Name:_____ READING QUIZ Points: _____

Reading Explorer 2 Unit 5 Lesson A
DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer for each question.

The Secrets in the Sand

[A] In 1823, a young woman noticed a strange fossil on a beach near Lyme Regis, England. She dug out the bones and had them carried to her home. She carefully arranged the skeleton on a table. Then she saw something extraordinary. The creature's neck was a meter long - more than half the length of its body. It was unlike any animal living on Earth.

[B] Even at a young age, Mary Anning had a talent for spotting "curies" - unusual or curious, fossils. Her father died in 1810, leaving her family in debt, so Mary began selling her fossils to collectors. A year later, aged just 12, she made her first major discovery - a crocodile-like skull with a long skeleton. It turned out to be a sea creature that lived long ago. Named *ichthyosaur*, or "fish-lizard," it was the first extinct animal known to science.

[C] Fossil hunting brought in money, but it was a dangerous occupation. One day, a rock fall killed her dog and almost buried Mary. Despite the dangers, she continued to look for new finds. The long-necked fossil she uncovered in 1823 was another long-dead sea reptile. Known as a *plesiosaur*, it would inspire legends - including that of the Loch Ness Monster. Five years later, she found a fossil with wing bones and a long tail. It was one of the first examples of a *pterosaur* - a flying creature that disappeared millions of years ago.

[D] Mary was not only a skilled fossil hunter; she also carefully examined and recorded her finds. However, she received little credit from other scientists. Only one of her scientific writings was published in her lifetime, in 1839. She was also not allowed to join London's Geological Society, as only men could become members.

[E] Mary Anning died in 1847, but her contributions have not been forgotten. Her finds are now displayed in museums in London and Paris. The beach near her home is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, known as the Jurassic Coast. Her life continues to inspire visitors hoping to find their own fossil wonders. According to Britain's Natural History Museum, Mary Anning was "the greatest fossil hunter the world has ever known." She was also a scientist who changed the way we think about life on Earth.

____ 1. Which statement would the writer probably agree with?
a. Mary Anning should have been more careful when fossil hunting.
b. London's Geological Society should have let Mary Anning be a member.
c. Mary Anning should not have sold the fossils she found.
d. The Jurassic Coast should be named the Anning Coast.

____ 2. What is the purpose of this passage?
a. to give information about Mary Anning
b. to explain how to hunt for fossils
c. to give the history of fossil hunting in London
d. to tell the story of the first *pterosaur* fossil

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____ 3. Which creature did Mary Anning **NOT** find a fossil of?

a. *plesiosaur*
b. *ichthyosaur*
c. crocodile
d. *pterosaur*

____ 4. What is main idea of paragraph E?

a. People today still look for fossils at the same beach that Mary Anning did.
b. Mary Anning received a lot of money for her fossils before she died.
c. UNESCO named the beach she dug at as a World Heritage Site.
d. Mary Anning is now recognized as an important scientist.

____ 5. In what year did Mary Anning find a crocodile-like skull?

a. 1810
b. 1811
c. 1823
d. 1839

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer for each question.

The Dinosaur Puzzle

[A] If you have ever tried to put together a 3-D puzzle, you would know how difficult it can be. It requires extraordinary patience to arrange the pieces so that your puzzle will continue to stand. So imagine how hard it would be to piece together a 12-meter dinosaur from 66-million-year-old fossils!

[B] In order to do this difficult job, museums rely on experts in fossil display. These professionals have the talent to arrange the fossils in an attractive way. More importantly, they also know how to protect the fossil collection from damage. In this type of work, small mistakes can destroy entire sets of fossils. Fossil display experts thus follow a series of steps to make their displays beautiful as well as safe for the fossils.

[C] The first step is preparation. This involves cleaning the fossils with water and using small tools to take away any dirt. After that, it is time to repair the fossils. Glue is used to fix any cracks in the fossils and to put any broken pieces back together. At this stage, a type of paint is added to the fossils for extra protection.

[D] Because the experts will not have every piece of a dinosaur's skeleton, the next step is to create any missing pieces. Without them, the display of the dinosaur skeleton would be incomplete. These days, these extra pieces are often created with 3-D printing.

[E] The final step is putting the pieces together. This involves giving each fossil its own metal support and then attaching these metal supports to each other. In the past, fossils used to be directly connected, often by drilling them together. However, because museums noticed that this drilling method caused great damage to the fossils, it was replaced with the new method that uses individual metal supports.

[F] After all of this work, the dinosaur display is finally ready for viewing. Just like a person who has completed a 3-D puzzle, the experts can be proud of what they have achieved. Most ordinary people, of course, may not appreciate the importance of such a major project, and the effort it takes to complete it. However, the museum, and maybe a few 3-D puzzle fans, will understand that this work is a very big contribution to our understanding of dinosaurs.

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____ 6. What is this passage mainly about?

a. how arranging dinosaur fossils is similar to putting together 3-D puzzles
b. the process of piecing dinosaur fossils together for display
c. the differences between 3-D puzzle pieces and dinosaur fossils

____ 7. What is the purpose of paragraph B?

a. to explain the steps that fossil display experts take to create a display
b. to explain the skills that fossil display experts must have
c. to explain what makes dinosaur displays attractive

____ 8. Why do fossil display experts need to use 3-D printing?

a. Some of the fossils are broken.
b. 3-D-printed pieces are stronger than real fossils.
c. They do not have every fossil they need.

