



Welcome  
to the  
Museum

ADMIT ALL

# Dinosaurium ACTIVITY BOOK

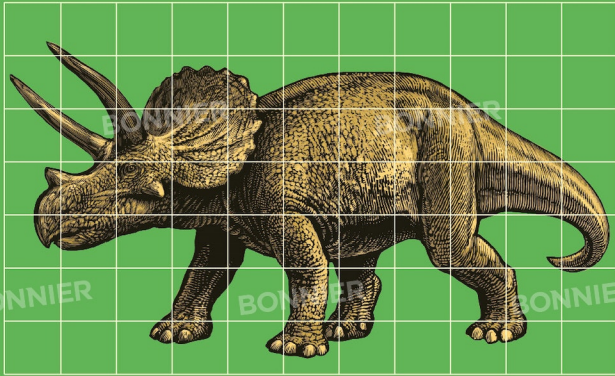
Curated by CHRIS WORMELL and LILY MURRAY

Colouring,  
drawing,  
puzzles  
& facts!

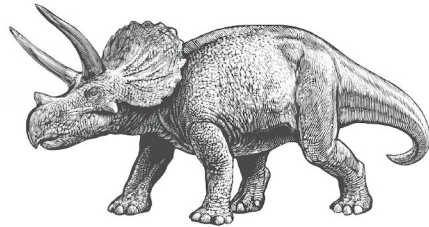
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# Triceratops



## Draw the *Triceratops*



*Triceratops horridus*

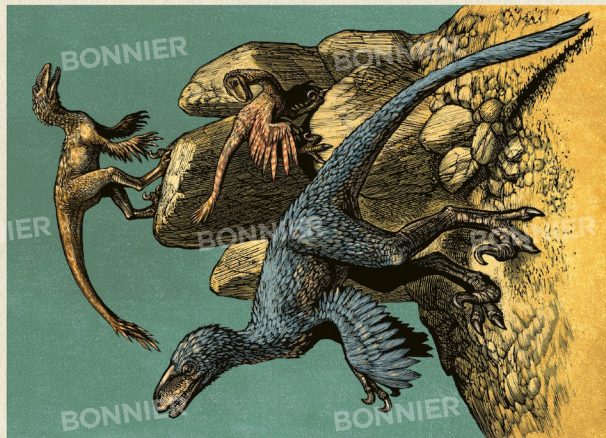
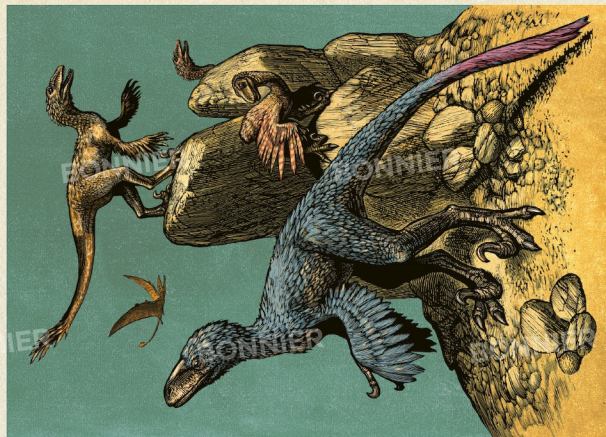
Late Cretaceous, USA

Length: 9m; Weight: 11,000kg

As heavy as a truck, with an enormous neck frill and three impressive horns sprouting from its face, *Triceratops* was a powerful beast. It had one of the largest skulls of any land animal and is thought to have lived in herds.

## Spot the difference

(there are 10 differences to spot)



## Answers



### Dromaeosauridae

A family of fast-running, agile, feathered carnivores. Dromaeosaurs first appeared in the Middle Jurassic but really flourished in the Cretaceous period, when they spread across the globe. They all shared a characteristic S-shaped neck and they had long arms that in some species could be folded against the body, as in the wings of modern birds.

Fill the *Maiasaura* nests with eggs  
and baby dinosaurs



*Maiasaura peeblesorum*

Late Cretaceous, USA

Length: 9m; Weight: 3,000kg

This dinosaur's name means 'good mother lizard' because it was found caring for its eggs and young. *Maiasaura* was a herbivore, feeding on plants, leaves, berries and rotting wood. It roamed the Cretaceous plains in vast herds before returning to its nesting sites.

