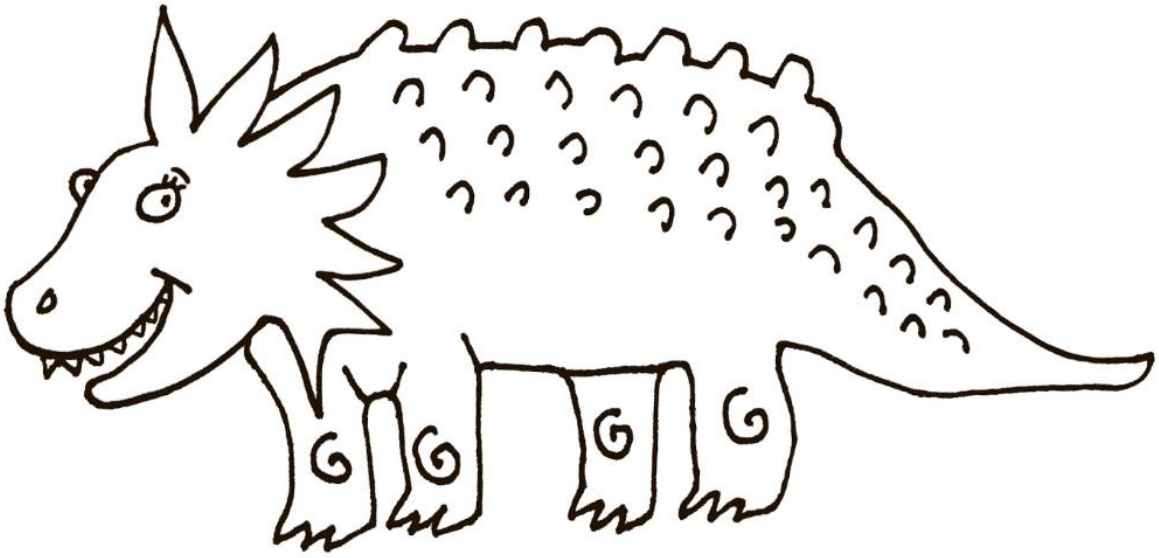
If you look below each dinosaur, you will see a breakdown of the different parts of each name: the top line shows the Greek and Latin words and below each one, you will find a translation to show what the word means in English.

Even though these two names are made up (and definitely look a bit crazy!), can you see that they each describe some of the features of each of the creatures?

If you have a printout of the **Draw-a-saurus** sheet, use your **colouring pencils** to colour in the two dinosaurs so that they match their names.

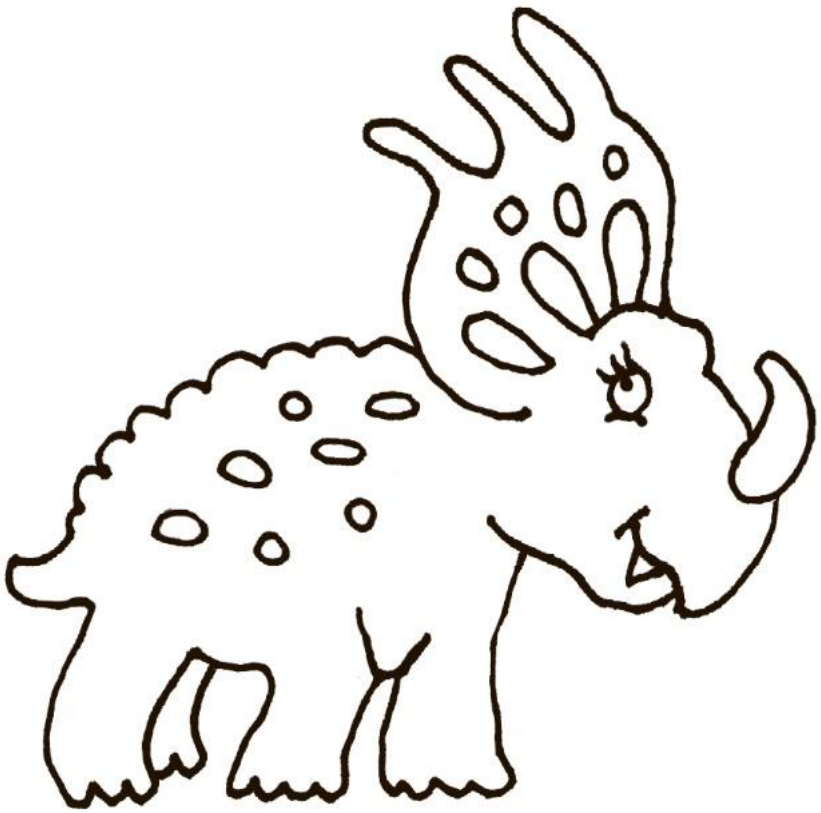
Alternatively, draw your own pictures to show what you think the two dinosaurs named on the **Draw-a-saurus** sheet might have looked like.

Elasmogenuporphuralophosaurus



Elasmo	genu	porphura	lopho	saurus
Armoured	knee	purple	crested	lizard

Nanocercomonoceratorubranodosaurus



Nano	cerco	mono	cerato	rubra	nodo	saurus
Tiny	tail	1	horn	red	lumpy	lizard

Design-a-saurus

You will need

Plain A4 **paper**
Colouring pencils
Access to the **glossary** (see page 12)

Instructions

This is your chance to design your own dinosaur and create its own name.

Use the **glossary** (see page 12) to pick a selection of words, combining various numbers, body parts, shapes & sizes, colours, textures and any others you like the sound of.

At the top of a sheet of paper, draw two lines. On the top line, write down the English words and on the line beneath, write down the Greek or Latin words you have chosen.

Now try to draw the dinosaur you have described

Finally (and this is where it gets tricky!), can you pronounce the name of your new dinosaur?

