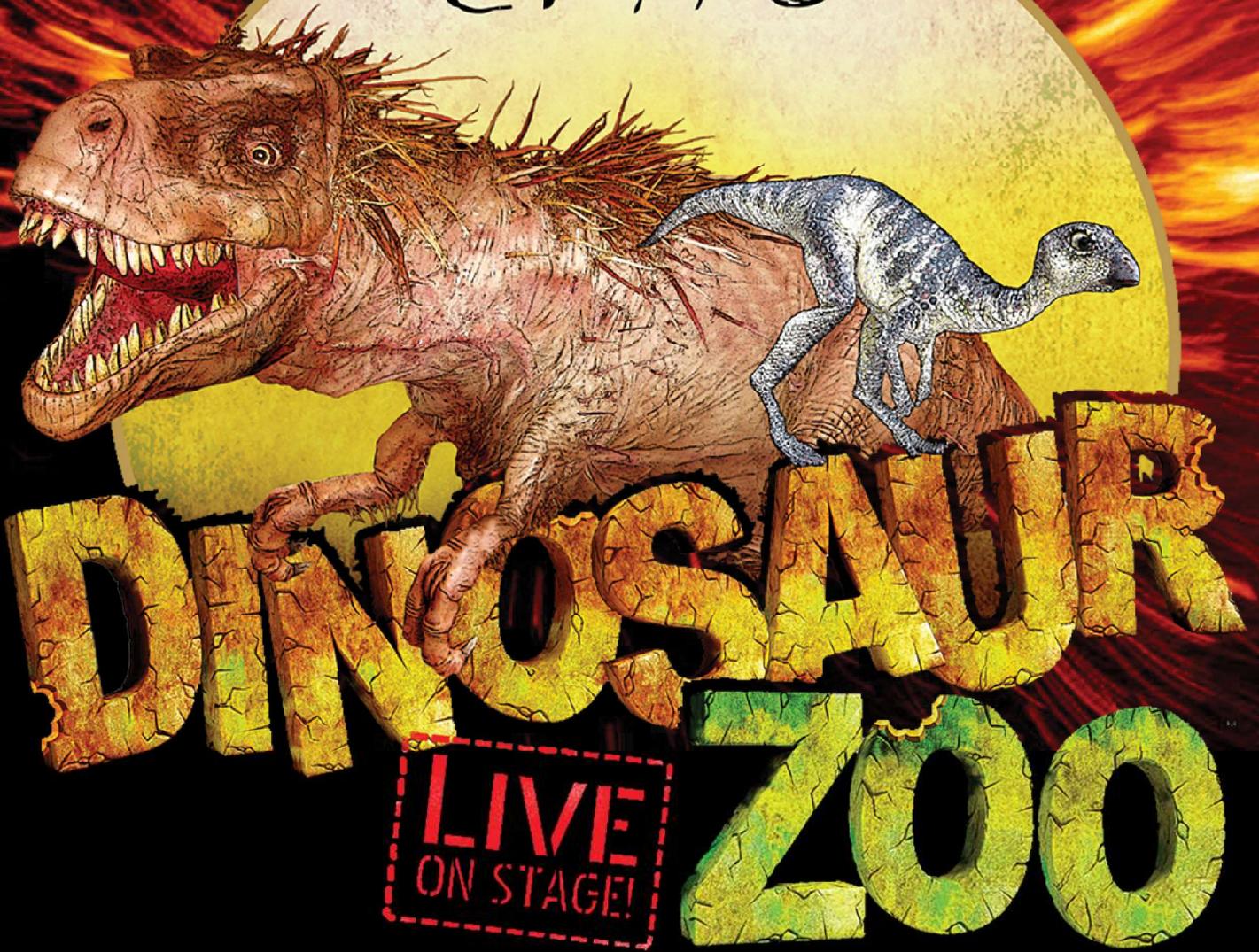


Erth's



S | STATE | THEATRE
NEW JERSEY

KEYNOTES

WELCOME!

The State Theatre in New Brunswick, NJ welcomes you to the performance of Erth's DINOSAUR ZOO™ Live, a thrilling, interactive show that will make prehistoric creatures come to life before your very eyes! These *Keynotes* provide information to help you and your students prepare for the show and integrate the program with other areas of the curriculum.

We look forward to seeing you at the show!



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Made possible by funds from the New Jersey State Council on the Arts, a partner agency of the National Endowment for the Arts.



ABOUT THE SHOW

Erth's DINOSAUR ZOO™ Live looks a lot like some of the live animal programs you might see on television—except these animals have been extinct for millions of years! You'll meet a menagerie of insects, mammals, and dinosaurs in their ancient environment, brought to life with large-scale puppets that look and behave amazingly like living, breathing animals. The skilled actors and puppeteers are the "animal handlers" who introduce each creature and share information about its history, habitat, and behavior. There are baby dinosaurs as well as adults.

Created by Erth Visual & Physical from Sydney, Australia, this interactive show features animals that inhabited the earth millions of years ago, including *Leaellynasaura*, a dinosaur found only in Australia. There are also creatures from other parts of the world, such as *Titanosaur*, *Hadrosaur*, *Plesiosaur*, *Meganeura*, *Triceratops*, and—of course—*Tyrannosaurus Rex*. The puppets were developed in consultation with paleontologists, based on the latest scientific interpretations of fossil evidence. Employing sophisticated design and electronics, these giants look incredibly real.

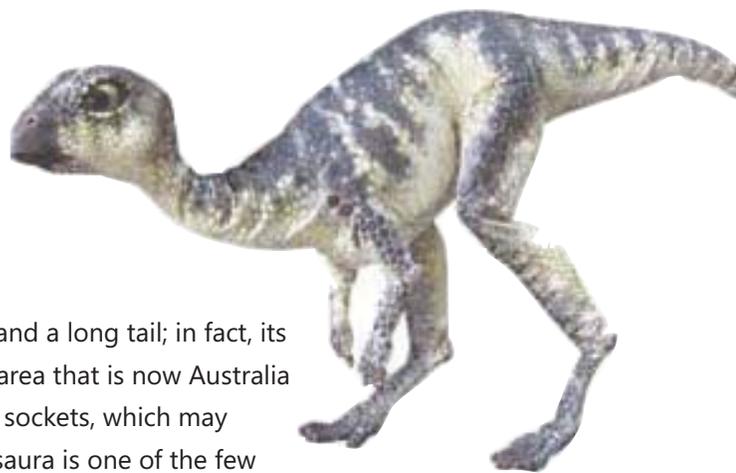


MEET THE DINOSAURS

LEAELLYNASAURA

Pronunciation: lee-EL-in-a-SAW-rah
Name means: "Leaellyn's lizard"
Period: Early Cretaceous: 104 to 112 million years ago
Where found: Australia
Discovered: 1989, Australia
Height: 2 ft.
Length: 6 ft.
Food: plants

Leaellynasaura was roughly the size of a turkey, but with long legs and a long tail; in fact, its tail was three times as long as its body. In early Cretaceous times, the area that is now Australia was inside the Antarctic Circle; Leaellynasaura had unusually large eye sockets, which may have evolved to help them see in the long winter darkness. Leaellynasaura is one of the few dinosaurs to be named after a living person: in this case, the daughter of the Australian paleontologists who discovered it.



