

Quest through the Archives

Directions: After reading the infographic “The lucky ones,” use the archives at www.sciencenews.org to answer these questions:

1. Search for an article about birds in the Cretaceous Period. Describe what new information scientists learned about birds from that time period.
2. Search for an article about a dinosaur trait that scientists tried to simulate in a modern bird. Summarize what the scientists did.
3. Find an article about an “oldest known” relative of modern birds. Where did the bird live and what do scientists think it looked like?

Responses to Quest Through the Archives

- 1. Search for an article about birds in the Cretaceous Period. Describe what new information scientists learned about birds from that time period.** Possible student response: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/birds-honks-filled-late-cretaceous-air>. The article discusses the discovery of a fossilized voice box or syrinx from the Late Cretaceous. The discovery allowed scientists to predict what prehistoric birds might have sounded like.
- 2. Search for an article about a dinosaur trait that scientists tried to simulate in a modern bird. Summarize what the scientists did.** Possible student response: <https://www.sciencenews.org/blog/sciuriosus/weighted-butt-gives-chickens-dinosaur-strut>. Chickens walk on two legs like many dinosaurs. By giving a chicken a makeshift weighted tail, scientists tried to model a dinosaur walk.
- 3. Find an article about an “oldest known” relative of modern birds. Where did the bird live and what do scientists think it looked like?** Possible student response: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/oldest-known-avian-relative-today-s-birds-found-china>. The remains of an *Archaeornithura meemannae*, which lived 130.7 million years ago, were found in northeastern China. It is thought to have been the size of a hummingbird with stubby feathers, and it may have waded in the water.