Helping your children choose books they will love

I reading

Lovereading4kids.co.uk is a book website created for parents and children to make choosing books easy and fun

Opening extract from

Dinosaur Cove: A Cretaceous Survival Guide

Written by

Rex Stone

Published by

Oxford University Press

All Text is Copyright © of the Author and/or Illustrator

Please print off and read at your leisure.

Lovereading4kids.co.uk

Special thanks to Rosie Best,
Elizabeth Galloway, and Chris Jarvis.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore
South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press
in the UK and in certain other countries

© Working Partners Limited 2013
Illustrations © Mike Spoor 2013

Series created by Working Partners Ltd
Dinosaur Cove is a registered trademark of Working Partners Ltd

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2013

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Data available

ISBN: 978-0-19-279389-8

1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

Printed in Italy
Paper used in the production of this book is a natural,
recyclable product made from wood grown in sustainable forests
The manufacturing process conforms to the environmental
regulations of the country of origin

THE CRETACEOUS

- **WHEN:** 145.5–65.5 MILLION YEARS AGO
- **CLIMATE:** WARM AND WET, VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

WHEN DINOSAURS RULED THE EARTH

During the Cretaceous period, dinosaurs ruled the land, sea, and air. Herbivores such as triceratops were hunted by tyrannosaurus rex. In the sea, plesiosaurs crunched through the tough shells of ammonites with their powerful jaws. Pterosaurs soared through the Cretaceous skies.

There were other creatures, too. Small mammals ran through the undergrowth and insects that were similar to ants and butterflies developed. Sharks and rays lived in the sea.

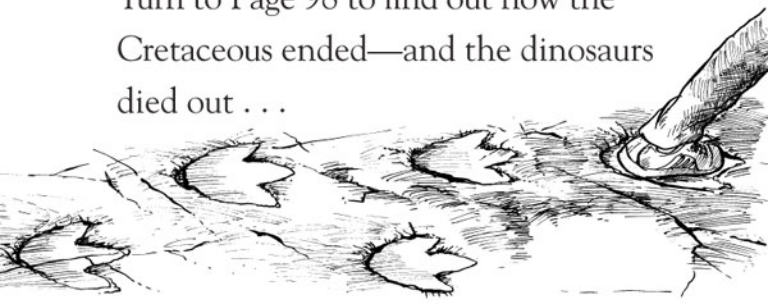
Plants started to have flowers and trees with soft leaves appeared.

CHALK

The Cretaceous period is named after the Latin word for chalk—creta. The chalky soil was especially good at preserving fossils.

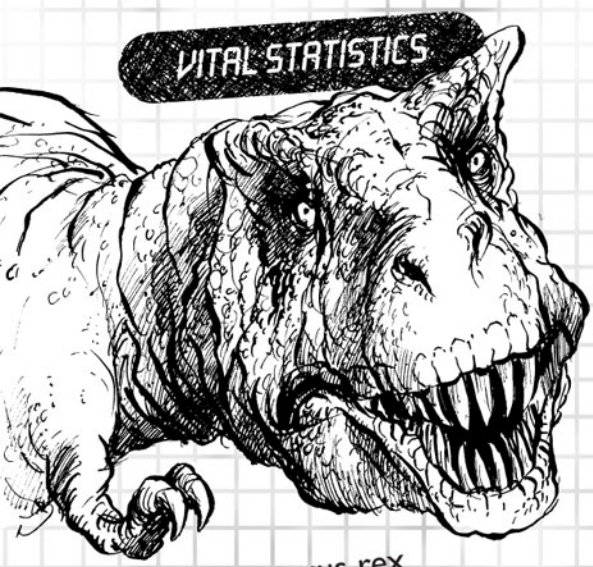
END OF AN ERA...

Turn to Page 98 to find out how the Cretaceous ended—and the dinosaurs died out . . .



TYRANNOSAURUS REX

VITAL STATISTICS



- Tyrannosaurus rex means tyrant lizard king
- Discovered in 1874 in Colorado, USA
- Lived in the part of the world that's now North America

- Its legs have three toes at the front and also a backwards facing one. It usually runs with its body horizontal to the ground, using its huge tail to balance

- Top speed is around 45 kph

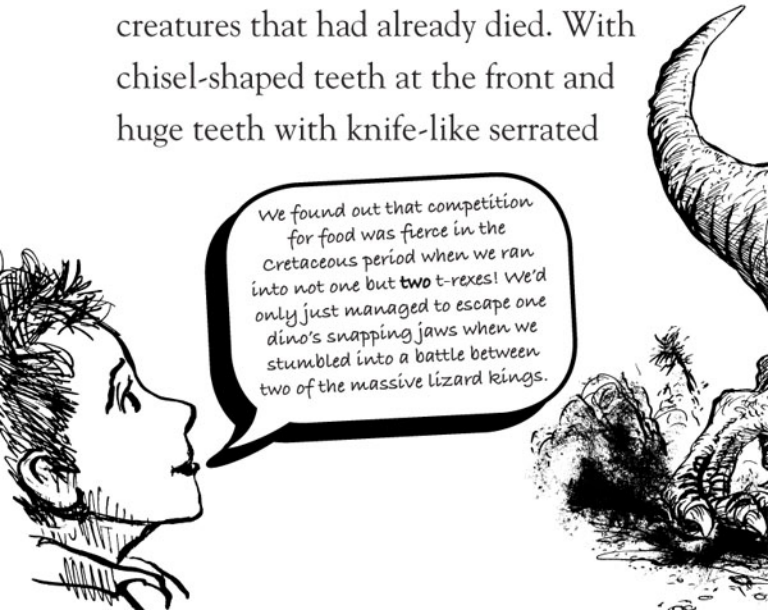
- Only three Cretaceous dinosaurs were even bigger than the t-rex: the spinosaurus, the giganotosaurus, and the carcharodontosaurus

- Weighs 8,000 kg—the same as two killer whales

- Could eat 230 kg in a single bite—that's about as much as a whole pig!

T-REX: THE LIZARD KING

Tyrannosaurus Rex was a carnivore that ate all sorts of other creatures, from small dinosaurs like velociraptors to large ones like edmontosaurs. Palaeontologists think the t-rex was probably a scavenger as well as a hunter, eating up the remains of creatures that had already died. With chisel-shaped teeth at the front and huge teeth with knife-like serrated



edges filling the rest of its mouth, the t-rex was a fearsome predator. The biggest t-rex skull ever found is 150cm long and was discovered in the 1960s. The biggest and best preserved whole t-rex skeleton is in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Its name is FMNH PR 2081, but its nickname is Sue.