MEGANEURA

Pronunciation: meg-a-NEW-ra
Name means: "large-nerved"
Period: Carboniferous: 300 million years ago
Where found: worldwide
Discovered: 1880, France
Wingspan: over 2 feet—perhaps larger
Food: other insects, small amphibians

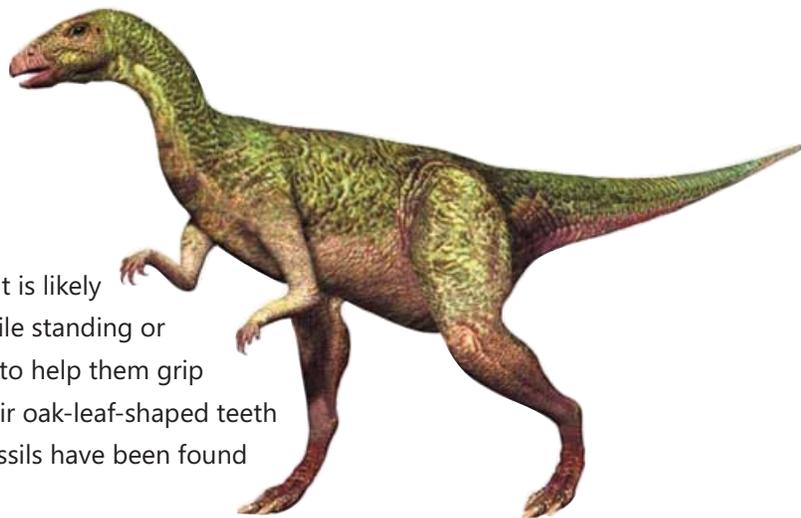
Older than the dinosaurs, *Meganeura* was a gigantic insect that looked a lot like a dragonfly—one of the largest flying insects ever to have existed. Its name refers to the thick network of veins that supported its wings like a skeleton, and also provided oxygen.



DRYOSAURUS

Pronunciation: dry-o-SAW-russ
Name means: "oak lizard"
Period: Late Jurassic: 145-161 million years ago
Where found: Western USA, Tanzania
Discovered: 1880s, North America
Height: 5 ft.
Length: 12 ft.
Weight: 1 ton
Food: plants

Dryosaurs were bipedal and had powerful back legs, so it is likely they were fast runners. Their stiff tail balanced the body while standing or moving. Dryosaurs were herbivores, using their five fingers to help them grip their food, their hard beak to cut leaves and plants, and their oak-leaf-shaped teeth at the back of their mouth to grind them up. Dryosaurus fossils have been found in the Western United States, Tanzania and in New Zealand.



MEET THE DINOSAURS

PLESIOSAUR

Pronunciation: plee-SEE-uh-sawr
Name means: "near reptile"
Period: Mesozoic: 66-190 million years ago
Where found: all over the world—especially England and Germany
Discovered: 1820, England
Length: 10-65 ft.
Food: fish

Though they lived at the same time as dinosaurs, plesiosaurs were not actually dinosaurs. They were among the largest sea animals ever to have existed. These air-breathing creatures had large bodies, long slender necks, powerful jaws, and sharp teeth. They swam by propelling themselves with four paddle-like flippers.



TITANOSAUR

Pronunciation: tie-TAN-o-sawr
Name means: "titanic lizard"
Period: Cretaceous: 65-96 million years ago
Where found: all continents, including Antarctica
Discovered: 1877, South America and India
Height: up to 60 ft.
Length: up to 115 ft.
Weight: up to 100 tons
Food: plants

The last of the giant herbivores, titanosaurs were the largest animals ever to roam on land—for this reason, they are aptly named after the mythological Titans, who were Gods of ancient Greece. There were as many as 50 different species—the largest one known grew up to 115 feet in length. Titanosaurs had small heads, long necks, and long tails. Some species are believed to have been armored with bony plates.



DINOSAUR BOOKS

Dinofile: Profiles of 120 Amazing, Terrifying and Bizarre Beasts, by Professor Richard Moody. Hamlyn, 2006. Grades 4 and up.

Dinosaur Record Breakers: Awesome Dinosaur Facts, Statistics and Records, by Darren Naish. Carlton Books Ltd., 2011. Grades 3 and up.

Dougal Dixon's Dinosaurs. Boyds Mills Press, 1993. Grades 4 and up.

The Great Dinosaur Discoveries, by Darren Naish. University of California Press, 2009.

Battle of the Dinosaur Bones: Othniel Charles Marsh Vs Edward Drinker Cope, by Rebecca L. Johnson. 21st Century Publishing, 2012. Grades 5-8.

Dinosaurs and Their Discoverers Series, by Brooke Hartzog. Powerkids, 1999. Includes books about the discoveries of dinosaur eggs, T-Rex, Iguanodon, the Bone Wars, and other subjects. Grades Pre-K-3.

MEET THE DINOSAURS

TRICERATOPS

- Pronunciation: try-SER-uh-tops
- Name means: "three-horned face"
- Period: Late Cretaceous: 66-70 million years ago
- Where found: North America
- Discovered: 1887, Denver, Colorado, USA
- Height: 10 ft.
- Length: 30 ft.
- Weight: 6-12 tons
- Food: plants

Triceratops, with its three horns and bony frill around the back of its head, is one of the more recognizable dinosaurs. This massive dinosaur had the largest skull of almost any land animal—almost a third of its entire length! Triceratops had anywhere from 432-800 teeth.



TYRANNOSAURUS REX

- Pronunciation: tye-RAN-uh-SAW-russ
- Name means: "tyrant lizard king"
- Period: Late Cretaceous: 65-75 million years ago
- Where found: North America
- Discovered: 1902, Hell Creek, Montana, USA
- Height: 13 feet
- Length: 46 feet
- Weight: 7 tons
- Food: meat

Tyrannosaurus rex was a large predator known for its large, sharp teeth and powerful jaws. With its massive skull and four-foot-long jaw, it could easily crush the bones of the other dinosaurs (such as Triceratops and Edmontosaurus) that it liked to eat. Some scientists today believe that *Tyrannosaurus rex* had feathers on at least some parts of their body.



WHAT IS A DINOSAUR?

