

Part 1: Hall of Ornithischian Dinosaurs

1. When you enter the hall, you should see a large dinosaur to your left that has large plates on its back. What is the name of this dinosaur? (Please place one letter per box)

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→ According to the display present, does this dinosaur have two brains? _____

2. As you continue to explore, you will see a display of dinosaur body armor. In fact, you can actually touch a piece of this dinosaur's armor. What dinosaur are you looking at now?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Find the display of the fossilized eggs and nest of the *Protoceratops andrewsi*. What scientist collected these eggs?

Fun Fact: The fictional character of Indiana Jones was partly inspired by the scientist in question #3!

4. What element do scientists use as evidence that a mass extinction event that wiped out the dinosaurs?

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5. Why is the *Edmontosaurus annectens* specimen unique?

→ What are the little bumps on its skin called? _____

Proceed to the next hall, the Hall of Primitive Mammals

6. Is the Dimetrodon closer to a mammal or a dinosaur?

--	--	--	--	--	--

→ What was the large sail on its back used for? _____

7. Look at the glyptodont display and you will notice a skull with bite marks in it. What supposedly made those bite marks?

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--

→ Glyptodonts are the ancestor of what modern day mammal? _____

8. How can you tell if the fossil you found is a mammal fossil? _____

Move on to the Hall of Advanced Mammals.

9. Examine the fossil record of the horse. What is the name of the earlier horse fossil from the Eocene? _____

10. What is more closely related to living elephants, mastodons or mammoths? _____

→ *Look and see if you can find the mummified remains of a mammoth in this hall!*

Proceed to the Hall of Saurischian Dinosaurs

11. What do all saurischian dinosaurs have in common? _____

12. If you look around the hall, you'll see this carnivorous star of the movie *Night at the Museum*.
What is its scientific name?

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13. Find this egg shown on the right. Whose tiny bones do you see?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Unscramble the highlighted letters from your answers to see where you are going next on the scavenger hunt:

Part II: The Hall of

14. Where are the Sulfide Chimes from?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

→ Can these sulfide chimes support any life? _____

15. Where are the oldest known sedimentary rocks found?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

16. Find the rock formation shown below. This rock provides evidence that early life on this planet added what gas to our atmosphere?

--	--	--	--	--	--



17. According to the earthquake exhibit, how many seismograms are needed to locate an earthquake?

--	--	--	--	--

→ Don't forget to try out the seismograph exhibit!

18. _____ act like layers of tiny time capsules of Earth's past climates, trapping gas and dust from various points in Earth's history.

19. What group of rocks does this rock shown on the right belong to?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Unscramble the highlighted letters from your answers to see where you are going next on the scavenger hunt:

Part III: The Hall of

20. When entering into this room, you will see a large meteorite in the center of the room. What is the name of this meteorite?

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→ How many tons does it weigh? _____

Fun fact - the posts that support this meteorite extend into the basement and all the way down into the bedrock of the museum!

21. Where is the Los Angeles meteorite originally from?

--	--	--	--

22. Where was the Brenham meteorite found?

--	--	--	--	--	--

23. Find a vial that contains tiny diamonds from a meteorite that fell in Mexico. What meteorite are they from?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Proceed to the Hall of Minerals and Gems

24. The largest topaz ever found is on display here. How many pounds is it? _____

25. Who donated the Star of India to the museum? _____

Unscramble the letters below to see where your final destination is...

S V E I U N R E

IV. Proceed to the Hall of the

26. This item to the right can be found in this hall. What is it?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

27. What tiny crustacean can you see in the ecosphere? _____

28. How many moon rocks does the museum have on display? _____

29. What is another name of the Willamette meteorite?



Bonus Question:

30. What U.S. President was a pioneering conservationist and lifelong contributor to the museum?

Want to see more?