Glossary

Numbers

1	Uni
2	Bi / Di
3	Tri(o)
4	Quadri / Tetra
5	Penta
7	Hepta
10	Deca
Double	Diplo
Single	Mono

Colours

Black	Atri / Melabi
Blue	Cerule / Cyano
Green	Chloro / Viridi
Purple	Porphyra / Purpura
Red	Rhod(o) / Rubra
White	Albi / Leuco
Yellow	Flav(i) / Xanth

Shapes & Sizes

Bulky	Masso
Curved	Gampso
Dwarf	Nano
Extreme	Ultra
Flat	Platy
Heavy	Bary
High	Hypsi
Huge	Colosso / Mega
Large	Grandi
Narrow	Seteno
Shape	Morph
Short	Brachy / Brevi
Small	Micro
Straight	Ortho
Tall	Proceri
Thin	Lepto
Titanic	Titano

Texture / Coating

Bare	Gymno
Beard	Pogono
Fused (stiff)	Ankylo
Helmet	Coryth(o)
Lumpy	Nodo
Plated	Elasmo
Pointy	Kentro
Roof	Stego
Rough	Trachy
Shield	Pelta
Smooth	Lio
Spiked	Cathus
Spiny	Acantho / Echino / Spini
Wrinkled	Rugos

Body parts

Arm	Brachio
Back leg	Scelido
Beak	Rhyncho
Claw	Nychus / Ungi
Crest	Lophos
Face	Tops
Finger	Dactyl
Foot	Elmi / Pedi / Pod(o)
Hand	Chiro
Head	Cephalo
Horn	Cera(to/s)
Jaw	Gnathus
Knee	Genu
Nose	Rhino
Skin	Derm
Tail	Cerco / Luro / Urus
Tooth	Don(t) / Odon(t)
Tail-less	Anro

Movement

Bendy	Campto
Elegant	Compso
Leaping	Salto
Runner	Dromeo
Slow	Segno
Speedy	Veloci

Other

Alarming	Tarbo
Beast	Thero
Bird	Ornitho
Different	Allo
Egg	Ovi
Flesh	Carno / Sarco
Iguana	Iguano
King	Rex
Knife	Smilo
New	Neo
Ostrich	Struthio
Stone	Lithos
Thunder	Bronto
Tyrant	Tyranno
Wound	Troo

Alternative endings

Claw	Onyx
Crocodile	Suchus
Face	Ops
Hunter	Venator
Mimic (copy)	Mimus
Robber	Lestes
Swimmer	Neustes
Thief	Raptor

Make a name-a-saurus 'Name-Generator'

You will need

Colouring pencils
Access to the **glossary** (see page 12)
A4 printout of **Instructions to make a 'Name-Generator'** (see page14), or alternatively, you can make your own from scratch with just a **sheet of plain A4 paper**

Instructions

The **'Name-Generator'** will help you to create all sorts of mixed up dinosaurs! It is basically an *Origami Paper Fortune Teller* that contains a selection of Greek and Latin words instead of colours, numbers and future predictions!

If you have access to a printer, follow the steps on your printed copy of **Instructions to make a 'Name-Generator'** (see page 14).

Alternatively, use a **sheet of plain A4 paper** and follow the steps on the **Instructions to make your own 'Name-Generator' from scratch** (see page 15) and copy down the words on page 14.

How it works

Put your thumbs and index fingers into the four pockets and close the name-generator so that the eight colour words are showing. Pick a colour, note down the word and then spell it out, alternating between a pinching and pulling motion with the **'Name-Generator'** for each letter.

Now select one of the words inside the **'Name-Generator'**. Make a note of the word and spell it out as instructed above. Pick another word, make a note of it and lift up the flap containing your chosen word. Make a note of the word underneath it as well as the ending word shown in the middle triangle.

Use the **dictionary** (see page 17) to find out what each word means and then get drawing!

Choose your own words...

Instead of using the words on page 14, use the **glossary** (see page 12) to choose your own set of words for the **'Name-Generator'**.

If you have a printer, print out and follow the steps on the **Instructions to make a blank 'Name-Generator'** (see page 16).

Alternatively, use a **sheet of plain A4 paper** and follow the steps on the **Instructions to make your own 'Name-Generator' from scratch** (see page 15).

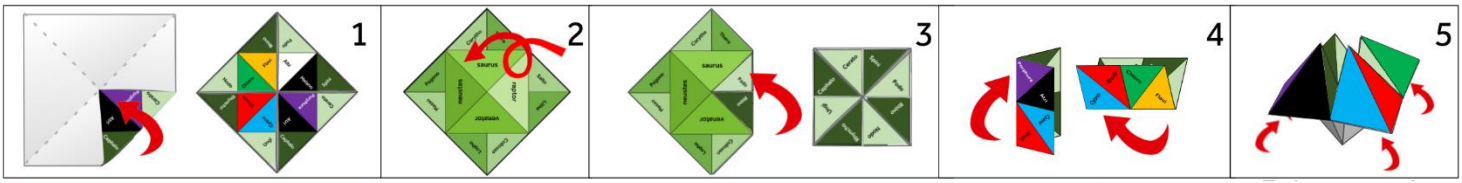
Instructions to make a 'Name Generator'

