Dinosaurs, Discoveries, and Designs

... A book to be read to and by young people learning to read



By Ronald E. Johnson, C.Ph.D

Book 9 of 10

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INTRODUCTION

This is book nine in a series of Learning to Read books. The preceding eight books lay the foundation for this book, which focuses on pronouncing and learning multi-syllable words, while introducing readers to people who study ancient life on earth. New vocabulary words are printed in bold letters, and are defined in sections labeled "Words to Learn." Parents and teachers are encouraged to help readers sound out syllables and to learn the meaning of each vocabulary word.

A middle pop-out section is provided to encourage readers to draw, color, and complete various projects.

A key point regarding the entire Learning to Read series is repetition. Readers are encouraged to read and/or listen to each book multiple times in order to grasp the content, principles, and phonetic decoding skills.

Phonetic Rules to Learn

Phonetic decoding skills are enhanced by drawing reader attention to the following rules.

1. When pronouncing multi-syllable words, do not divide blends: **sh, th, wh, sp, ch, cl, sw, dw.**

2. Words are usually divided between double consonants, as in **fos sil i zed, met al lur gy,** or **cop per.**

3. Words are usually divided between constonants, or between a consonant and a vowel, as in **car niv or ous, cat a clys mic, en gi neers,** or **wis dom**.

4. The letter “c” followed by “a” or “u” usually has a “k” sound, as in the word **ca pac i ty**. However, the second “c” has an “s” sound, because it is followed by an “i.” The letter “c” usually has an “s” or “sh” sound as in **ci ty, fe ro cious, or o cean.**

5. Prefixes (pre, tri, in) usually are not divided, as in **pre his tor ic, Tri cer a tops**, or **in quis i tive**.

6. Suffixes (ing, d, ed) usually are not divided, as in **walk ing, caus ed,** or **de sign ed**.

Many years ago, **gigantic** (gi-gan-tic) creatures called **dinosaurs** (di-no-saurs) roamed the earth. Some had long necks and tails. Others had big horns sticking out of the top of their heads and spikes on the end of their tails. The most **ferocious** (fe-ro-cious) creatures had huge teeth and strong jaws.



Words to learn:

gigantic: very big

dinosaurs: reptiles that lived long ago

ferocious: mean, angry



Some dinosaurs were **vegetarians** (veg-e-tar-i-ans) that ate grass and leaves; other **reptiles** (rep-tiles) were **carnivorous** (car-niv-or-ous) creatures that ate other reptiles. Some dinosaurs were **aquatic** (a-quat-ic) creatures that lived in the ocean and ate fish.

Words to Learn:

Vegetarians: creatures that eat plants

Reptiles: creatures like lizards, snakes, and turtles



Carnivorous: creatures that eat other creatures

Aquatic: creatures that live in water

Archeologists (arch-e-ol-o-gists) have discovered dinosaur graveyards where hundreds of **fossilized** (fos-sil-ized) reptiles seemed to have died suddenly. The creatures apparently drowned during a massive **cataclysmic** (cat-a-clys-mic) flood that washed the creatures into piles and piles of jumbled bodies that eventually fossilized in mud.

Words to learn:

Archeologists: people who dig up fossils

Fossilized: bones that turned to stone

Cataclysmic: sudden and violent



Scientists are not exactly sure when dinosaurs **inhabited** (in-hab-it-ed) earth. Some **paleontologists** (pa-le-on-tol-o-gists) think that dinosaurs lived on earth thousands of years before humans **dwelled** (dwell-ed) in caves and huts. Some **anthropologists** (an-thro-pol-o-gists) believe that humans and dinosaurs lived at the same time.



Words to learn:

Inhabited: lived in a place

Dwelled: lived in

Paleontologists: people who study fossils

Anthropologists: people who study customs and habits of tribes and clans

Those scientists studied pictures drawn on cave walls, pottery jars, and rocks in places such as France, England, North and South America, Africa, and China. The **pictographs** (pic-to-graphs) included drawings of dinosaurs and men together in the same places. Legends about men fighting with dinosaurs have also been passed down through multiple generations and recorded on clay tablets, stones, and **parchments** (parch-ments) in Asia, Europe, and Africa.



Words to learn:

Pictographs: pictures painted or carved on rocks

Parchments: animal hides on which people wrote words and drew pictures

A Texas rancher near Glenn Rose, Texas discovered a trail of dinosaur prints in a solid rock riverbed. The strange thing about the dinosaur tracks is that human prints appear to cross the trail of dinosaur prints! Fossilized human bones and foot prints were discovered in Utah. These **discoveries** (dis-cov-er-ies) startled and confused scientists who believed the theory of **evolution** (ev-o-lu-tion).



