

INSTRUCCIONES:

1. Traduce el texto al Español en tu cuaderno.
2. Traduce las preguntas al Español.
3. Responde las preguntas en Español.
4. Traduce tus respuestas al Inglés.

VOCABULARIO:

Recuerda: busca...

- 1º en la Chuleta para Traducciones
- 2º en el vocabulario de esta hoja
- 3º en el diccionario o pregúntame a mi

Dinosaurs /dáinoso:(r)s/

Dinosaurs are a type of reptiles that dominated the world two-hundred millions of years ago. Paleontologists are scientists that study them. Paleontologists have found fossils of dinosaurs on every continent. They found the first dinosaur fossils in the 19th century. There are fossils of over 500 different dinosaurs. There are still frequent new discoveries.



There were dinosaurs that lived on the land. Others lived in the water.

There were even dinosaurs that could fly. After 145 millions of years on this world, they became extinct. But not all of them. Birds are the direct descendants of some dinosaurs!

Dinosaurs, like all the other animals, had adaptations that helped them survive for some time. The first known dinosaurs were small predators that walked on two legs. There were also bigger dinosaurs that walked on four legs and were usually herbivores. Some had scales and some had horns. And most of the smaller dinosaurs had feathers.

The main difference with the reptiles of today is that reptiles are cold-blooded. This means that they get their warmth from the sun. Therefore, they move little and slowly. But dinosaurs were warm-blooded. This means that they could move faster and that they were more active. It is likely that they lived in herds or at least co-operated to hunt.

Extracted from [Simple English Wikipedia](#) [edited]

Questions:

1. What were the dinosaurs?
2. Who studies them?
3. Where can we find them?
4. When did they live?
5. What did the smaller dinosaurs have?
6. Why were they more active than the reptiles of today?

Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • active: activ@/s | • fossil: fósil | • other: otr@ |
| • adaptation: adaptación | • four: cuatro | • over: más de, por encima de |
| • ago: hace | • found: encontré, encontrad@ | • paleontologist: paleontólog@ |
| • at least: por lo menos | • frequent: frecuente/s | • predator: depredador |
| • become-became: llegar a ser | • get: conseguir, obtener | • scale: escama |
| • big: grande/s | • have-had: haber, tener | • scientist: científic@/s |
| • bird: pájaro | • had: [pasado de haber, tener] | • slowly: lentamente |
| • century: siglo | • help: ayudar | • small: pequeñ@/s |
| • co-operate: cooperar | • herbivore: herbívoro | • still: todavía, quiet@/s |
| • cold-blooded: de sangre fría | • herd: manada | • sun: sol |
| • could: podían | • horn: cuerno | • survive: sobrevivir |
| • descendant: descendiente | • hundred: cien, cientos | • there are: hay |
| • difference: diferencia | • hunt: cazar | • there were: había |
| • direct: direct@/s | • known: sabid@/s, conocid@/s | • therefore: por lo tanto |
| • discovery: descubrimiento | • land: tierra | • today: hoy |
| • dominate: dominar | • least: (at least = por lo menos) | • two: dos |
| • even: incluso | • leg: pierna, pata | • type: tipo |
| • every: cada, tod@/s | • likely: probable | • usually: habitualmente |
| • extinct: extint@/s, extinguid@ | • little: poc@, pequeñ@/s | • walk: caminar, andar |
| • fast: rápid@/s, rápidamente | • live: vivir | • warm-blooded: de sangre caliente |
| • feather: pluma | • main: principal | • warmth: calor |
| • find-found: encontrar | • major: gran, grande/s | • water: agua |
| • first: primer@/s | • mean: significar, querer decir | • world: mundo |
| • fly: volar | • move: moverse, mudarse | • year: año |
| | • new: nuev@/s | |