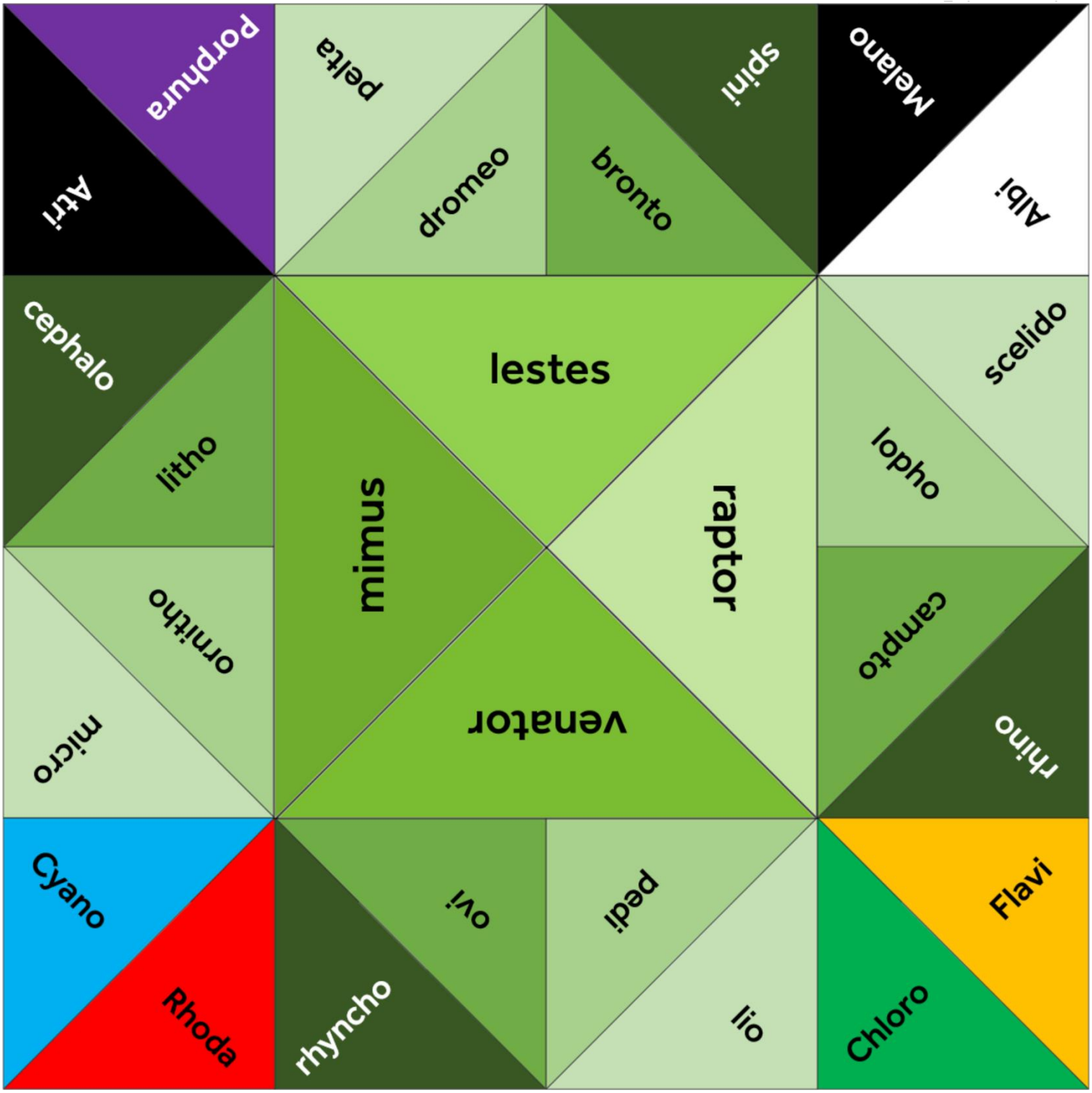
Print out this sheet, cut out the square of paper and turn it over so the blank side is face up

1. Fold all four corners to the centre
2. Turn over
3. Fold all four corners to the centre
4. Fold in half and open, then fold in half the other way
5. Put your thumbs and index fingers of both hands into the four pockets

To play:

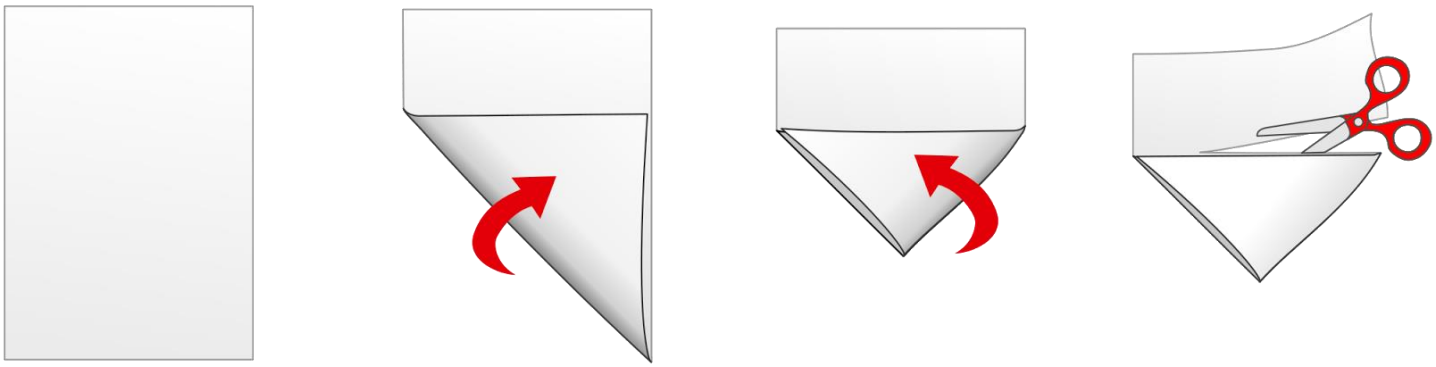
Write down your words, use the dictionary to find out what they mean then get drawing!



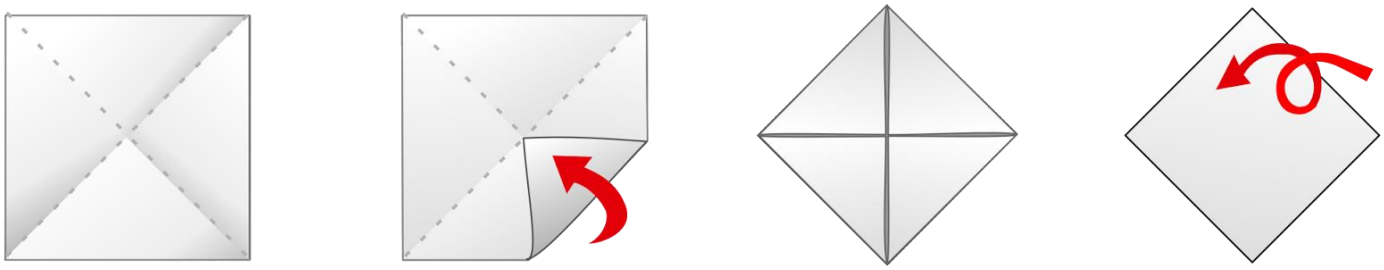


Instructions to make your own 'Name-Generator' from scratch

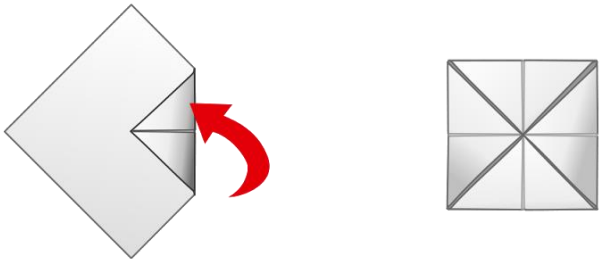
1. Take an A4 sheet of paper and fold to make a square