Words to learn:

Discoveries: things found or made by searching

Evolution: belief that humans came from creatures like apes

That **theory** (the-o-ry) proposes that humans evolved from simple cells to become reptiles, then turned into apes, and finally became humans, thousands of years after dinosaurs disappeared. Discoveries of pictographs in caves and on pottery, plus the fossilized human bones (mixed with dinosaur) in Utah, along with human and dinosaur prints together in a Texas riverbed, caused scientists around the world to believe that the theory of evolution of mankind is not **factual** (fac-tu-al).

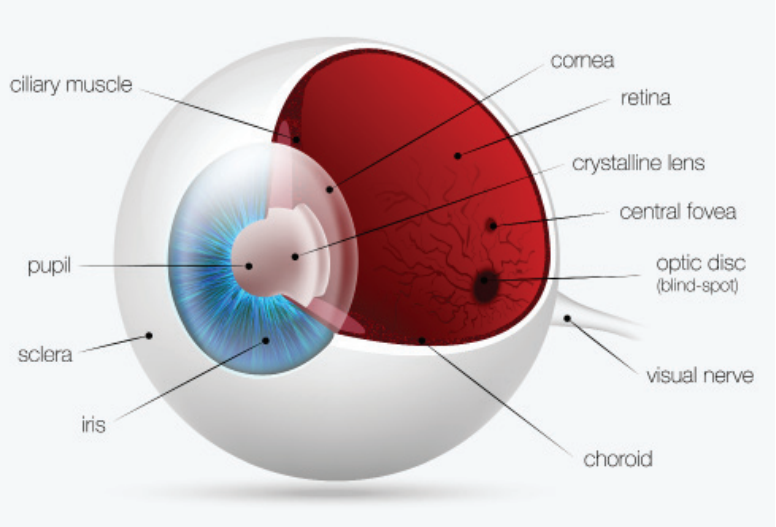
Words to learn:

Theory: a belief that is not proven to be true

Factual: something that is true



Inquisitive (in-quis-i-tive) scientists question whether the theory of evolution could be true because of fossilized human bones and tracks, and because of the design and **complexity** (com-plex-i-ty) of the human eye, ear, hands, and **vital** (vi-tal) organs.



Words to learn:

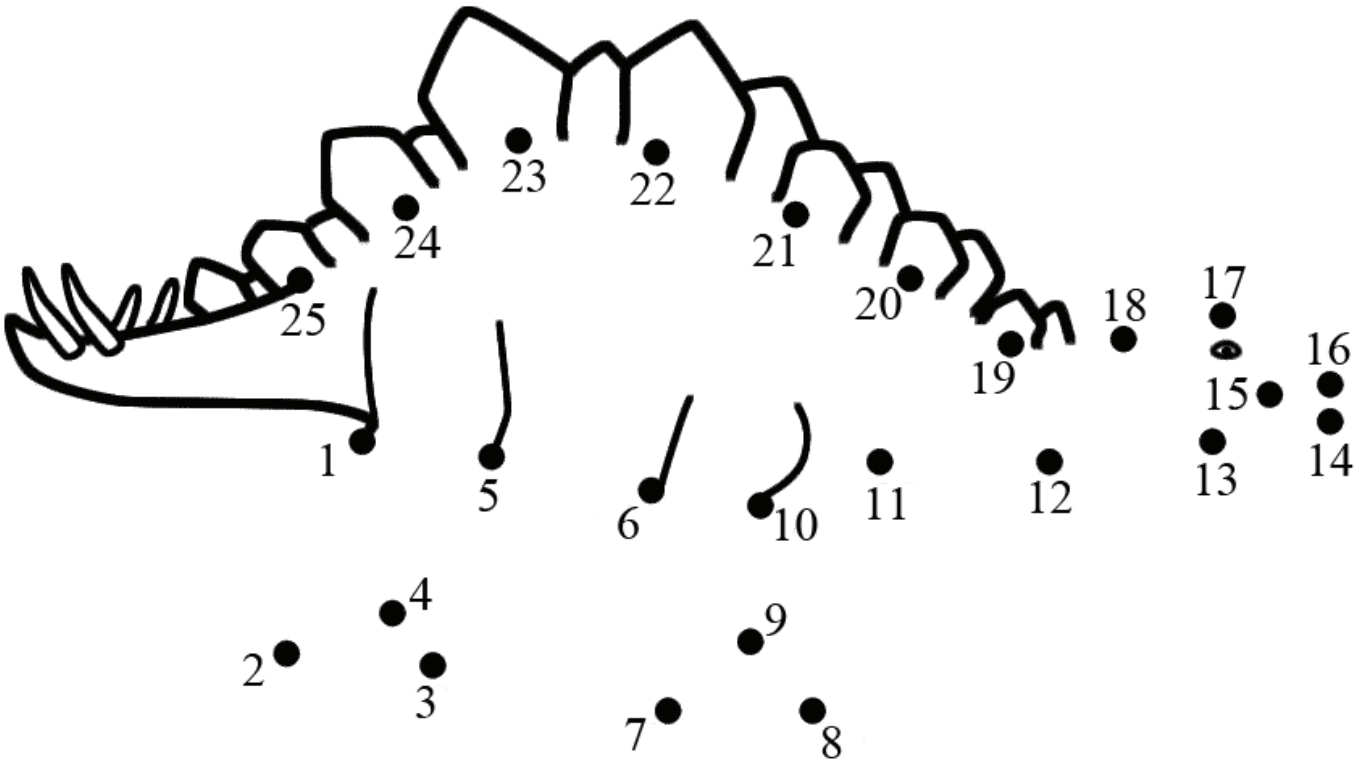
Inquisitive: to look for truth by searching and asking questions