Dinosaurs are a large, yet very specific group of animals. The word 'dinosaur' is often used incorrectly: many people lump together all of the ancient reptiles (including the flying reptiles and marine reptiles) and call them dinosaurs.

In 1842 the word 'dinosaur' was coined by Sir Richard Owen, an English biologist, anatomist, naturalist, and paleontologist. He was known for his skill as a comparative anatomist—a person who studies the bodies of different types of animals and compares their similarities and differences. Applying his understanding of anatomy, he began to create a classification system for dinosaurs. He identified key common features and criteria which identified an animal as a dinosaur. The four main criteria are:

- It must have lived during the Mesozoic Era.
- It must be a reptile (although not all reptiles are dinosaurs; for example—lizards are reptiles, but they are not dinosaurs).
- Its legs must be located below its body, as opposed to sticking out from the sides like the legs of a crocodile.
- It must have lived on land, not in the water like swimming reptiles, or in the air like the pterosaurs. (However, the fossil record indicates that birds evolved from dinosaurs during the Jurassic period, and so birds are now considered a type of dinosaur in modern classification systems.)

There are a number of other characteristics that many dinosaurs share. Here are a few of them:

- Two pairs of holes in the temporal region (the sides and base) of the skull
- Backward-pointing knees (or elbows) of the front legs
- Forward-pointing knees of the rear legs (rather than pointing sideways)
- Front legs shorter and lighter than the rear legs (in almost every case)

During their 165 million years on the planet, dinosaurs evolved and adapted to changing environments. Early in their evolutionary history, they split into two major groups, called orders. The orders are defined (and named) by their different hip structures: Saurischians (saw-RISS-key-ans), meaning 'lizard-hipped' and Ornithischians (or-ni-THISS-key-ans), meaning 'bird-hipped.' Both Saurischians and Ornithischians are divided into a number of subgroups; within each subgroup there are different species of dinosaur.

Vocabulary

BIPED (BYE-ped) - walking on two feet

CARNIVORE (CAR-nuh-voor) - meat eater

DINOSAUR (DYE-no-sawr) - dinosaurs were reptiles that lived millions of years ago but became extinct.

EVOLVE (ee-VOLVE) - develop and change over time

EXTINCT - does not exist anymore

FOSSIL (FAH-sill) - bones, footprints, or other remains of ancient animals or plants

HERBIVORE (HER-buh-voor) - plant eater

MARINE (ma-REEN) - living in the sea

OMNIVOROUS (ahm-NIH-ver-iss) - eats everything

PALEONTOLOGIST (pail-ee-on-TAL-o-jist) - A scientist who studies fossils to learn about life of the past

PREDATOR (PRED-uh-tore) - an animal that hunts and eats other animals

PREY (PRAY) - animals that are hunted by other animals

PREHISTORIC (PREE-hiss-tore-ik) - the time before history was written down

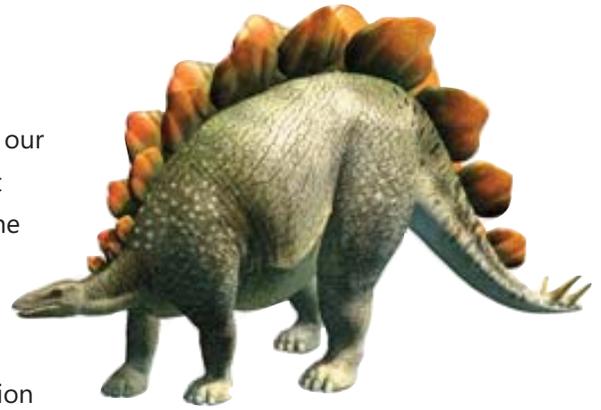
SEDIMENT (SED-uh-ment) - dirt, decayed plants, and other material that settles to the bottom of a body of water

QUADRUPED (KWA-drew-ped) - walking on four feet

SKELETON (SKELL-uh-tun) - the bones that make up the body of an animal

TERRESTRIAL (teh-RES-tree-ul) - living on land

THE AGE OF DINOSAURS



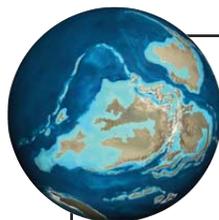
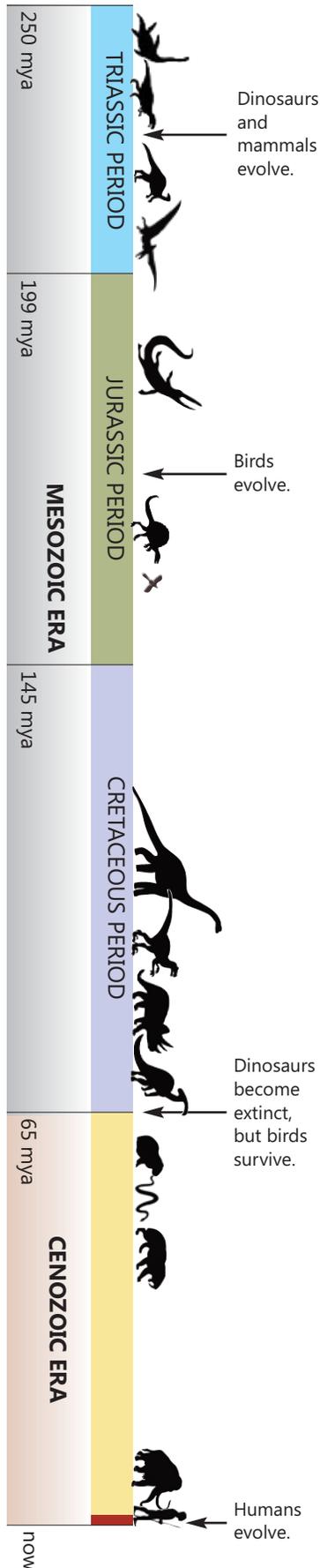
Between 230 and 65 million years ago, our planet was inhabited by some of the most amazing creatures ever to have existed. The most successful were a group of reptiles called dinosaurs. No other group of animals has been dominant on Earth for such a long period of time—over 165 million years. Compare that to humans, who began to evolve about 2.4 million years ago, and modern humans (*Homo sapiens*), who originated only about 200,000 years ago.

Different dinosaurs lived during different periods of time and in different parts of the world. They existed during a period of the Earth's history called the Mesozoic Era. The Mesozoic Era spans roughly 185 million years and is divided into three time periods:

- The Triassic Period - 200-250 million years ago
- The Jurassic Period - 145-200 million years ago
- The Cretaceous Period - 65-145 million years ago

The world the dinosaurs inhabited looked incredibly different than it does today. During the Triassic period, all of the continents were grouped together in one huge 'supercontinent' called Pangaea (pan JEE-uh, meaning 'All Earth'). The continents we recognize today did not exist, or were not in the locations they are now.