Circle the carnivores



Answers



*Eudimorphodon ranzii*



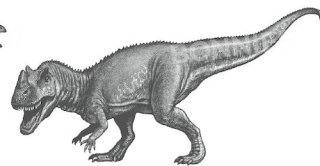
*Tyrannosaurus rex*



*Coelophysis bauri*

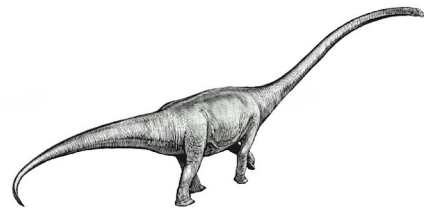
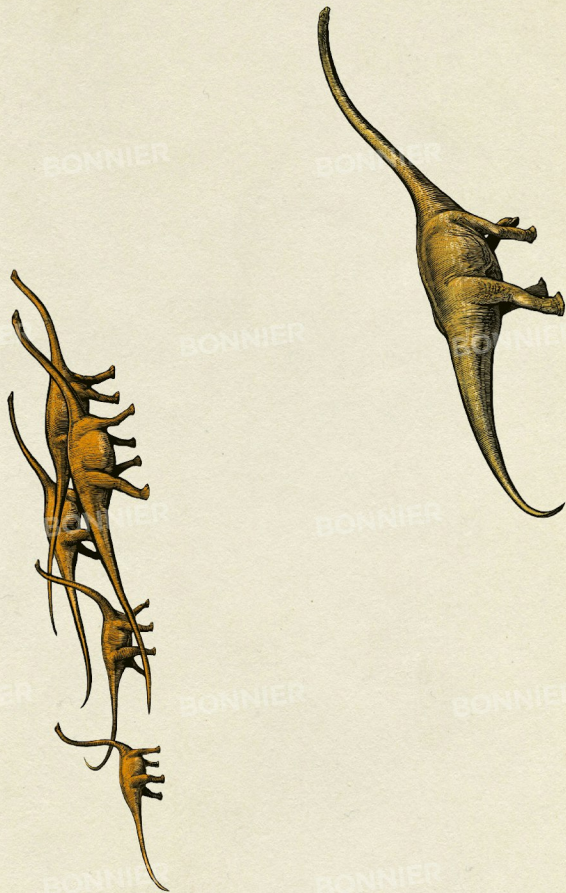


*Sinosauropteryx prima*



*Ceratosaurus nasicornis*

Add some more sauropods to this herd



*Diplodocus carnegii*

Late Jurassic, USA

Length: 22-35m; Weight: 18,000kg

Diplodocus was one of the longest known dinosaurs, in large part because of its whip-like tail, which it may have used to defend itself. A Diplodocus could swing its tail fast enough to create a loud cracking noise to warn off predators.

## Colour in this *Troodon*



### *Troodon formosus*

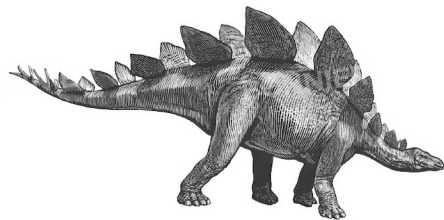
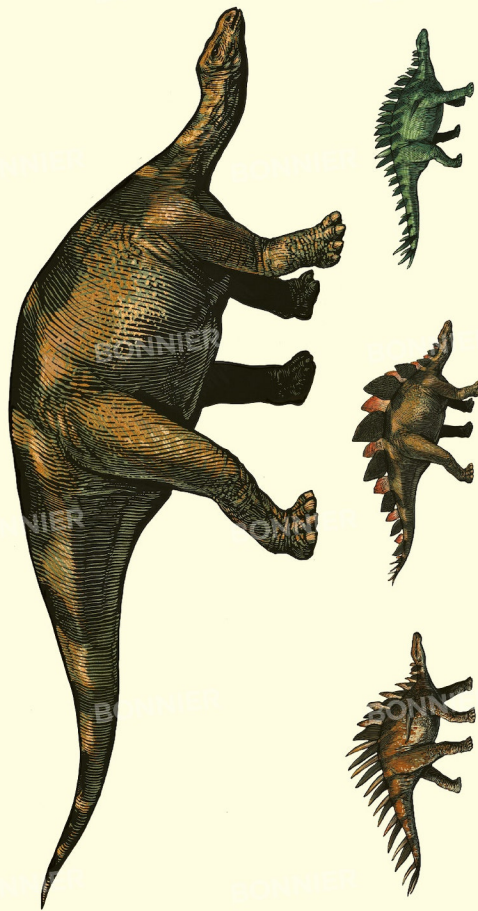
Late Cretaceous, North America

Length: 2m; Weight: 50kg

*Troodon formosus* had long hindlimbs and large, retractable sickle-shaped claws on its second toes. It belonged to a family of dinosaurs thought to be the ancestor of living birds.



Draw plates and tail spikes on this *Stegosaurus*



*Stegosaurus armatus*

Late Jurassic, USA and Portugal

Length: 9m Weight: 2,300kg

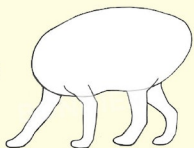
*Stegosaurus armatus* was the largest of the stegosaurs. It had diamond-shaped plates along its arched back and a long, narrow skull. It is thought to have eaten low-growing vegetation, including ferns, mosses and cycad plants.

## How to draw a sauropod

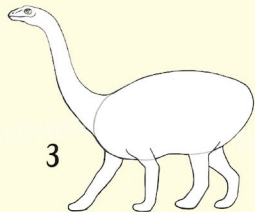
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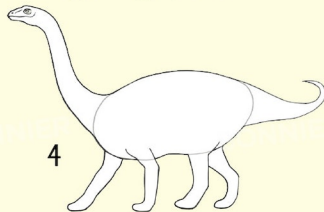
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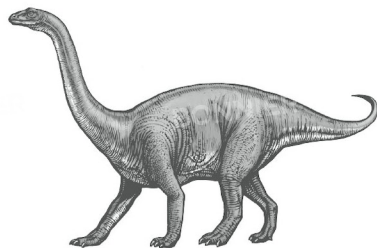
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Try it yourself



