



Science

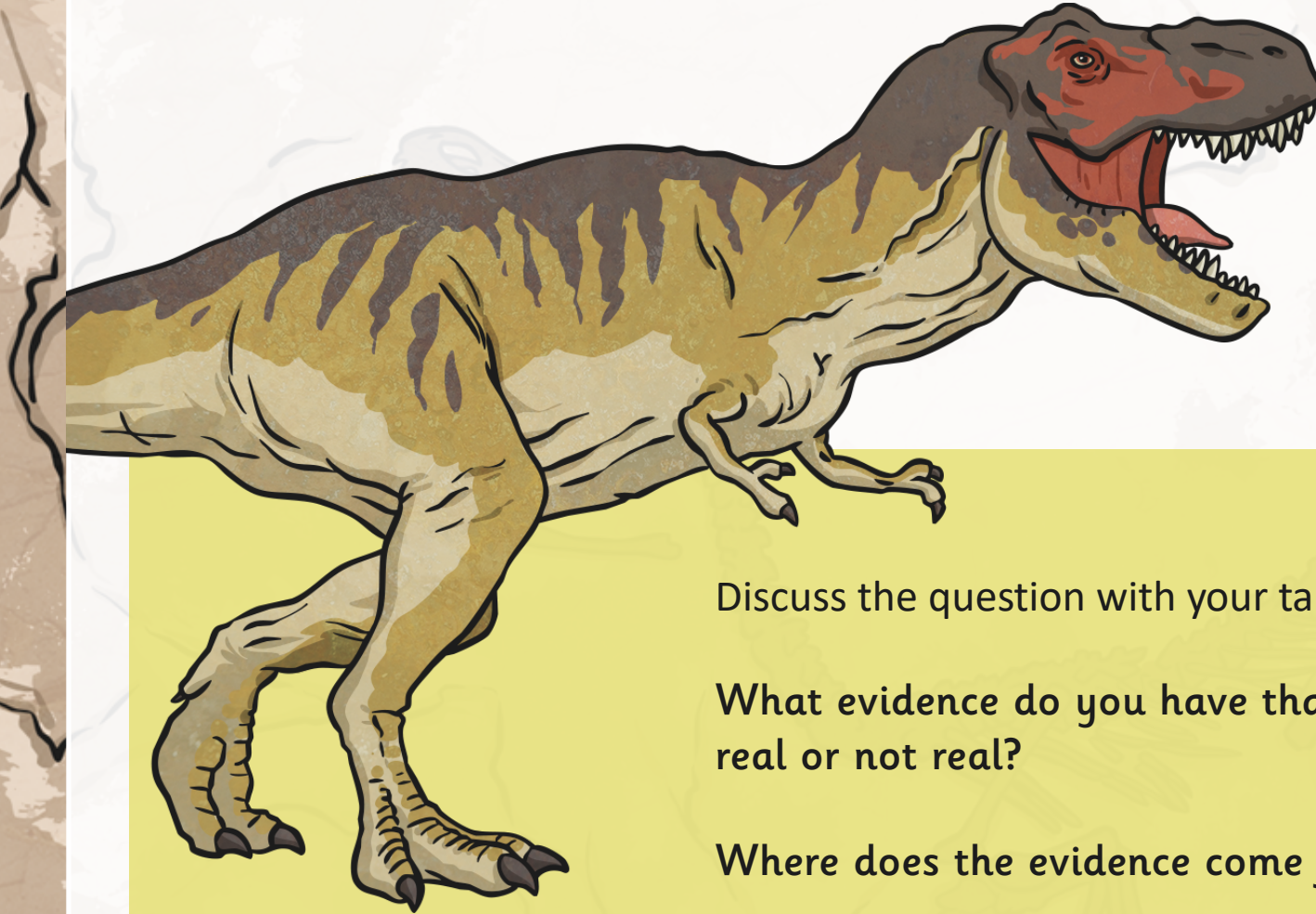
Rocks

An illustration of a dinosaur skeleton, likely a T-Rex, lying on its side in a cracked, sandy, and rocky environment. The skeleton is rendered in a dark brown color with black outlines. The background is a textured, light brown surface with dark brown cracks and shadows, suggesting a desert or excavation site. The title "Fantastic Fossils" is written in large, bold, orange letters with a black outline, centered over the skeleton.

Fantastic Fossils

twinkl

Are Dinosaurs Real?



Discuss the question with your talk partner.

What evidence do you have that they are real or not real?

Where does the evidence come from?

Are Dinosaurs Real?



It is believed that dinosaur fossils have been found for centuries and these gave rise to some of the mythical creatures in ancient cultures. However, without documented evidence we can not know this for sure.

What we do know is that our current knowledge of dinosaurs and **palaeontology** (the study of fossils) started in the 1800s. So we really have only known about them for the last 200 years! We know about dinosaurs due to the discovery of fossils and fossilised skeletons.



Bones or Fossils?

There are some key concepts we need to know before moving on.

What is the difference between bones and fossils?

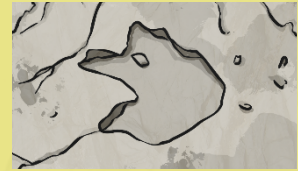
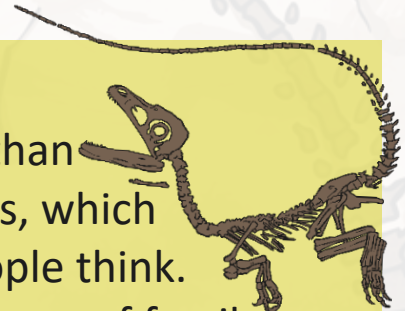
Bones

Bones are any piece of the hard whitish tissue that makes up the skeleton in animals including humans.



Fossils

Fossils are more than just ancient bones, which is what many people think. There are three types of fossils – body fossils, trace fossils and chemical fossils.



Chemical fossils

Chemical fossils contain carbon, which is proof that they must be formed from once living things. Examples of chemical fossils include coal, petroleum oil and natural gas.

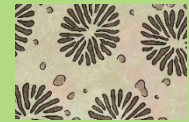


Body Fossils

Body fossils are the remains of an animal or plant such as bones, shells or leaves. There are three types of body fossils:

Mold and Cast Fossils

Mold fossils form when all the parts (including the bones) have decayed and all that is left is the mold of the animal.



Cast fossils form from mold fossils as the mold fossil is filled up with sediment – so it is not made up of the original matter of the animal or plant.



Replacement Fossils

Replacement fossils form when water dissolves the original hard matter of the bones and replaces them with mineral matter – this is what we think of when we discuss dinosaur fossils. They still look like the original bones but are not made up of the same matter.



Whole Body Fossils

Whole body fossils form when the original body has been preserved – for example a woolly mammoth in ice or a mosquito in amber.



Trace Fossils

These are fossils that record the activity of an animal including:

Footprints



Trackways



Coprolites
(fossil faeces)