The Triassic dinosaurs spread throughout Pangaea. Over time, the supercontinent began to break apart. Over millions of years, Pangaea split into smaller continents, each with different climates, plants, and dinosaurs. Plants and animals evolved into new species according to the climate and conditions of the different continents.



Watch a video animation showing the Earth's changing landmasses, from 600 million years ago to the present day, and a prediction of what the planet might look like 100 million years in the future.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uGcDed4xVD4>

NEW JERSEY DINOSAURS

Southern New Jersey and Philadelphia hold an important place in the history of dinosaur research and discovery. In the late 19th century, some of the world's foremost paleontologists were drawn to the region by the incredible abundance and quality of the fossils being discovered in southern New Jersey. Among the prehistoric animals discovered in New Jersey are two dinosaurs, a giant crocodile and a number of prehistoric fish and sharks. Here are the two most famous New Jersey dinosaurs.



HADROSAURUS

Pronunciation: had-row-SAW-russ
Name means: "bulky lizard"
Period: Late Cretaceous: 65-75 million years ago
Where found: North America, Europe, Asia
Discovered: 1858, Haddonfield, NJ, USA
Length: 10-40 ft.
Weight: 5 tons
Food: plants

Did you know that the very first almost-complete dinosaur fossil was found in New Jersey? In 1858, William Parker Foulke dug up the remains of a dinosaur that had been discovered on a farm in Haddonfield. The dinosaur was named *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, or "Foulke's bulky lizard." The fossils he uncovered are now stored at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, but you can see a reproduction at the State Museum in Trenton. In 1991, *Hadrosaurus foulkii* was officially declared the state dinosaur.

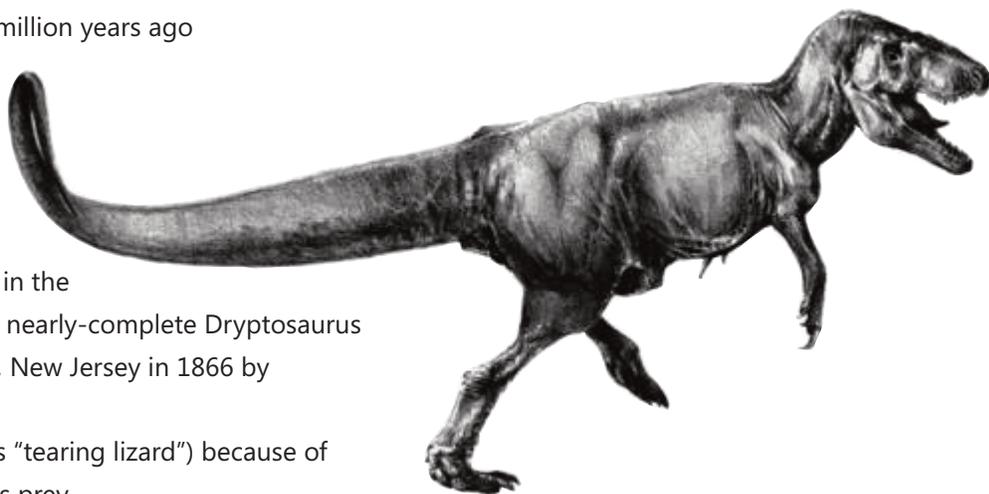
If you look at a picture of a Hadrosaurus, you will see why they are known as the duck-billed dinosaurs. Their beak-shaped mouth was perfect for munching leaves and twigs. Some hadrosaurus species had bony crests on top of their heads. The crests, which were hollow, might have been used to make sounds to signal to other members of the herd.

DRYPTOSAURUS

Pronunciation: drip-toe-SORE-us
Name means: "tearing lizard"
Period: Late Cretaceous: about 67 million years ago
Where found: New Jersey, USA
Discovered: 1866, Barnsboro, NJ USA
Length: up to 36 ft.
Weight: up to 6 tons
Food: meat

The first tyrannosaur fossil to be dug up in the U.S. wasn't a T-Rex—it was *Dryptosaurus*. A nearly-complete *Dryptosaurus* fossil skeleton was discovered in Barnsboro, New Jersey in 1866 by paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope.

Dryptosaurus got its name (which means "tearing lizard") because of the long, sharp claws it used to tear apart its prey.



Humans have been finding dinosaur fossils for thousands of years. Ancient cultures did not generally understand what fossils were, and explained them through their stories and myths. The Sioux believed dinosaur fossils were the bones of giant serpents that had burrowed into the Earth and were hunted and killed by the Great Spirit. Ancient Chinese people often interpreted dinosaur skeletons as the remains of flying dragons. In ancient Greece and Rome, the fossils of dwarf elephants were believed to be the remains of the cyclops, a fearsome one-eyed giant.

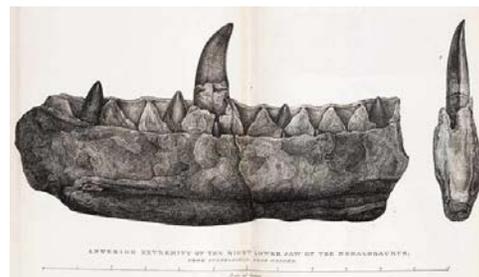
Some ancient scientists did understand what fossils were, and were able to formulate complex hypotheses based on fossil evidence. Around the sixth century BC, Greek biologist Xenophanes discovered seashells on land, and deduced that the land was once a seafloor. In the eleventh century, Chinese scientist Shen Kuo formulated a theory of climate change based on fossilized bamboo.

The science of paleontology—fossil collection and description—began in the late 1700s, when scientists began to describe and map rock formations and classify fossils. The Frenchman Georges Cuvier, one of the pioneers of paleontology, compared ancient fossil bones to bones of living animals to prove the existence of past life forms that became extinct, including giant reptiles that roamed the earth before humans existed.

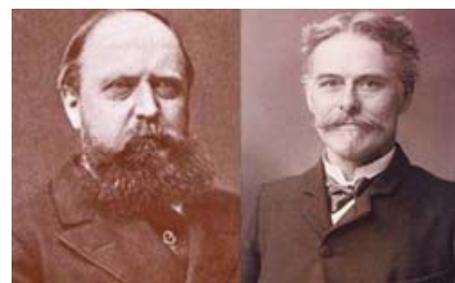
During the 1800s, Great Britain became a center of dinosaur science. Amateur fossil collector Mary Anning became the first person to collect, display, and correctly identify the fossils of dinosaurs such as ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterosaurs. In 1824, paleontologist William Buckland announced the discovery of *Megalosaurus* ("giant lizard"), the first dinosaur fossil to be described and named. Around the same time, scientist Richard Owen was examining bones from three different creatures—*Megalosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, and *Hylaeosaurus*. Each of them lived on land, was larger than any living reptile, walked with their legs directly beneath their bodies instead of out to the sides, and had three more vertebrae in their hips than other known reptiles. Using this information, Owen determined that the three formed a special group of reptiles, which he named *Dinosauria*. The word comes from the ancient Greek word *deinos* ("terrible") and *sauros* ("lizard" or "reptile").