2. Fold all four corners to the centre and turn over

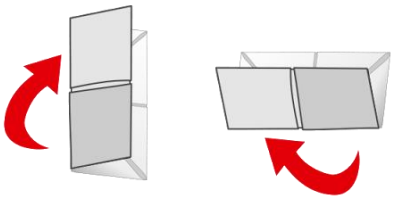


3. Fold all four corners to the centre

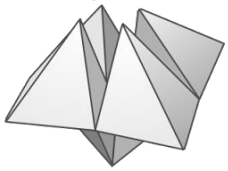


Open the whole thing up so you have a flat square, then write a word in each triange (either copy the words from the example sheet or select your own from the glossary). Now refold again following steps 1-3.

4. Fold in half and open, then fold in half the other way



5. Put your thumbs and index fingers of both hands into the four pockets



To play:

Note down your selected words

Use the dictionary to find out what they mean

Get drawing!

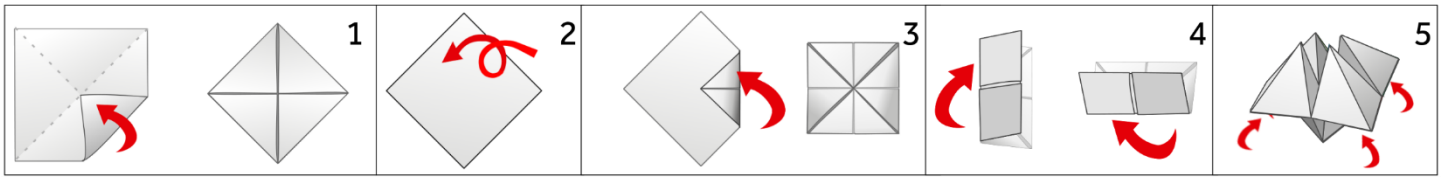
Instructions to make a blank 'Name-Generator'

Print out this sheet and use the glossary to write a selection of words into each triangle
Cut out the square of paper and turn it over so the blank side is face up

1. Fold all four corners to the centre
2. Turn over
3. Fold all four corners to the centre
4. Fold in half and open, then fold in half the other way
5. Put your thumbs and index fingers of both hands into the four pockets

To play:

Write down your words, use the dictionary to find out what they mean then get drawing!



Dictionary

Acantho	Spiny	**Gnathus**	Jaw	**Porphyra**	Purple
Albi	White	**Grandi**	Large	**Proceri**	Tall
Allo	Different	**Gymno**	Bare	**Purpura**	Purple
Ankylo	Fused (stiff)	**Hepta**	Seven	**Quadri**	Four
Anro	No tail	**Hypsi**	High	**Raptor**	Thief
Atri	Black	**Iguano**	Iguana	**Rex**	King
Bary	Heavy	**Kentro**	Pointy	**Rhino**	Nose
Bi	Two	**Lepto**	Thin	**Rhod(o)**	Red
Brachio	Arm	**Lestes**	Robber	**Rhyncho**	Beak
Brachy	Short	**Leuco**	White	**Rubra**	Red
Brevi	Short	**Lio**	Smooth	**Rugos**	Wrinkled
Bronto	Thunder	**Lithos**	Stone	**Salto**	Leaping
Campto	Bendy	**Lophos**	Crest	**Sarco**	Flesh
Carno	Flesh	**Luro**	Tail	**Scelido**	Back leg
Cathus	Spiked	**Masso**	Bulky	**Segno**	Slow
Cephalo	Head	**Mega**	Huge	**Seteno**	Narrow
Cera(to/s)	Horn	**Melano**	Black	**Smilo**	Knife
Cerco	Tail	**Micro**	Small	**Spini**	Spiny
Cerule	Blue	**Mimus**	Mimic (copy)	**Stego**	Roof
Chiro	Hand	**Mono**	Single	**Struthio**	Ostrich
Chloro	Green	**Morph**	Shape	**Suchus**	Crocodile
Colosso	Huge	**Nano**	Dwarf	**Tarbo**	Alarming
Compso	Elegant	**Neo**	New	**Tetra**	Four
Coryth(o)	Helmet	**Neustes**	Swimmer	**Thero**	Beast
Cyano	Blue	**Nodo**	Lumpy	**Titano**	Titanic
Dactyl	Finger	**Nychus**	Claw	**Tops**	Face
Deca	Ten	**Odon(t)**	Tooth	**Trachy**	Rough
Derm	Skin	**Onyx**	Claw	**Tri(o)**	Three
Di	Two	**Ops**	Face	**Troo**	Wound
Diplo	Double	**Ornitho**	Bird	**Tyranno**	Tyrant
Don(t)	Tooth	**Ortho**	Straight	**Ultra**	Extreme
Dromeo	Runner	**Ovi**	Egg	**Ungi**	Claw
Echino	Spiny	**Pedi**	Foot	**Uni**	One
Elasmo	Plated	**Pelta**	Shield	**Urus**	Tail
Elmi	Foot	**Penta**	Five	**Veloci**	Speedy
Flav(i)	Yellow	**Platy**	Flat	**Venator**	Hunter
Gampso	Curved	**Pod(o)**	Foot	**Viridi**	Green
Genu	Knee	**Pogono**	Beard	**Xanth**	Yellow

I am not a dinosaur!

Introduction

What makes a dinosaur a dinosaur? Dinosaurs were all very different – some were big, others were small; some ate meat, others ate plants.
Some people think that all of the big skeletons in museums are dinosaurs.

Did you know...