Complexity: more than one part that depends on other parts to function properly

Vital: very important, necessary for life

ACTIVITY PAGES

Connect the dots to form a dinosaur.



Divide the following words into syllables. You may use your book.

Dinosaur: _____

Discoveries: _____

Archeologists: _____

Cataclysmic: _____

Gigantic: _____

Ferocious: _____

Carnivorous: _____

Paleontologists: _____

Pictographs: _____

Parchments: _____

Draw a dinosaur. You may use your book or other resources.

Write the following words three times in cursive:

Inhabited (*Inhabited*): _____

_____

_____

Dwelled (*Dwelled*): _____

_____

_____

Discoveries (*Discoveries*): _____

_____

_____

Designed (*Designed*): _____

_____

_____

Draw a picture of a man running away from a dinosaur.

Write the correct vocabulary word that matches the definitions. You may use your book.

Gigantic creatures that lived long ago:

_____

Sudden and violent:

_____

Wonderful, good, great:

_____

Something that is true:

_____

Ability to think, plan, and create:

_____

Draw and color a picture of some topic in this book.

Print or write a sentence in cursive using the words man (*man*), design (*design*), and intelligence (*intelligence*).

_____

_____

_____ .

Print or write a sentence in cursive using the words dinosaur (*dinosaur*), footprints (*footprints*), solid rock (*solid rock*).

_____

_____

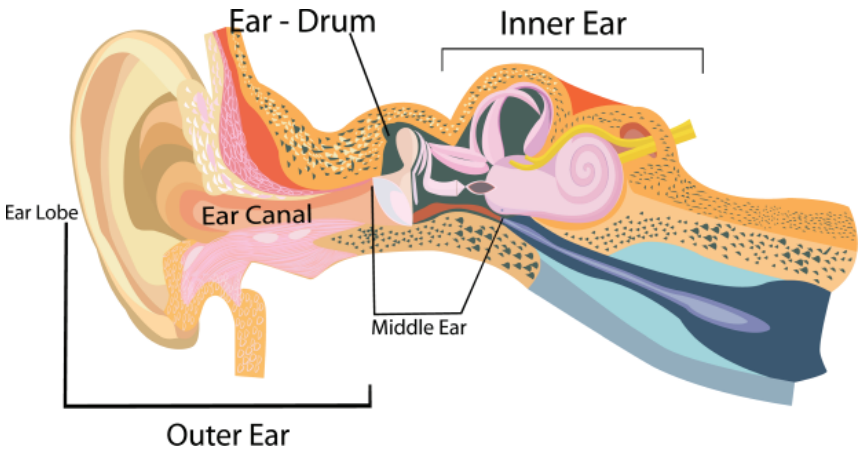
_____ .

Those scientists talk about the **unique** (u-nique) relationships among cells, nerves, blood vessels, and muscles that operate together in order for humans to exist. The **intricate** (in-tri-cate) design of vital organs (such as the eye and ear) indicates that such body parts could not have developed by themselves during millions of years through evolution.