Paleontology expanded rapidly in North America in the second half of the 19th century. In 1858, in Haddonfield, NJ, miners discovered the first nearly-complete fossilized skeleton of a dinosaur ever recovered. As America expanded westward, major fossil discoveries were made in the Midwest, including primitive birds and horses, and many new dinosaurs, including *Allosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, and *Triceratops*.

It can take a long time for scientists and paleontologists to classify dinosaurs. Sometimes, new dinosaurs are discovered and named, but paleontologists realize later that the dinosaur is actually a species of dinosaur already known to them. In the most famous case of mistaken identity, the *Brontosaurus* used to be one of the best-known dinosaurs until paleontologists realized that it was actually the same creature as *Apatosaurus*. Since *Apatosaurus* was discovered first, the dinosaur previously known as *Brontosaurus* is now called *Apatosaurus*.



portion of a *Megalosaurus* jawbone, identified by William Buckland



The Battle of the Bones

The discovery of dinosaur fossils in the Midwest triggered an intense competition, known as the "Great Dinosaur Rush," or the "Bone Wars," between two rival fossil hunters, Othniel Charles Marsh (left) and Edward Drinker Cope (right). During their 20-year feud, they resorted to bribery, theft, and even destroyed fossils to outdo each other. The intense competition, however, resulted in hundreds of important new dinosaur finds.

SCALES, SPIKES, FEATHERS, OR FUR?



Using the latest scientific research, Earth's Visual & Physical added primitive feathers down the spine of their T-Rex puppet.

No one knows exactly what dinosaurs really looked like: the colors, patterns, and texture of their skin, and whether they were covered in scales, plates, or even feathers. Fossilized skin impressions have been found for only a small fraction of the known dinosaurs. Not much is known about dinosaur skin and there is some debate among paleontologists on this topic. Most skin fossils show bumpy skin; only the huge plant-eaters appear to have had scaly skin. Some of the bird-like dinosaurs even had feathers. Other dinosaurs developed feathers but were flightless, like several types of bird known today: ostriches, emus, and kiwis, to name just a few.

Through the process of evolution, animals develop special features to help them survive. Some dinosaurs were likely camouflaged in order to hide from predators or to sneak up on prey. Some may have been colored in a particular way to attract mates, and some may even have been brightly colored to ward off predators. Different colors are also important for temperature regulation because different colors absorb or reflect sunlight in different ways.

**IT LOOKS LIKE A BIRD,
BUT IT'S A DINOSAUR!**

A detailed illustration of a bird-like dinosaur, Anzu wyliei, shown in profile facing left. It has a long neck, a small head, and a long tail with a fan-like structure. Its legs are long and powerful, and it has large, curved claws. A small human silhouette is shown next to it for scale.

In March 2014, *National Geographic* reported the discovery of a new dinosaur species, named *Anzu wyliei*. It is an oviraptorosaur—a family of two-legged, birdlike dinosaurs found in Central Asia and North America. These dinosaurs ranged in size from a few pounds to over a metric ton. The dinosaur had long legs, huge feet, and big hands with large, curved claws.

We know that dinosaurs and other extinct animals and plants existed because of the fossils they left behind. Fossils are physical evidence of life prior to human history. They include the remains of living organisms, prints and molds of their physical form, and marks/traces created in the sediment by their activities. Fossils of single-celled organisms have been recovered from rocks as old as 3.5 billion years. Animal fossils first appear in rocks dating back about 1 billion years. Dinosaur fossils come in many types, including preserved bones, teeth, and tracks. Some fossils are better preserved than others and show impressions of skin and other soft tissues.

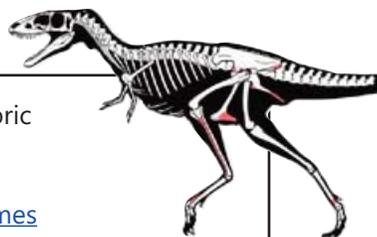
Most fossils are found in sedimentary rocks. These rocks were formed when wind and other weather events washed sediment (such as sand or mud) from the land and deposited it in bodies of water. The layers of sediment piled up and over time became rocks. Because these rocks were formed in bodies of water, fossils of sea creatures are more common than those of land creatures. Land animals and plants that have been preserved are found mostly in sediments in calm lakes, rivers, and estuaries.

The chance that any living organism will become a fossil is quite low. The path from the organic, living world to the world of rock and mineral is long and indirect. In the best conditions, fossilization will occur if an animal or plant dies and is quickly covered over with moist sediment. This prevents the animal or plant from being eaten by other organisms or from undergoing natural decay through exposure to oxygen and bacteria. The soft parts of an animal or plant decay more quickly than its hard parts. Teeth and bones are therefore more likely to be preserved than skin, tissues, and organs. Because of this fact, most fossils come from the time period dating to almost 600 million years ago, when organisms began to develop skeletons and hard parts.

Scientists use fossil remains to recreate the skeletons of dinosaurs and other extinct life forms, and create pictures of what they might have looked like. There is still so much to learn about dinosaurs and new fossil discoveries are being made all the time. On average, the discovery of a new dinosaur is reported about every six weeks. There may be thousands more dinosaur species still to be discovered.

Try your hand at these online prehistoric life puzzles and games from the BBC:

www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric_life/games



This fossilized T-Rex tooth is nearly four-and-a-half inches long!



A fossilized Amphistium, a 50-million-year-old flatfish discovered in 2008



This Nyasasaurus fossil was discovered in Tanzania. Nyasasaurus may be the earliest known dinosaur.

WHERE DID THEY GO?