To be classified as a dinosaur, a creature must:

1. Be a reptile: dinosaurs were reptiles
2. Be extinct: dinosaurs lived from around 230-65 million years ago during the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods
3. Be a land animal: dinosaurs lived on land, not in the water
4. Have walked with its legs directly underneath its body: dinosaur legs were not sprawled out to the side like a crocodile
5. Have walked on their toes: dinosaurs did not walk with flat feet

Instructions

The **checklist** (on page 19) shows some of the creatures on display at Manchester Museum.

Follow the links and carry out some further research to find out more about each creature:

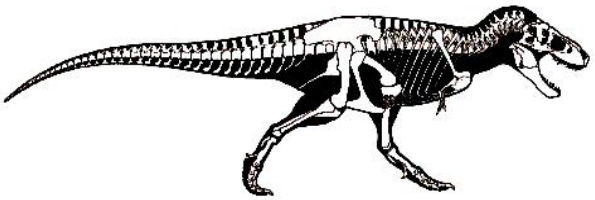
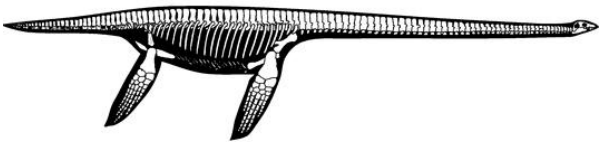
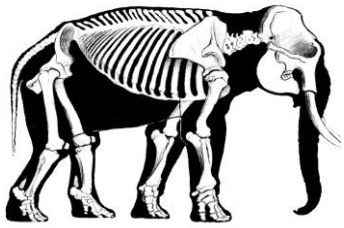
- What class of animal does it belong to?
- Was the creature alive during the Triassic, Jurassic or Cretaceous periods (230-65 million years ago)?
- Did it live on land?
- Did it walk on its toes with its legs directly under its body?

Answer the questions on the **checklist** and decide which of the four creatures are dinosaurs (see page 31 for answers).

Bonus question

Why might so many visitors think that all four creatures are dinosaurs?

Checklist

	Use this checklist to decide which creature is a dinosaur...	Is it a reptile?	Is it extinct? Did it live between 230 and 65 million years ago?	Did it live on land?	Did it walk with its legs under its body?	Did it walk on its toes?	Is it a dinosaur? *A dinosaur will meet all 5 criteria*
Stan the T-rex *(Fossils gallery)*	 Information about Stan Find out about Tyrannosaurus						
Percy the Plesiosaur *(Fossils gallery)*	 Information about Percy Find out about Plesiosaurs						
Sperm Whale *(Living Worlds)*	 Information about our Sperm Whale Find out about Whales						
Maharajah the Elephant *(Manchester gallery)*	 Information about Maharajah Find out about Asian Elephants						

Making tracks

You will need...

A set of **footprint stamps** (see page 21)
Inkpads or paint
Access to **the cast** sheet (page 22)
Access to **the story** (see pages 23-25)
A3 printout of **the map** (page 26) or you can make your own by sticking together **2 sheets of A4 paper** and using the grid references to help you to copy out the different features.

Instructions

Follow the instructions on page 21 to make a set of **footprint stamps**.
Read **the story** and discover who went where and why.
Take the A3 printout of **the map** and use your **footprint stamps** to mark out on where each member of **the cast** went.

Discussion points

What clues can you find about dinosaurs by looking at their footprints that have been fossilised as trackways?

What details can not be found by studying dinosaur trackways?

- **Size:** height, length, weight
- **Individual details:** dinosaur species or type, colour, skin coating, age, state of health
- **Lifestyle:** diet (herbivore, carnivore or omnivore), predator / prey, lived in a pack / herd or alone
- **Locomotion:** how many legs it walked on (bipedal = 2 legs / quadrupedal = 4 legs), speed of movement (walking, trotting, running, sprinting)
- **Behaviour:** where it went, what it did and why, when it happened, whether it was alone

Footprint stamps

You will need...

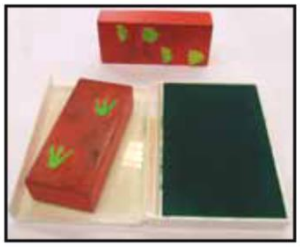
A small sheet (A5) of **foam** or **thick cardboard**
A printed copy of **the cast** sheet (page 22) or see alternative instructions below.
4 small blocks (5cm x 4cm) of **wood** or **thick cardboard**
Glue
Inkpads (alternatively, use a thin layer of **paint** on a flat surface) and **scissors**

Instructions

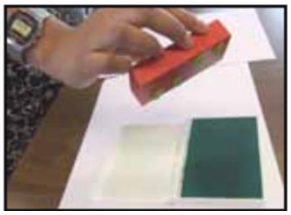
Cut the footprints out from your printed copy of **the cast** sheet, and lay them on a piece of **foam** or **thick cardboard**. If you don't have access to a printer you can draw the shapes directly onto the foam or cardboard, using the grid to help you and then cut them out (so skip the next step).

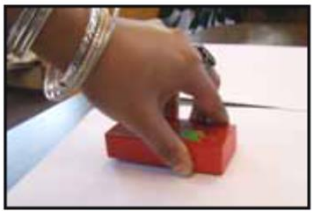
Draw around the footprint shapes onto the **foam** or **cardboard** and cut them out with scissors or a craft knife.

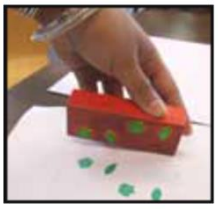
Glue the footprints in a stepping position (as illustrated on **the cast** sheet), to a **small wooden block**. If you do not have any wood, make a cardboard block by sticking a few layers of thick cardboard together.



Use an **inkpad** or some **paint** spread very thinly on a flat surface, to use with the stamps...