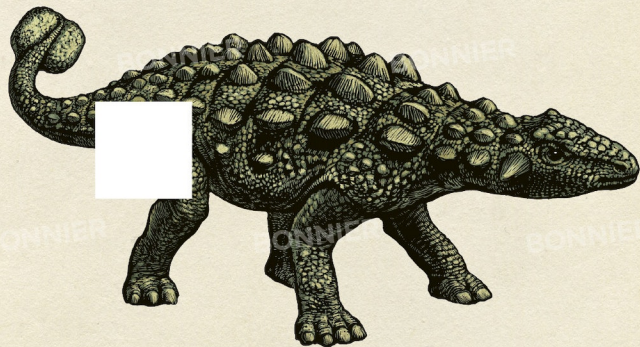
*Riojasaurus incertus*

Late Triassic, Argentina

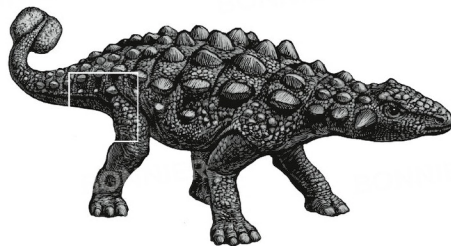
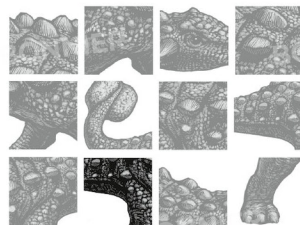
Length: 64m; Weight: 800kg

The first true sauropods evolved at the end of the Triassic and survived for more than 100 million years until the end of the Cretaceous. They include the largest land animals ever to have lived and at their heaviest weighed close to 100,000kg. A key feature was their long necks, which enabled them to outcompete other herbivores by accessing a wide range of food sources.

## Find the missing square



## Answers



### *Ankylosaurus magniventris*

Late Cretaceous, USA and Canada

Length: 7m Weight: 3,000kg

*Ankylosaurus magniventris* was the largest of the ankylosaurids, with horns on its head, a beak and small, leaf-shaped teeth. Some of its plates were fused together, giving its armour-plating extra strength; it would have needed it to see off the predators of the day, which included *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

Fill this *Carcharodontosaurus* skull with teeth



*Carcharodontosaurus saharicus* skull

Mid-Cretaceous, Africa  
Length: 13m; Weight: 6,000kg

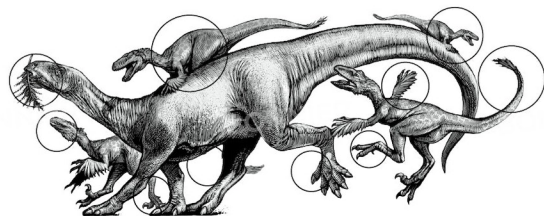
*Carcharodontosaurus* means 'jagged-toothed lizard' and its skull shows why – it was full of enormous serrated teeth. Despite being one of the largest land predators of all time, *Carcharodontosaurus* would not have been without rivals. It lived in the same region as the 18m-long *Spinosaurus*, one of the mightiest beasts of the Mesozoic era.

## Spot the difference

(there are 10 differences to spot)



## Answers

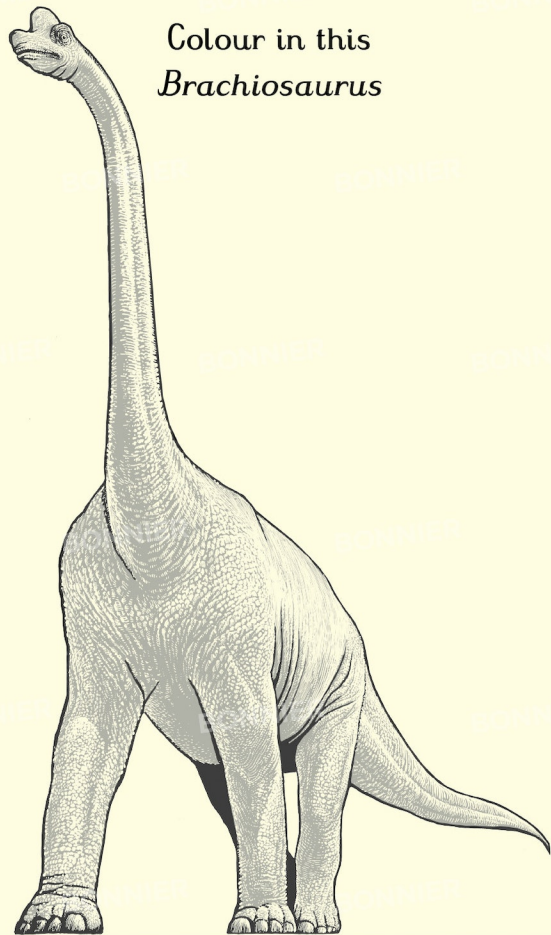


### *Tenontosaurus tilletti* (being attacked by a pack of *Deinonychus*)

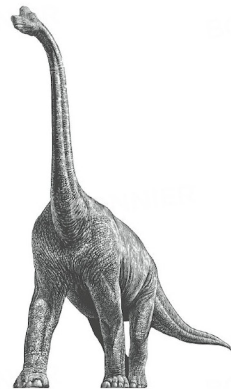
Early Cretaceous, North America

Length: 8m Weight: 1,500kg

A close relative of *Iguanodon*, this ornithomimid would have been capable of walking both on all fours or on its hind legs. Many *Tenontosaurus* fossils have been found with those of the bird-like theropod, *Deinonychus*, and a juvenile *Tenontosaurus* has even been found with *Deinonychus* bite marks in its bones.