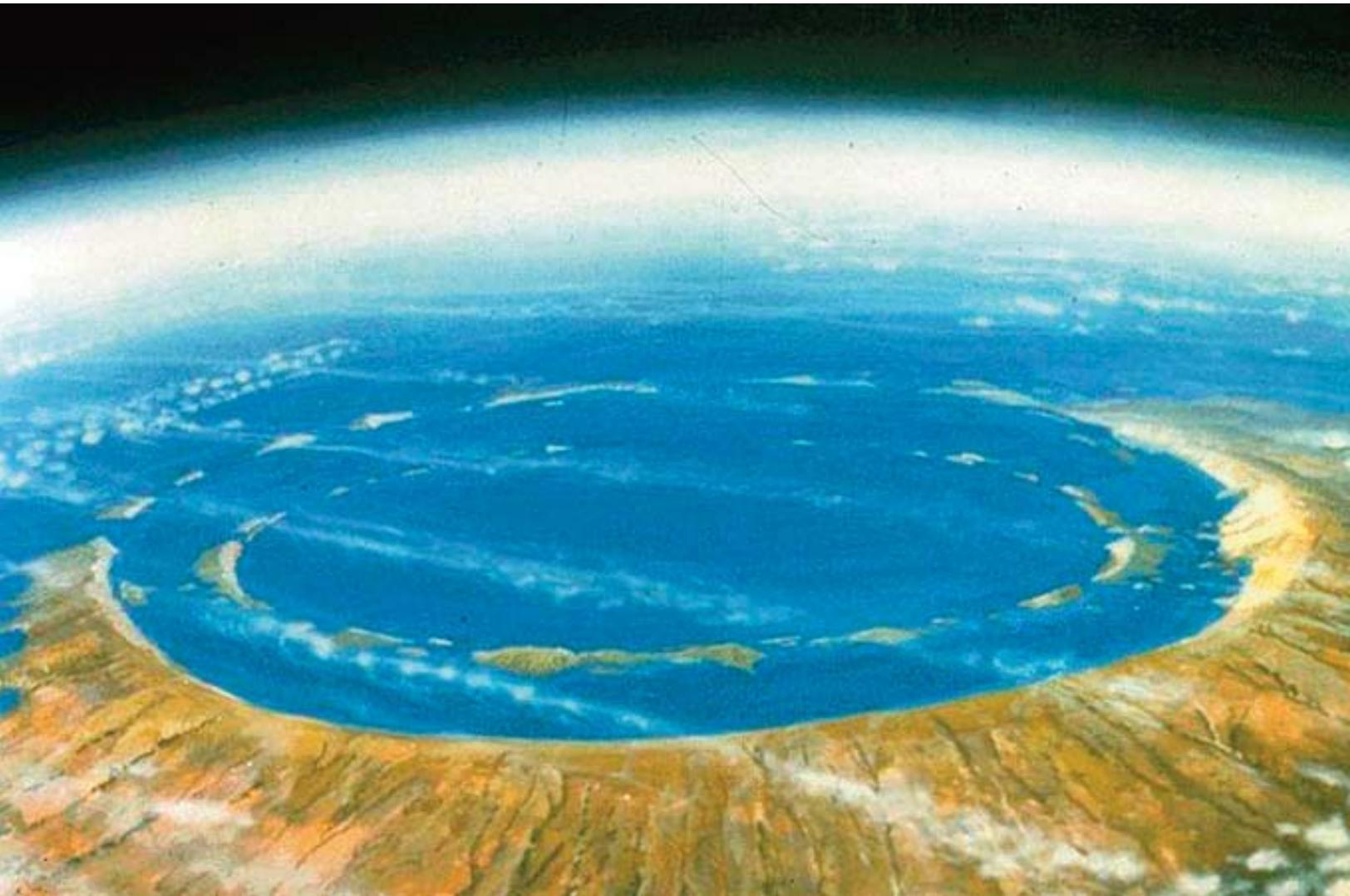
65 million years ago, at the end of the Cretaceous period, one of the most devastating mass extinctions of all time took place on earth. It wiped out between 60 and 80 percent of all living things and ended the dinosaurs' lengthy reign on earth. Many other groups of animals also became extinct at this time, including ammonites, mosasaurs, plesiosaurs, pterosaurs and many groups of mammals. Virtually all life on earth was affected. On land, no animal weighing over 55 pounds survived.

The most common theory is that the mass extinction was caused by the impact of a giant asteroid or comet hitting the earth. Other theories suggest sudden volcanic eruptions may have been the cause of the extinction, or that dinosaurs simply failed to adapt to changing conditions.

Extinction is when a whole species or group of organisms is wiped out and ceases to exist. The moment of extinction is generally considered to be the death of the last individual of the species.

The discovery that birds are a type of dinosaur shows that dinosaurs in general are not extinct as is commonly stated. However, all non-bird dinosaurs, as well as many groups of birds and other life did suddenly become extinct approximately 65 million years ago.

Below: The Chicxulub Crater, seen from space. Scientists believe this massive crater in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula is probably from the comet or asteroid impact that killed the dinosaurs.



ABOUT THE PUPPETS

In Erth's DINOSAUR ZOO Live™, all of the dinosaurs are portrayed using puppets. A puppet is a figure whose movements are controlled using strings, rods, or movements of the hand or body. There are many styles of puppets from many different cultures.

The main style of puppetry used in DINOSAUR ZOO Live is a modified style of Bunraku (bun-rah-koo) puppetry, a form of puppetry that originated in Japan over 400 years ago. In Bunraku, there are usually several puppeteers who manipulate the puppet directly and are visible throughout the performance rather than being hidden. Most often, three puppeteers will operate one puppet, with each puppeteer responsible for moving a different part of the body.

Puppetry in Japan is highly regarded. Bunraku is directly related to the kabuki, a mime theatre tradition and at one time was considered the highest form of theater in Japan. The greatest writers and actors of the day created work exclusively for Bunraku performances. Many plays were written that are similar to Shakespearean dramas, with detailed language and complex plots. Bunraku plays are still performed today in Japan; a master puppeteer spends a lifetime perfecting manipulation of his puppet.



Erth's DINOSAUR ZOO™ Live puppets (from top): Titanosaurus, Meganeura, and Leaellynasaura



DINOSAUR QUIZ

Write the name of each dinosaur next to its picture.

Dryosaurus

Leaellynasaura

Plesiosaur

Triceratops

Hadrosaurus

Meganeura

Titanosaur

Tyrannosaurus Rex

1. Which two animals are not actually dinosaurs?

2. Which dinosaur is found only in Australia?

3. Which one was found in New Jersey and is known as the "duck-billed" dinosaur?

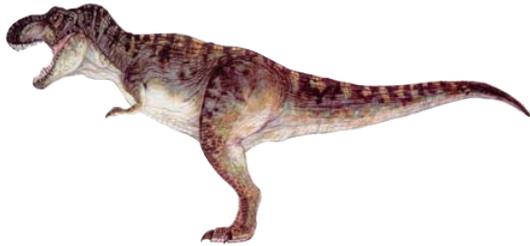
4. Which ones ate only plants?

5. Which one lived in the water?

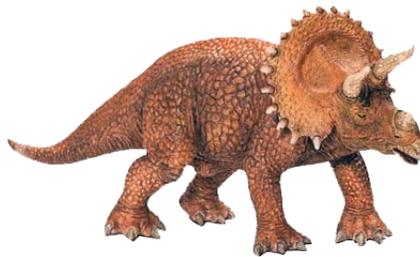
6. Which one has a name that means "three-horned face"?