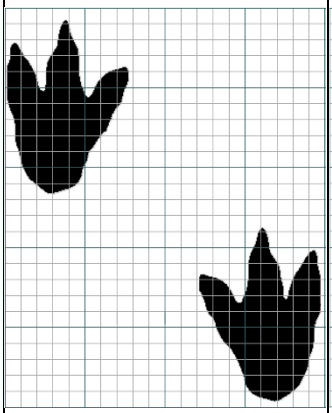
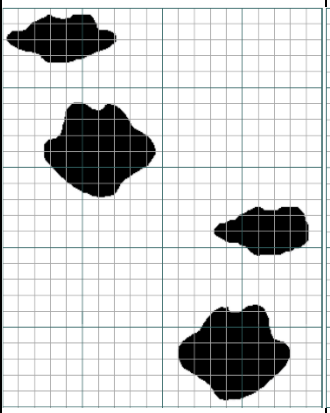
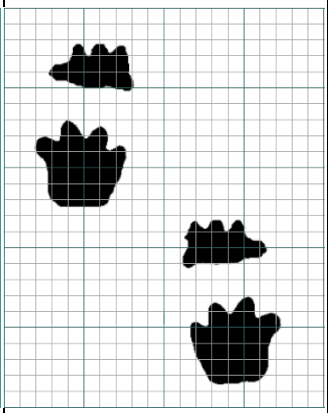
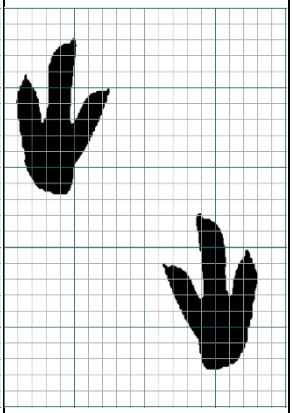






...and get stamping!

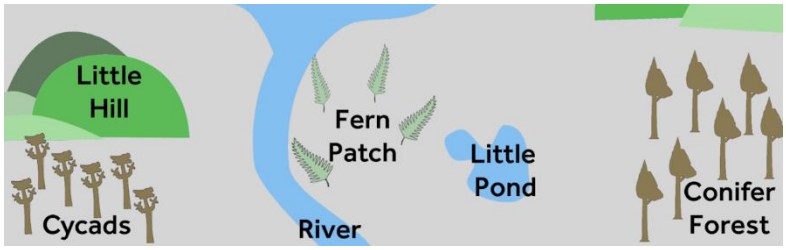
The cast

Dinosaur	**Tyrannosaurus**	**Triceratops**	**Ankylosaurus**	**Albertosaurus**
Character	Stan	Trish	Brenda Pete	Angie Agnes
Body shape				
Vital stats	**Length**: 12m **Adult weight**: 4,500-14,000 kg **Speed**: 27 kmph	**Length**: 9m **Adult weight**: 6,000-12,000 kg **Speed**: 26 kmph	**Length**: 7.5m **Adult weight**: 4,800-8,000 kg **Speed**: 10 kmph	**Length**: 8.5m **Adult weight**: 1,300-2,500 kg **Speed**: 21 kmph
Footprint shape Note the grids measure 4cm wide by 4.5 cm long: each small square is 2mm x 2mm				
Diet	**Carnivore** Any dinosaur, particularly plant-eaters	**Herbivore** Plants, particularly cycads (palms) and ferns	**Herbivore** Any low-growing plants like ferns	**Carnivore** Any plant-eating dinosaurs
Special features	Huge strong jaws (but tiny arms!)	Three horns and neck frill	Armoured with a tail club	Think T-rex's smaller cousin

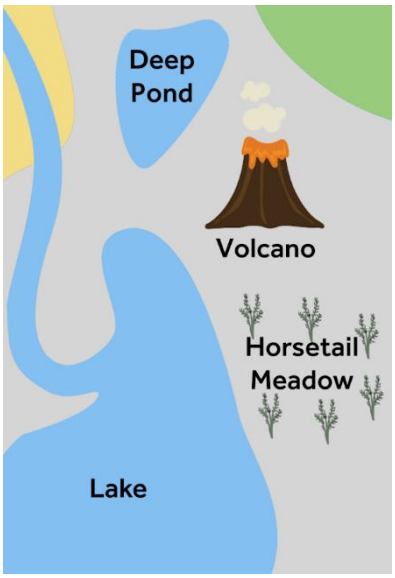
The story

It was a hot, sunny day. Stan the Tyrannosaurus loved the sun, but for some reason, it seemed to make him even hungrier. Making his way west from the Conifer Forest towards the river, Stan's stomach growled.

The rumbling grumbling belly growl was so loud that it woke up Trish the Triceratops, who had been perfectly happy sleeping amongst the cycads before being so rudely awakened.



"What was that?" muttered Trish "It must be that volcano again," she thought.



"Now that I'm awake I may as well wander down to the swamp and have a wallow in the cool water"

So Trish set off, slowly plodding north along the riverbank towards the lake, totally unaware of Stan who was lurking between the ferns on the edge of Little Pond.

By now Stan was extremely hungry. He decided to spring a surprise attack on the unfortunate Triceratops and eat Trish for dinner. Stan remembered that the Trish liked to sit in the swamp when it was warm, so decided to walk anticlockwise around the lake, past the Horsetail Meadow, and then jump out on Trish by the Deep Pond as she made her way to the swamp.

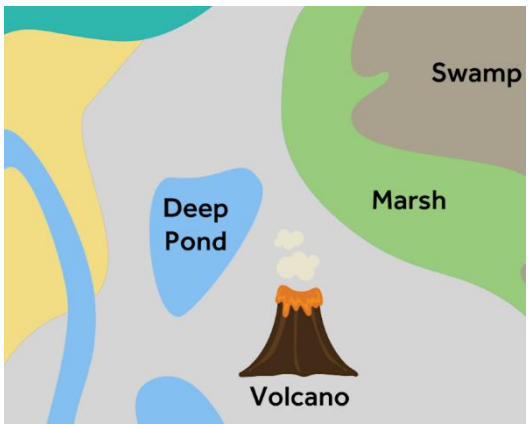
"Mmm, food" thought Stan.

Passing the volcano, Stan's dinner came back into sight, but unable to control his excitement, Stan's stomach once again made the hugest rumble. Trish had nearly reached the edge of the beach when she was startled by the loud rumbling noise.