Words to learn:

Unique: special design

Intricate: parts that require other parts in order to stay alive

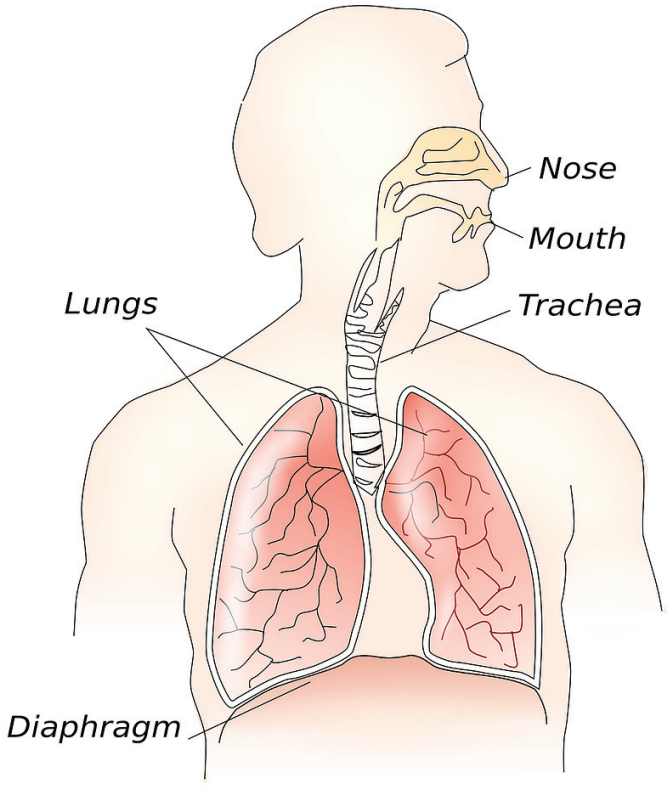


The fact is that all **components** (com-pon-ents) of the organs have to be in just the right place so the organs can **function** (func-tion) to keep creatures and humans alive. The complex design of eyes, ears, and hearts require that all the parts had to be in place at the same time.

Words to learn:

Components: parts

Function: special use and purpose



A great many scientists now believe that humans were designed and created as intelligent beings with the **capacity** (ca-pac-i-ty) to learn mathematics, **astronomy** (as-tron-o-my), agriculture, writing, **oceanography** (o-cean-og-ra-phy), and **metallurgy** (met-al-lur-gy).

Words to learn:

Capacity: ability to learn and use information

Astronomy: study of heavens, stars and planets

Oceanography: study of currents and life in oceans

Metallurgy: study of metals like iron, gold, silver, and copper



One of the oldest known examples of **intelligent** (in-tel-li-gent) writing is the Book of Job in the Bible. It **reveals** (re-veals) that ancient humans more than four thousand years ago knew how to make musical instruments from wood and brass, and that humans thousands of years ago knew about stars, planets, and **constellations** (con-stel-la-tions). They also knew about dinosaurs, agriculture, **architecture** (ar-chi-tecture), families, maps, seasons, and time.



Words to learn:

Intelligent: the ability to think, plan, and create

Reveals: uncovers, shows

Constellations: groups of stars in heaven

Architecture: design of buildings

Ancient men were intelligent enough to make calendars, flutes, harps, and metal tools. Scientists have discovered very old documents and metal tools that demonstrate superior **intelligence** (in-tel-li-gence), **literacy** (lit-er-a-cy), and **wisdom** (wis-dom) among humans who lived thousands of years ago. Ancient humans were capable of building huge structures made from rocks that weighed tons and tons.



Words to learn:

Intelligence: the brain's ability to think and create

Literacy: ability to read and write words

Wisdom: awareness of God and His laws

Some temples and pyramids were made from stones a dozen times the size of modern automobiles. Modern **engineers** (en-gi-neers) do not know how to carve such stones, or move them into place hundreds of feet above the ground. Such engineering **feats** by ancient mankind required a form of intelligence and engineering skills unknown to modern humans.