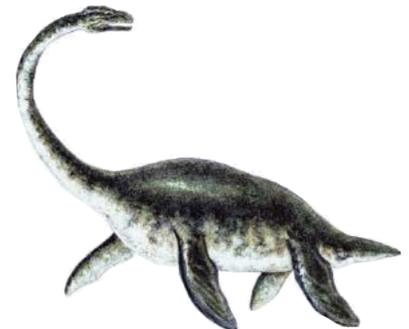
7. Which one do scientists think may have had feathers?

8. Which animal is the oldest?





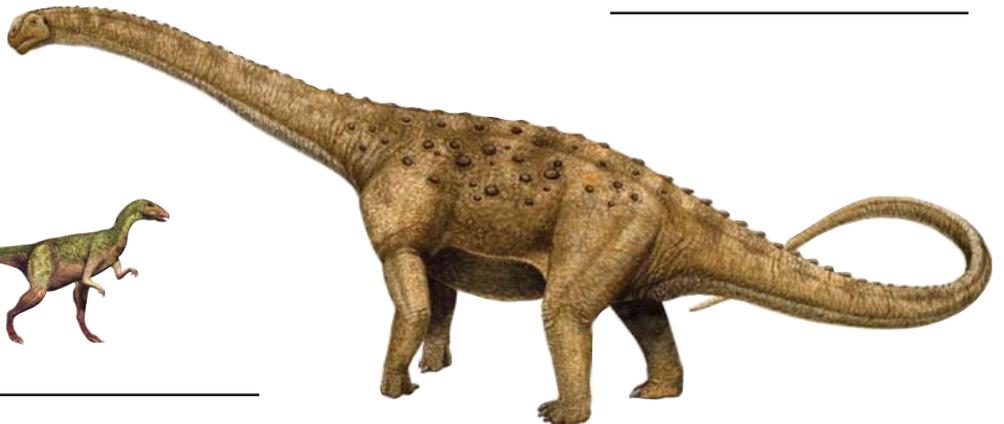












T-REX PAPER BAG PUPPET

SUPPLIES:

Crayons

Scissors

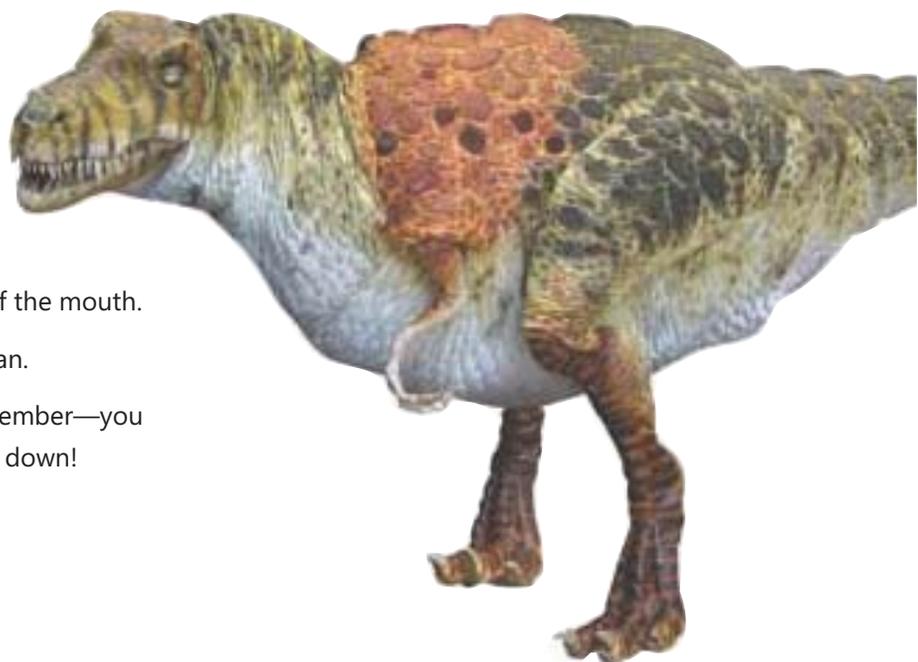
Glue Sticks (or paste)

Copies of the T-Rex face and mouth sheets (one set per child)

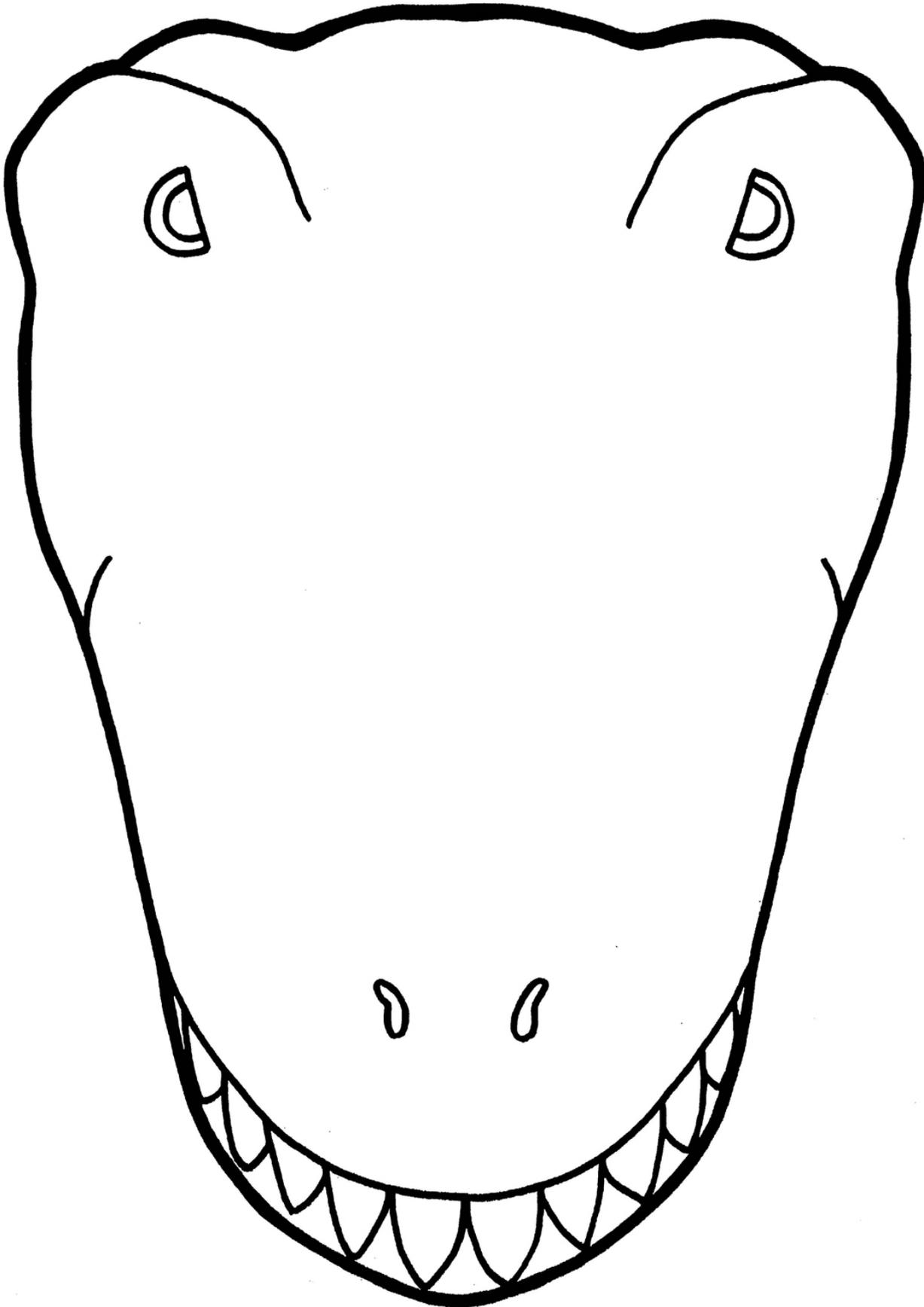
Small paper bags- #4 size (one per child)