Colour in this  
*Brachiosaurus*

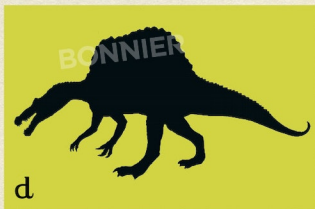
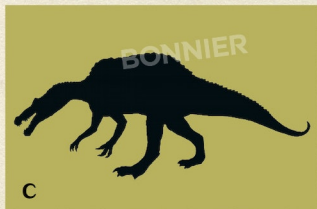
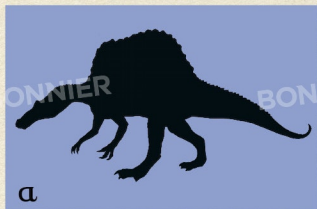


*Brachiosaurus altithorax*

Late Jurassic, North America  
Length: 25m; Weight: 28,000kg

When its fossils were discovered in 1900, *Brachiosaurus* took the record of the largest dinosaur. Although it has now been surpassed, it is still one of the tallest known dinosaurs. It had a giraffe-like body, with a long neck and unusually long front limbs. *Brachiosaurus* would have used its long neck to reach leaves, as it would have been unable to rear up on its hindlimbs.

Which silhouette matches this *Spinosaurus*?



## Answers



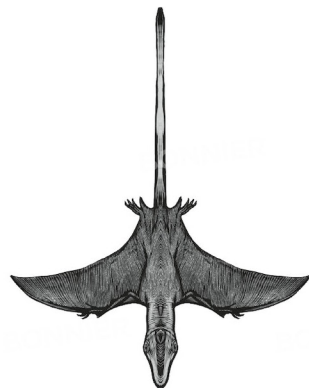
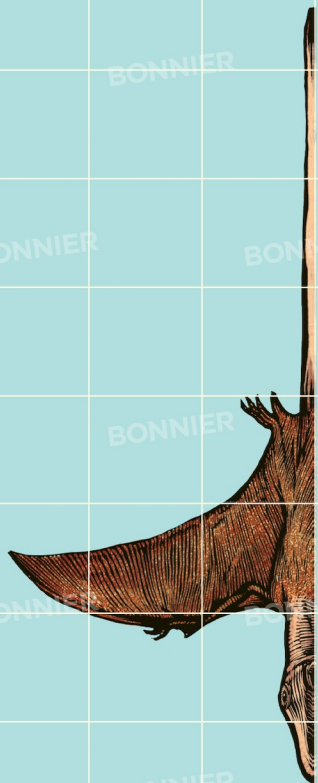
### *Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*

Mid-Cretaceous, Egypt

Length: 18m; Weight: 9,000kg

*Spinosaurus* was one of the largest land predators ever. However, unlike other big predators of the Cretaceous period, its skull was long and narrow and full of conical teeth that were ideal for spearing fish.

## Finish the pterosaur



*Sordes pilosus*

Late Jurassic, Kazakhstan

Wingspan: 0.6m; Weight: 5kg

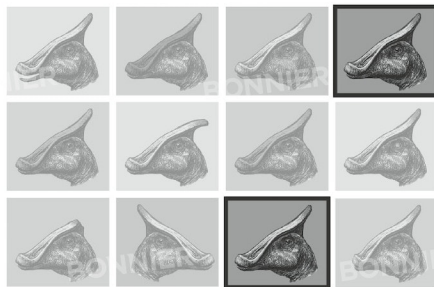
Pterosaurs survived from the Late Triassic to the end of the Cretaceous period and their fossils have been found on every continent. They evolved into a diverse range of species, from the size of a pigeon to that of a small plane. Pterosaur wings were made up of a membrane of skin, muscle and tissue, which stretched from the ankle bones to an extremely elongated fourth finger.



Find the matching pair of hadrosaurs



## Answers

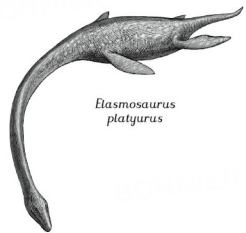
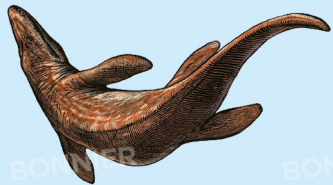


### *Saurolophus angustirostris*

Late Cretaceous, Mongolia  
Length: 12m; Weight: 3,500kg

*Saurolophus angustirostris* was the most common Asian hadrosaur. For millions of years this group of duck-billed dinosaurs were the world's dominant herbivores. They evolved from the *Iguanodon* and spread throughout Late Cretaceous Asia, America and Europe.