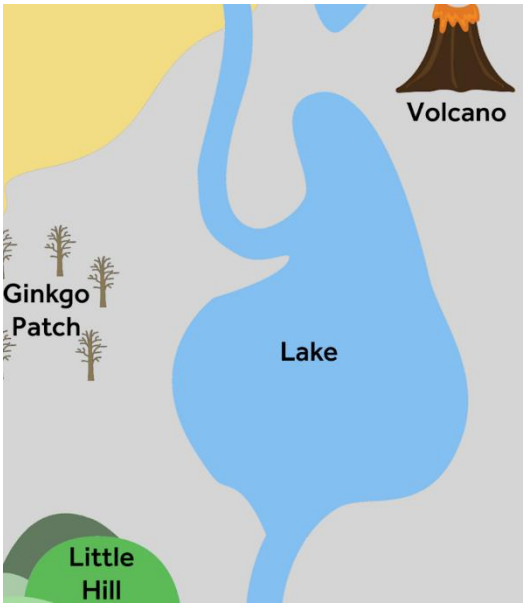
"It sounds like that volcano might erupt again", she thought to herself.

Trish was just about to carry on walking when, to her horror, she spotted Stan.

"Aaaah!" yelled Trish before leaping across the river and making a dash around the northern edge of the Deep Pond towards the swamp.



Luckily for the Triceratops, Stan had been just as surprised by the noise, and was so distracted that he didn't even notice that his dinner had escaped!



So loud was the rumble, that it even startled Angie the Albertosaurus, who was known to have bad hearing. Angie had been basking in the sun with her sister Agnes, on the eastern slopes of the Little Hill.

Guessing that the rumble had come from the volcano, the two Albertosaurs decided to investigate and wandered up past the Gingko patch and east across the river towards the volcano.

Arriving at the volcano, Angie and Agnes were surprised to bump into their friend Stan, so asked what he was doing.

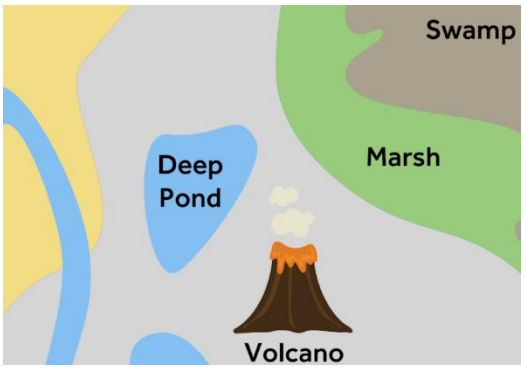
"Hello. I'm just trying to find some dinner, I'm ever so hungry" moaned Stan

"We just heard the volcano again, so we decided to come and check it out," said Agnes.

"Oh, um, no. Well, um. No. That was my stomach making the noise," explained Stan, very embarrassed.

"Oh, wow! You must be hungry!" laughed Agnes, who suddenly had a brilliant idea:

"Lets go to the swamp where all the vegetarians go to cool down. Then we can all have some dinner!"



So the three dinosaurs ran off north, past the Deep Pond and towards the swamp where Trish was happily wallowing. With their dinner in sight, the terrible trio entered the marsh.

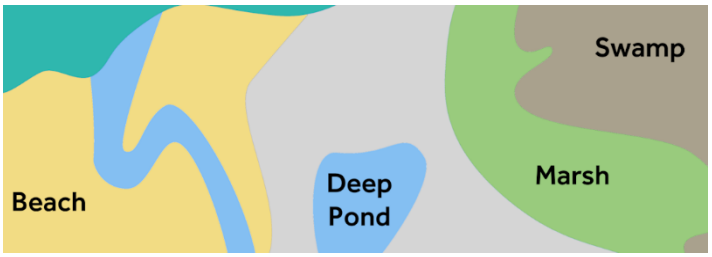
"Aaah, I'm sinking," cried Agnes, as they waded into the muddy water "We're going to have to turn back before we get stuck and sink. If we sink then we'll never get any dinner!"

Agnes had made a very good point, and Angie and Stan had not even noticed that they were sinking!

"Why don't we go west towards the river mouth, I've been told that those two Ankylosaurs, Brenda and Pete often spend time on the beach; fancy a bit of meaty Ankylosaurus for tea?" suggested Angie

"That seems like a good idea," said Stan as he slowly dragged himself out of the mud.

So the three muddy dinosaurs plodded along, passing the northern edge of the Deep Pond to arrive on the beach. Stan was most disappointed to find that Brenda and Pete were nowhere to be seen.



"Oh no! Where are they?" wailed Stan "I'm so hungry!"

"Why don't we follow their footprints? Look, you can see them over there on the other side of the river by the Big Rocks. It looks like they headed off along the coast," said Angie, setting of west.

"Hmmmm" thought Stan, who was starting to think that he might have been better off without his two companions. "I know that Angie and Agnes are my friends, but I'm ever so hungry. Agnes is a bit meatier than Angie and I think she would make a better meal. Mmmm. I'm sure Angie wouldn't mind..."

Unaware of Stan's plan and excited by the thought of some dinner, Angie had ran off ahead of the other two, heading west and wading across the river to pick up the trail of the two Ankylosaurs. By the time she reached the Big Rocks, Angie noticed that she was alone.

Looking back to see what was going on, she noticed that Stan was still back by the river mouth, and Agnes was nowhere to be seen.

"Where did Agnes go?" enquired Angie

"I don't know," replied Stan sheepishly, licking his lips "I don't feel quite so hungry any more, I think I might head back home"


A B C D E F G H I J
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
North
Sea
Swamp
Marsh
Beach
Deep Pond
Big Rocks
Volcano
Fern Meadow
Horsetail Meadow
Big Hill
Ginkgo Patch
Lake
Little Hill
Fern Patch
Little Pond
Cycads
River
Conifer Forest

Telling tales

You will need...

A set of **footprint stamps** (see page 21)
Inkpads or **paint**
Access to **the cast** sheet (page 22)
Access to **the story** (see pages 23-25)
A3 printout of **the map** (page 26) or you can make your own by sticking together **2 sheets of A4 paper** and using the grid references to help you to copy out the different features.

Instructions

Follow the instructions on page 21 to make a set of **footprint stamps**.
Take your A3 **map** and use your **footprint stamps** to mark out some tracks that tell **your own** story about **the cast**.
Using the landmarks on **your story map** write a story to explain the tracks you have made.
Now give **your story map** and **the cast** sheet to someone else (a brother / sister / parent or email a photo to a friend) and ask them to write their own story to explain your trackways.