INSTRUCTIONS:

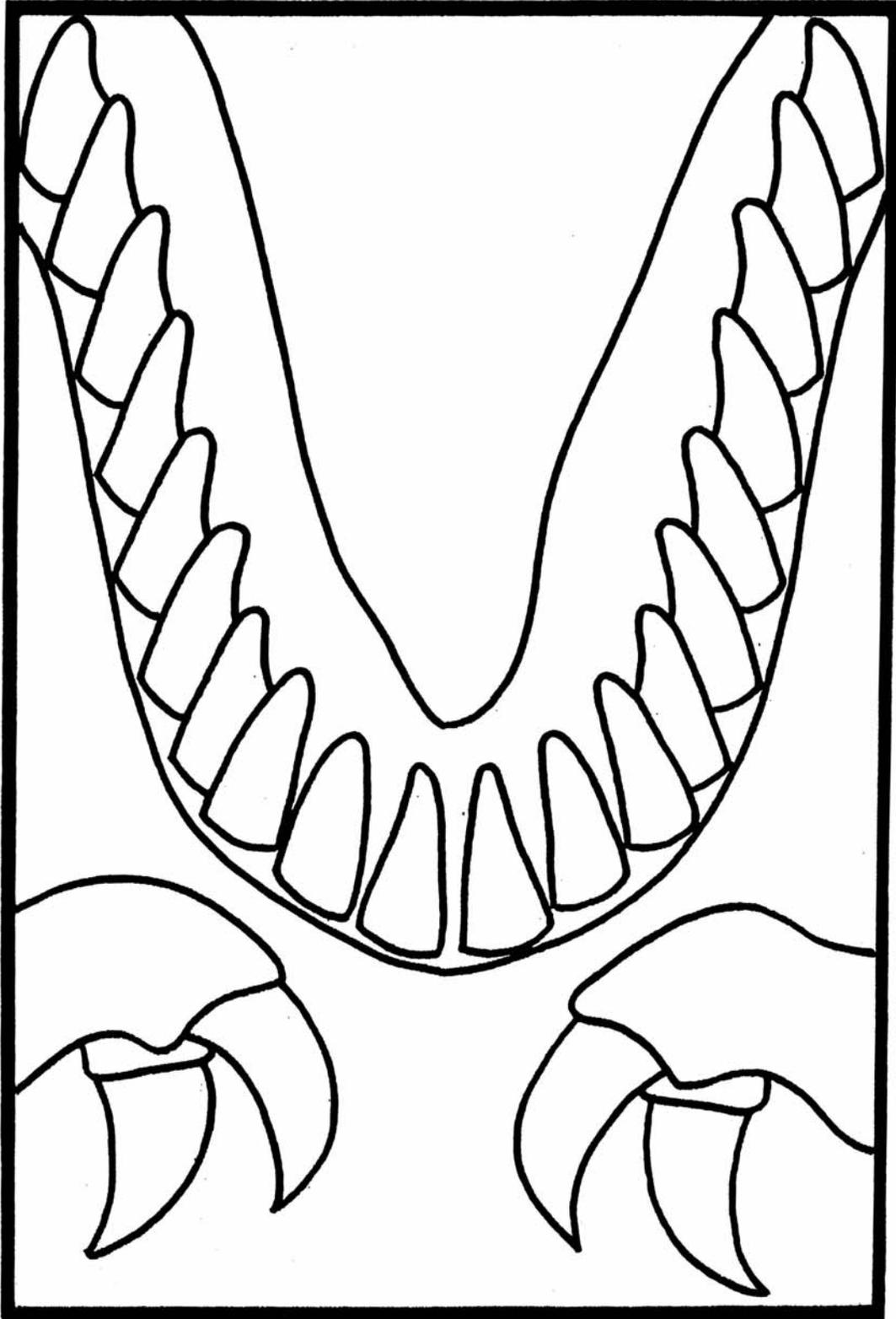
1. Place crayons, scissors, and glue sticks in the center of the table where all children can reach them.
2. Pass out one set of T-Rex sheets to each child.
3. Have the children color both sheets.
4. While children are coloring, write each child's name on the back of their bag (the side without the folded bottom section).
5. Next help the children cut out both images.
Face: cut out along the wide black outline around the face.
Mouth and claws: cut out the wide black rectangular outline.
6. Lay each child's bag in front of them with the folded bottom section facing up. Show children where the mouth/claws piece will be glued.
7. Have the children apply glue to the back of the rectangular mouth piece, and then press it into place on the front of the bag (tucking it up under the folded section).
8. Next the children will cover the bottom of the bag (or folded section) with glue.
Center the T-rex face on top-completely covering the folded bottom section. Try to align the bottom of the face with the bottom of the mouth.
9. Check for excess glue, wiping away what you can.
10. Open the bag slightly so the glue can dry. Remember—you don't want the bottom of the face to get glued down!



T-Rex Head Template



T-Rex Jaw & Claws Template



WHAT'S MY JOB?

Going to see a play at a theater is not the same as watching TV. When you are sitting in audience at the State Theatre, the actors will be in the same room as you. They will be able to hear and see everything that goes on in the audience. Use the key to find out what your job is at the performance.



look



listen



performance



audience



clap

When I go to a  , I am part of the  . This is a very

important job. I have to  and  carefully.

If I talk or move around, the actors and the  will have a

hard time paying attention to the  .

When the  is over, it's okay for me to  .