Words to learn:

Engineers: people who make tools, roads, buildings

Feats: amazing achievements

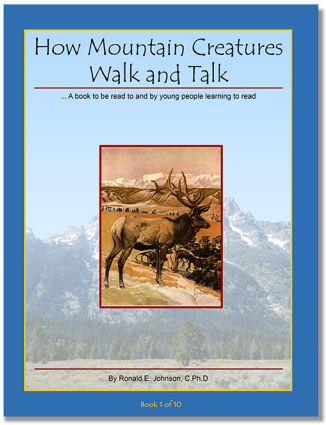
Our ancestors were intelligent beings. Some humans lived in caves. Others lived in huts or houses in cities. They were wise, artistic, and creative beings. They also loved one another, and formed families of husbands, wives, and children. Ancient people built houses and temples, formed cities, established communities, worshipped God, and were capable of doing mighty deeds. Truly, mankind is **marvelously** (mar-vel-ous-ly) designed.

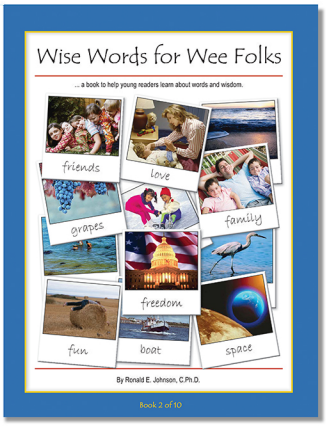


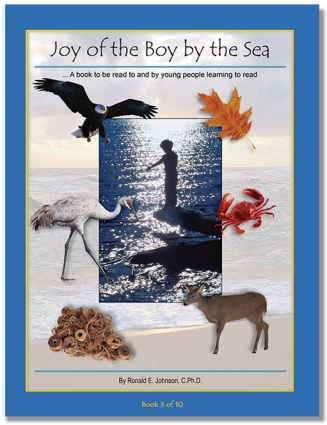
Words to learn:

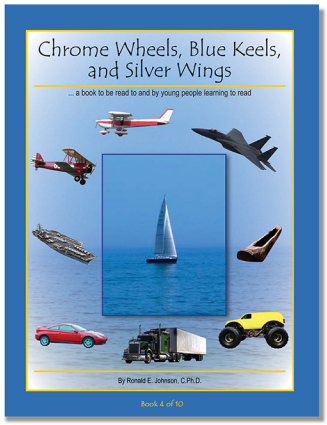
Marvelously: wonderful, good, great

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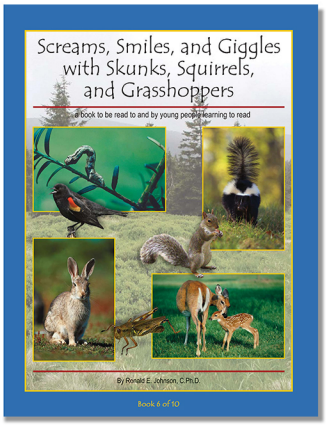


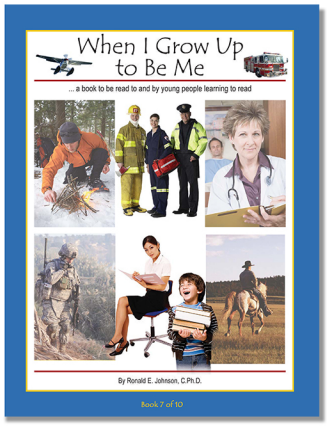


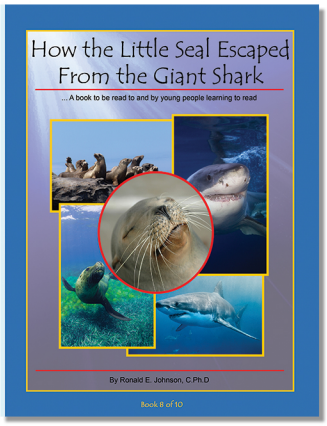


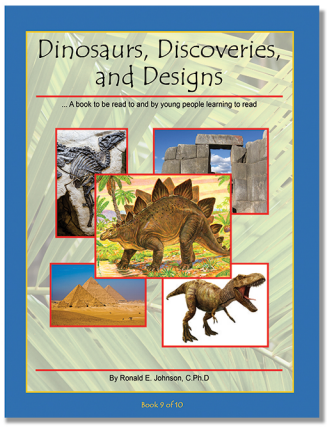


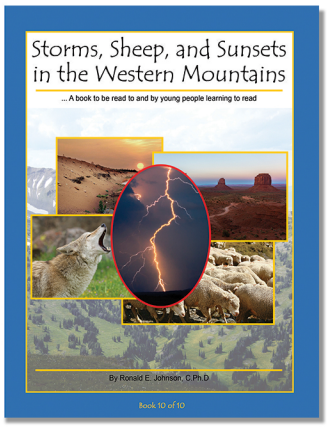












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