Draw some of your own marine reptiles



*Elasmosaurus  
platyrus*



*Ichthyosaurus  
communis*

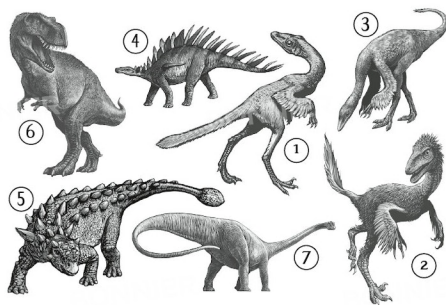


*Kronosaurus  
queenlandicus*

Put these dinosaurs in length order  
(1 being the shortest and 7 the longest)



## Answers



- 1 - Mei lang - length: 40cm
- 2 - Troodon formosus - length: 2m
- 3 - Ornithomimus edmontonicus - length: 3.8m
- 4 - Kentrosaurus aethiopicus - length: 5m
- 5 - Euoplocephalus tutus - length: 6m
- 6 - Tyrannosaurus rex - length: 12m
- 7 - Patagotitan mayorum - length: 37m

Put these *Mesozoic* periods in the correct order

Jurassic



Cretaceous

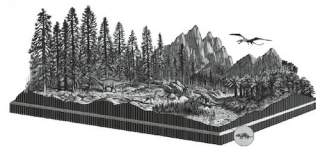


Triassic



- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....
- 252 - 201 million years ago    201 - 145 million years ago    145 - 66 million years ago

Answers



1. Triassic  
252 - 201 million years ago

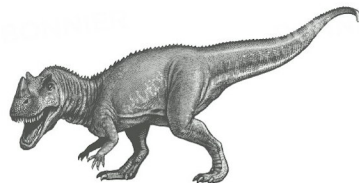
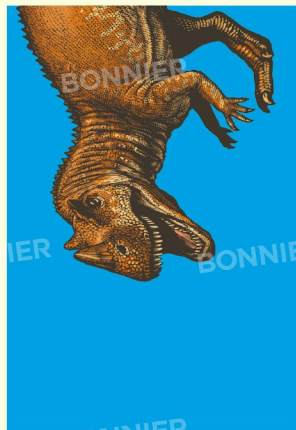


2. Jurassic  
201 - 145 million years ago



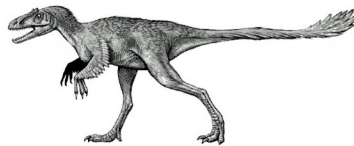
3. Cretaceous  
145 - 66 million years ago

## Complete the dinosaurs



*Ceratosaurus nasicornis*

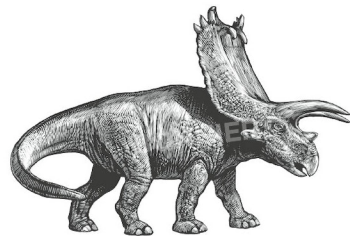
Late Jurassic, USA  
Length: 7m; Weight: 700kg  
Ceratosaurus was a medium-sized theropod distinguished by a large horn over its nose and two horn-like ridges above its eyes. Some scientists think the horn was used by males to fight over females, while others argue it was used for display purposes only.



*Dilong paradoxus*

Early Cretaceous, China  
Length: 2m; Weight: 10kg  
Dilong was the first tyrannosaur found with evidence of primitive hair-like structures, which resembled fluffy, insulating down. Its discovery proved that it wasn't just the small, bird-like dinosaurs that possessed feathers.

Draw an opponent for this *Pentaceratops*



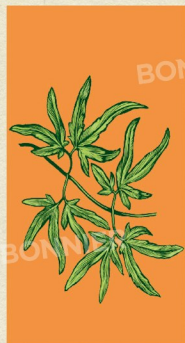
*Pentaceratops sternbergii*

Late Cretaceous, USA

Length: 6.5m; Weight: 5,000kg

*Pentaceratops sternbergii*'s name means 'five horned face' after the horns on its snout, eyebrows and cheeks. Its skull was up to 3m long, making it the longest skull of any land animal in history.

Match the dinosaurs to the food they ate



## Answers



*Plateosaurus engelhardti*



Ferns and leaves



*Ceratosaurus nasicornis*



*Stegosaurus aethiopicus*  
and other ornithomids

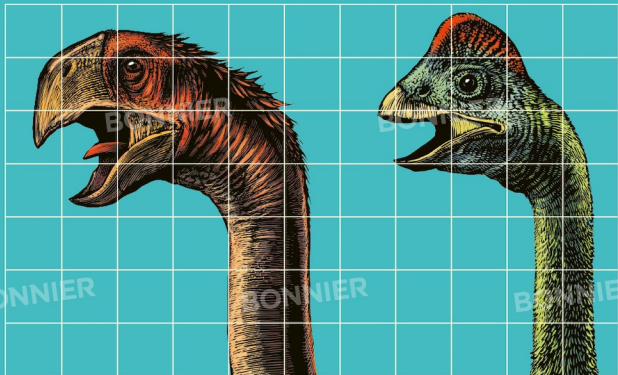


*Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*

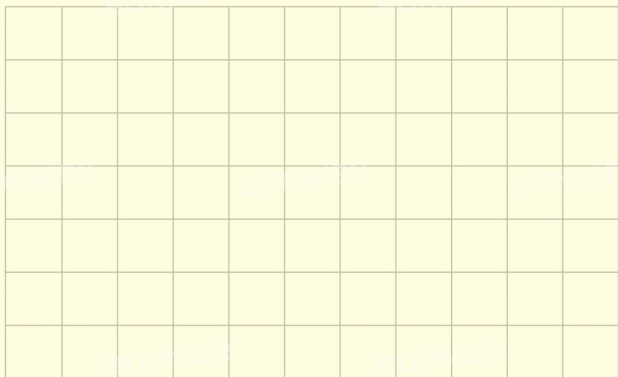


Fish and other  
marine life

# Oviraptors



Copy these oviraptor heads



*Gigantoraptor erlianensis*

Late Cretaceous, Mongolia  
Length: 8m; Weight: 1,400kg

This massive oviraptor stood as tall as a giraffe and was 35 times bigger than *Cipitoti*, the next largest in the genus. It is the largest known beaked dinosaur and if it was feathered it would be one of the largest known feathered animals of all time.