Discussion points

Is this an exact science?

Test this out...

Is your story the only explanation for the trackways you have made? Compare your story with the one your brother / sister / parent / friend wrote about the tracks. Are they the same?

You should find that any similarities are based on facts, such as the direction that each dinosaur travelled and the landmarks that are mentioned.

The differences will highlight where evidence is missing, such as how fast the dinosaurs were moving and the reasons they went where they did.

Knit a T-rex

A 'Make' by Caroline Coates

You will need...

Yarn 4ply or double knit
Knitting needles 4mm
Toy stuffing/wadding
Scraps of felt
Large darning needle for sewing up
Small sewing needle for adding felt pieces
Scissors

Make the following:

One left hand side of the dinosaur body
One right hand side of the dinosaur body
Four dinosaur arms
Two left sides of dinosaur leg
Two right sides of dinosaur leg
Felt dinosaur eyes, teeth, spikes and claws

Abbreviations

k - knit stitch / **p** - purl stitch / **k2tog** - knit 2 stitches together / **kfb** - knit into front and back of stitch to increase no of stitches.

Left hand side of the dinosaur

Cast on 30 stitches
Row 1 k
Row 2 p
Row 3 k2tog k to end
Row 4 p
Repeat instructions for rows 3&4 for rows 5-42
Row 43 k (you should now have just 10 stitches)
Row 44 p
Row 45 k 10 cast on an extra 5
Row 46 p all 15 stitches
Rows 47-52 knit one row purl one row
Row 53 knit
Row 54 cast off 5 stitches and then purl remaining 10
Row 55 k2tog k to end
Row 56 p
Row 57 k2tog k to end
Row 58 cast off

Right hand side of the dinosaur

Cast on 30 stitches
Row 1 k
Row 2 p
Row 3 knit until last two stitches then k2tog
Row 4 purl
Repeat instructions for row 3, 4 for rows 5-41
Row 42 p (you should now have just 10 stitches)
Row 43 k
Row 44 purl then turn ready to knit cast on 5 extra 5
Row 45 knit all 15 stitches
Row 46 p
Rows 47-52 knit one row purl the next
Row 53 cast off 5 then knit remaining 10 stitches
Row 54 p
Row 55 k8, k2tog
Row 56 p
Row 57 k2tog k to last 2, k2tog
Row 58 cast off

Dinosaur arms (make 4)

Cast on 6
Row 1 kfb, k4, kfb
Row 2 purl all 8 stitches
Rows 3-8 knit one row purl the next
Row 9 k2tog, k4, k2tog
Row 10 purl all 6 stitches
Row 11 k
Row 12 p
Row 13 k2tog, k2 k2tog (left with just four stitches)
Row 14 p
Row 15 k
Row 16 cast off

Dinosaur leg: right side (make 2)

Cast on 15 stitches
Row 1 k
Row 2 p
Row 3 k2tog knit to end
Row 4 p
Repeat instructions for rows 3 and 4 for rows 5-16 then you will just have 8 stitches
Row 17 k
Row 18 p
Row 19 k 2 to g k4 k2tog
Row 20 purl cast off

Dinosaur leg: left side (make 2)

Cast on 15 stitches
Row 1 k, row 2 p
Row 3 knit until last two stitches then k2tog
Row 4 purl
Repeat instructions for 3&4 for rows 5-16 leaving just 8 stitches
Row 17 k
Row 18 p
Row 19 k2tog k4 k2tog
Row 20 purl cast off

Making up instructions

Using felt cut out dinosaur eyes and spikes
Sew together the arms and stuff
Sew together the legs and stuff
You'll need one left hand side and one right hand side
Sew together the body
Sew on the arms and legs
Sew on your dinosaur eyes and spikes
Ahhhh!

Answers

Dino name match

Bary + onyx: Baryonyx (meaning *heavy claw*) had one claw on each hand that was over 30cm long! This 2-legged meat-eater had a long face, a bit like a crocodile.

Compso + gnathus: Compsognathus (meaning *pretty jaw*) was just 65cm long and weighed just 3kg. One fossil of this chicken-sized dinosaur shows a small lizard that it ate before it died, preserved in its stomach!

Neo + venator: Neovenator (meaning *new hunter*) is quite a new dinosaur: the first fossil of Neovenator was found on the Isle of Wight in 1978, but the species was only named in 1996.

Ornitho + lestes: Ornitholestes (meaning *bird robber)* didn't eat birds! This turkey-sized dinosaur probably ate lizards, smaller dinosaurs and small mammals. Only 1 fossil of Ornitholestes has ever been found.

Ovi + raptor: Oviraptor (meaning *egg thief*) didn't steal eggs! New fossils have shown that the egg 'thief' was actually a parent. These dinosaurs brooded their eggs just like birds!

Sauro + lophus: Saurolophus (meaning *lizard crest*) had a hollow crest on top of its head, the purpose of which remains a mystery. Fossilised footprints show that Saurolophus could walk on 2 or 4 legs and lived in herds.

Struthio + mimus: Struthiomimus (meaning *ostrich mimic*) was a 2-legged dinosaur with a long neck and toothless beak that did indeed look like an ostrich! It was probably just as fast, with a top speed of 40mph.

Troo + don: Troodon (meaning *wounding tooth*) was a small meat-eater with enormous eyes and a huge brain! Troodon was originally described based on just one fossilised tooth!

I am not a dinosaur

Name	Is it a reptile?	Is it extinct? Did it live between 230-65 million years ago?	Did it live on land?	Did it walk with its legs under its body?	Did it walk on its toes?	Is it a dinosaur?
Stan	Yes	Extinct: Lived in the Cretaceous period from 83.6-66 million years ago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Percy	Yes	Extinct: Lived in the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods from 215-80 million years ago	No	No – it swam!	No – it didn't walk!	No
Sperm Whale	No, they are mammals	Not extinct: First appeared around 20 million years ago in the Miocene period	No	No – it swam!	No – it didn't walk!	No
Maharajah	No, they are mammals	Not extinct: First appeared around 2.5 million years ago during the Pliocene period	Yes	Yes	Yes	No