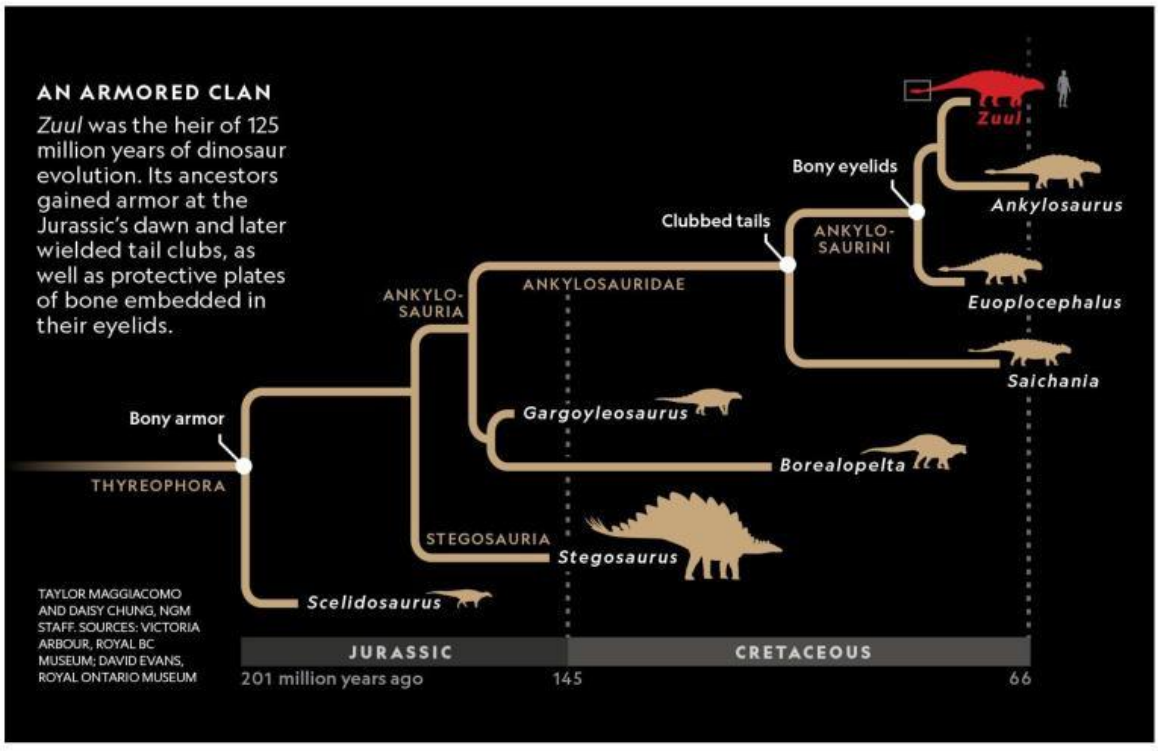
____ 9. What is the advantage of using metal supports to connect the fossils?

a. They are stronger than other types of support.
b. They can help protect the fossils.
c. They are more attractive than other types of support.

____ 10. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

a. Ordinary people cannot understand how difficult a fossil display expert's job is.
b. A 3-D-puzzle fan cannot understand how difficult a fossil display expert's job is.
c. Everyone can understand how difficult a fossil display expert's job is.

DIRECTIONS: Look at the infographic and choose the best answer for each question.



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____ 11. Which dinosaur is the infographic mainly about?

a. *Stegosaurus*
b. *Ankylosaurus*
c. *Zuul*
d. *Saichania*

____ 12. What do all the dinosaurs in the infographic have in common?

a. They all have clubbed tails.
b. They all have bony armor.
c. They all lived in the Jurassic period.
d. They all have bony eyelids.

____ 13. About how long was the Cretaceous period?

a. 201 million years
b. 145 million years
c. 79 million years
d. 66 million years

____ 14. Which of these dinosaurs was the smallest?

a. *Gargoyleosaurus*
b. *Zuul*
c. *Stegosaurus*
d. *Ankylosaurus*

____ 15. How big was *Zuul*?

a. about the size of a car
b. about the size of a dog
c. slightly bigger than a house

DIRECTIONS: Select the correct word in parentheses ( ) to complete each sentence.

16. A model of the largest *pterosaur* will be _____ (displayed / arranged) for the next two months at the museum.
17. Mary Anning's first fossil find was especially _____ (major / extraordinary) because she was only 12 years old.
18. The children did not _____ (display / notice) the rules on the museum wall to not touch the fossils.
19. After the fossils arrive at the museum, they are next carefully _____ (arranged / displayed) in the shape of the animal before being shown.

DIRECTIONS: Match each vocabulary word to its definition.

a. debt
b. credit
c. talent
d. contribution
e. major
f. continue

____ 20. to carry on for a while

____ 21. main, most important

____ 22. money owed to another person

____ 23. helpful participation

____ 24. ability to do something well

____ 25. praise or recognition

Thanks!

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