*Anzu wyliei*

Late Cretaceous, North America  
Length: 3m; Weight: 225kg

Nicknamed 'the chicken from hell' *Anzu wyliei* is the most complete oviraptorosaur to be found outside Asia. Small prongs of bone found on the roof of its mouth match those found in today's egg-eating snakes.

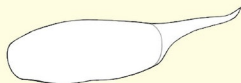


# How to draw a plesiosaur

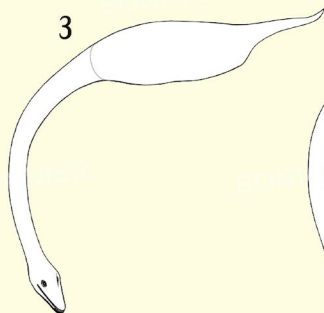
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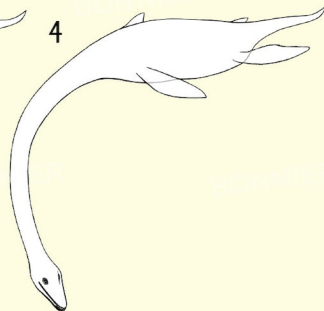
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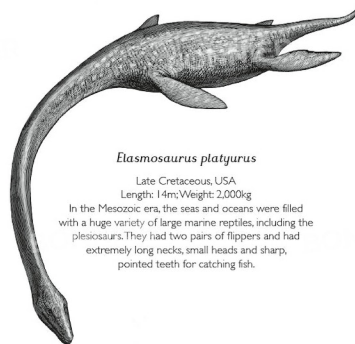
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4



Try it yourself

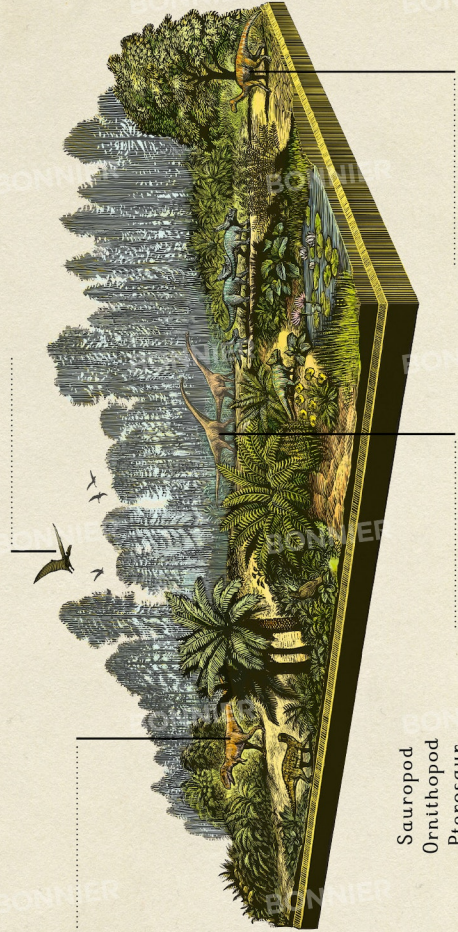


*Elasmosaurus platyrus*

Late Cretaceous, USA  
Length: 14m; Weight: 2,000kg

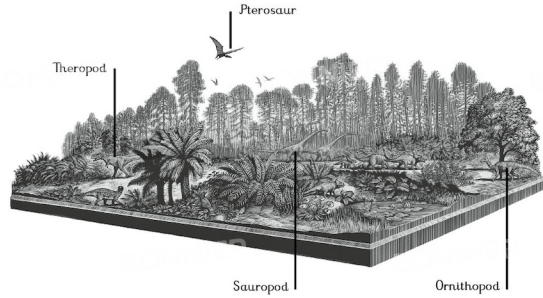
In the Mesozoic era, the seas and oceans were filled with a huge variety of large marine reptiles, including the plesiosaurs. They had two pairs of flippers and had extremely long necks, small heads and sharp, pointed teeth for catching fish.

Match the labels to these four reptile families

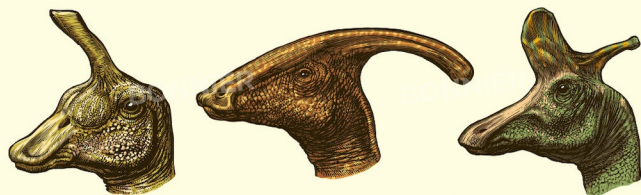


- Sauropod
- Ornithopod
- Pterosaur
- Theropod

### Answers



## Create your own duck-billed dinosaur



*Tsintaosaurus spinorhinus*

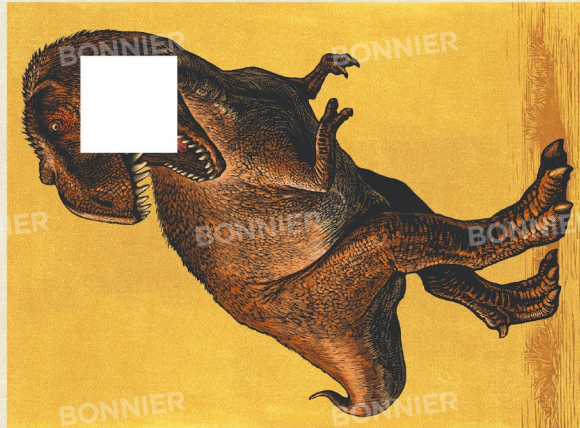


*Parasaurotophus walkeri*

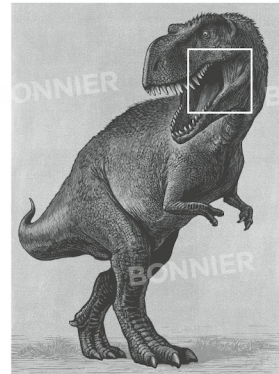


*Lambeosaurus lambei*

Find the missing square



Answers



*Tyrannosaurus rex*

# Spot the difference

(there are 10 differences to spot)