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1. When you enter the hall, you should see a large dinosaur to your left that has large plates on its back. What is the name of this dinosaur? (Please place one letter per box)

S	T	E	G	O	S	A	U	R	U	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

→ According to the display present, does this dinosaur have two brains? _____

2. As you continue to explore, you will see a display of dinosaur body armor. In fact, you can actually touch a piece of this dinosaur's armor. What dinosaur are you looking at now?

A	K	Y	L	E	O	S	A	U	R	U	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Find the display of the fossilized eggs and nest of the *Protoceratops andrewsi*. What scientist collected these eggs?

R	O	Y
---	---	---

C	H	A	P	M	A	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A	N	D	R	E	W	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Fun Fact: The fictional character of Indiana Jones was partly inspired by the scientist in question #3!

4. What element do scientists use as evidence that a mass extinction event that wiped out the dinosaurs?

I	R	I	D	I	U	M
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5. Why is the *Edmontosaurus annectens* specimen unique?

D	I	N	O	S	A	U	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

M	U	M	M	Y
---	---	---	---	---

→ What are the little bumps on its skin called? _____

Proceed to the next hall, the Hall of Primitive Mammals

6. Is the Dimetrodon closer to a mammal or a dinosaur?

M	A	M	M	A	L
---	---	---	---	---	---

→ What was the large sail on its back used for? _____

7. Look at the glyptodont display and you will notice a skull with bite marks in it. What supposedly made those bite marks?

L	A	R	G	E
---	---	---	---	---

C	A	T
---	---	---

→ Glyptodonts are the ancestor of what modern day mammal? _____

8. How can you tell if the fossil you found is a mammal fossil? _____

Move on to the Hall of Advanced Mammals.

9. Examine the fossil record of the horse. What is the name of the earlier horse fossil from the Eocene? _____

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→ *Look and see if you can find the mummified remains of a mammoth in this hall!*

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11. What do all saurischian dinosaurs have in common? _____

12. If you look around the hall, you'll see this carnivorous star of the movie *Night at the Museum*.
What is its scientific name?

T	Y	R	A	N	O	S	A	U	R	U	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

R	E	X
---	---	---

13. Find this egg shown on the right. Whose tiny bones do you see?

O	V	I	R	A	P	T	O	R	I	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Unscramble the highlighted letters from your answers to see where you are going next on the scavenger hunt:

Part II: The Hall of PLANET EARTH

14. Where are the Sulfide Chimes from?

J	U	A	N
---	---	---	---

D	E
---	---

F	U	C	A
---	---	---	---

R	I	D	G	E
---	---	---	---	---

→ Can these sulfide chimes support any life? _____

15. Where are the oldest know sedimentary rocks found?

G	R	E	E	N	L	A	N	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

16. Find the rock formation shown below (should be in color on the front page of your museum map). This rock provides evidence that early life on this planet added what gas to our atmosphere?

O	X	Y	G	E	N
---	---	---	---	---	---



17. According to the earthquake exhibit, how many seismograms are need to locate an earthquake?

T	H	R	E	E
---	---	---	---	---

→ Don't forget to try out the seismograph exhibit!

18. _____ act like layers of tiny time capsules of Earth's past climates, trapping gas and dust from various points in Earth's history.

19. What group of rocks does this rock shown on the right belong to?

M	E	T	A	M	O	R	P	H	I	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



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Part III: The Hall of METEORITES

20. When entering into this room, you will see a large meteorite in the center of the room. What is the name of this meteorite?

A	H	N	I	G	H	I	T	O
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

→ How many tons does it weigh? _____

Fun fact - the posts that support this meteorite extend into the basement and all the way down into the bedrock of the museum!

21. Where is the Los Angeles meteorite originally from?

M	A	R	S
---	---	---	---

22. Where was the Brenham meteorite found?

K	A	N	S	A	S
---	---	---	---	---	---

23. Find a vial that contains tiny diamonds from a meteorite that fell in Mexico. What meteorite are they from?

A	L	L	E	N	D	E
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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IV. Proceed to the Hall of the UNIVERSE

26. This item to the right can be found in this hall. What is it?

C	O	R	O	N	O	G	R	A	P	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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