## Answers



# Colour the pachycephalosaur heads



*Stygimoloch spinifer*

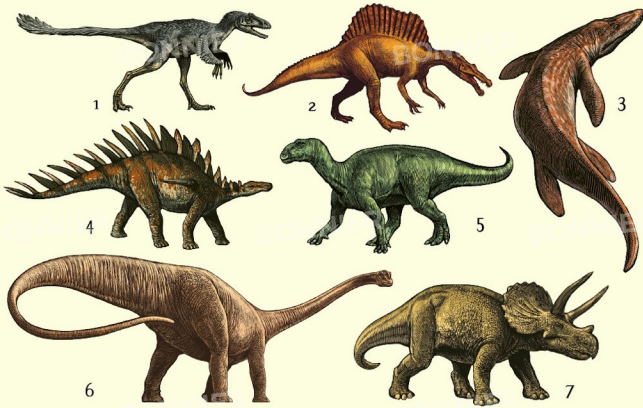


*Dracorex hogwartsia*

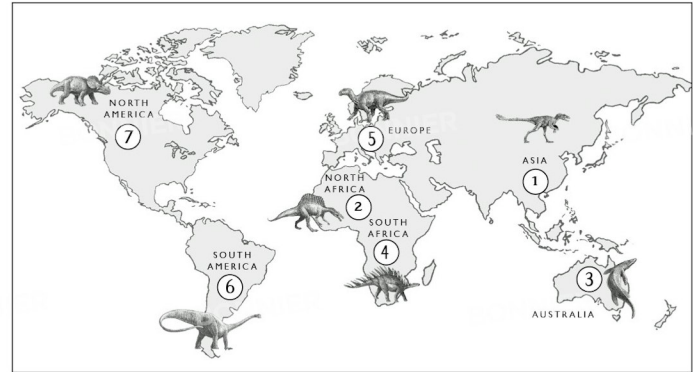


*Pachycephalosaurus wyomingensis*

Match these species to the regions where their fossils have been found

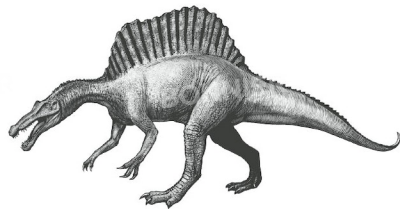
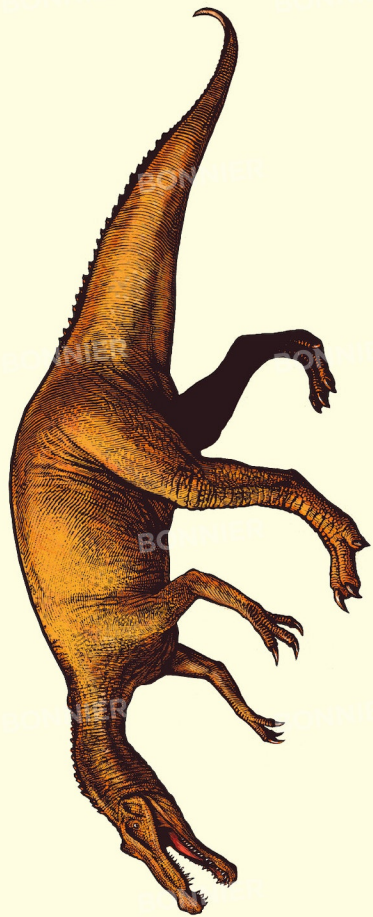


### Answers



1. *Dilong paradoxus*
2. *Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*
3. *Kronosaurus queenslandicus*
4. *Kentrosaurus aethiopicus*
5. *Iguanodon bernissartensis*
6. *Patagotitan mayorum*
7. *Triceratops horridus*

Draw a spiky sail on this *Spinosaurus*



*Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*

Mid-Cretaceous, Egypt  
Length: 18m/Weight: 9,000kg  
Instantly recognisable by the huge sail on its back, *Spinosaurus*' strange and specialized form meant that it was able to carve out a niche for itself alongside the other theropods of the day, hunting for fish and other aquatic and shore-dwelling prey. Many now believe its huge sail was used for display, to warn off predators and to attract mates.



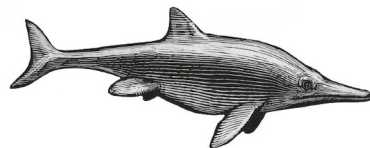
Which of these are not dinosaurs?  
Circle the odd ones out



Answers



*Caiuajara dobruskii*



*Ichthyosaurus communis*



*Volaticotherium antiquum*

Colour in this *Tyrannosaurus rex*



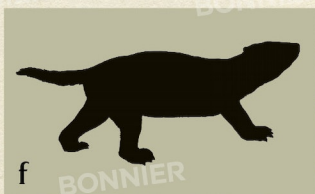
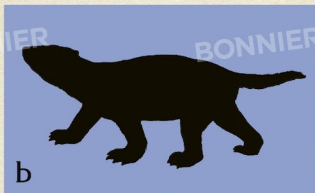
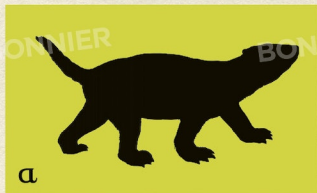
*Tyrannosaurus rex*

Late Cretaceous, North America

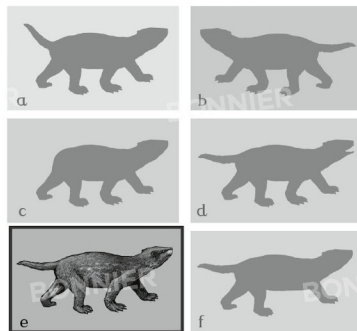
Length: 12m; Weight: 6,000kg

The most famous dinosaur, first discovered in 1902, *Tyrannosaurus* has captured the imagination like no other. With 60 teeth, a powerful bite and a superb sense of smell, *Tyrannosaurus* was undoubtedly a ferocious killer. Their short, deep skulls allowed them to generate extreme bite forces, which more than made up for their tiny but strong forelimbs.

Which silhouette matches this  
*Cynognathus*?



Answers



*Cynognathus crateronotus*

Early-Mid-Triassic, Africa, South  
America and Antarctica

Length: 1.2m Weight: 6.5kg

A fast, fierce predator; this small cynodont was heavily-built  
with wide jaws and sharp teeth capable of slicing through  
flesh. It was possibly warm-blooded and covered in hair.

## Add more flying pterosaurs to this scene



### *Quetzalcoatlus northropi*

Late Cretaceous, USA  
Wingspan: 12m. Weight: uncertain

Quetzalcoatlus was one of the largest animals ever to fly. It had a huge toothless beak and a wingspan the length of a bus. The strength in its thickened arm bones enabled it to fly and it is thought to have taken off from a crouching position on all fours.

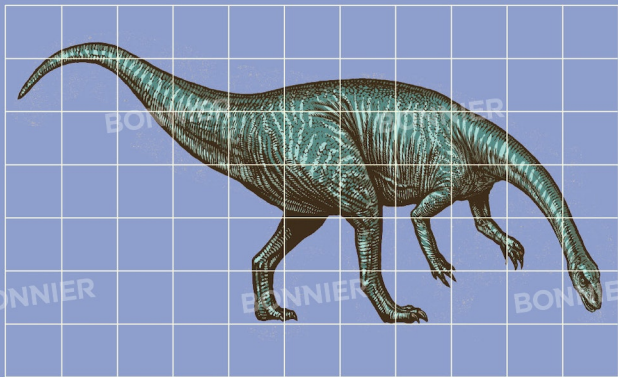


### *Dimorphodon macronyx*

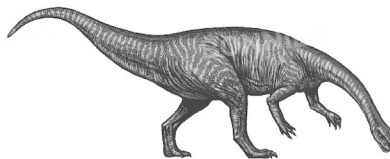
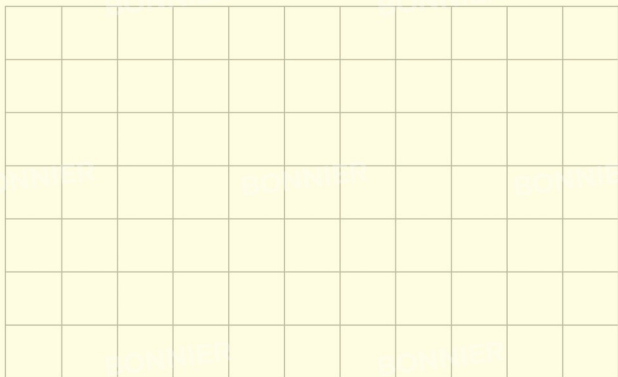
Early Jurassic, England  
Wingspan: 1.2m. Weight: 2kg

Dimorphodon's large clawed hands enabled this pterosaur to climb up steep cliffs so it could then launch itself off and fly. It had both fangs and grinding teeth, suggesting it lived off a diet of insects and small animals rather than fish.

## Plateosaurus



## Draw the *Plateosaurus*



### *Plateosaurus engelhardti*

Late Triassic, Germany, Switzerland and France

Length: 10m; Weight: 4,000kg

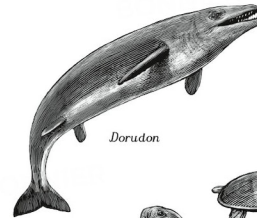
*Plateosaurus engelhardti* was one of the best known European dinosaurs. Hundreds of their fossils have been found together in one place, suggesting that they lived in herds. They would have browsed for food among the high tree branches, rearing up on their back legs to reach the best foliage.

Which of these species survived the extinction  
at the end of the Cretaceous period?

(Circle the survivors)



Answers



*Dorudon*



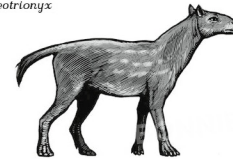
*Moeritherium*



*Palaeotrogon*



*Gastornis*



*Hyracotherium*