

Answers In Creation Dinosaur Curriculum

Test 10

1. Ceratopsian dinosaurs have a unique “rostral bone,” which is found on no other animals in the animal kingdom.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Match the following dinosaurs to their name.

2. Psittacosaurus
3. Protoceratops
4. Styracosaurus
5. Triceratops
6. This ceratopsian dinosaur had either four or six horns protruding from its neck frill, along with a horn on each cheek, and a single horn on its beak..
 - a. Psittacosaurus
 - b. Protoceratops
 - c. Styracosaurus
 - d. Triceratops
7. This dinosaur lived 68 to 65.5 million years ago, and reached lengths of over 29 feet. Name this dinosaur.

8. This ceratopsid is a small dinosaur, reaching lengths of 6.5 feet. Living during the Cretaceous, from 130 to 100 million years ago, his name is...
 - a. Psittacosaurus
 - b. Protoceratops
 - c. Styracosaurus
 - d. Triceratops
9. Famous for its fight with a Velociraptor, a member of this genus reached only 6 feet in length, and weighed 400 pounds. He is found in rocks dating from 83 to 70 million years ago. He is...
 - a. Psittacosaurus
 - b. Protoceratops
 - c. Styracosaurus
 - d. Triceratops
10. In the rock layers representing the last three million years of the Cretaceous, Triceratops is the most numerous fossil dinosaur found in the western United States, accounting for 5/6th of all dinosaur fossils.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Test 10 Lessons

Lesson 65 – Ceratopsia Overview
Lesson 66 – Psittacosaurus
Lesson 67 – Protoceratops
Lesson 68 – Styracosaurus
Lesson 69 – Triceratops, Part 1
Lesson 70 – Triceratops, Part 2

11. This ceratopsian was the mid-sized dinosaur in our study. Reaching lengths of 18 feet, and weights of 6,000 pounds, he lived during the Late Cretaceous, from 76.5 to 75 Ma. Name this dinosaur.

12. There is evidence that some of the ceratopsian dinosaurs lived in herds.

- a. True
- b. False

13. _____ was unique because it had self-sharpening teeth.

It's teeth were not suitable for grinding or chewing, so it used gastroliths in its stomach to wear down the food.

14. The frill of this ceratopsian had two large fenestra (holes), whereas other ceratopsians frills were solid bone.

- a. Psittacosaurus
- b. Protoceratops
- c. Styracosaurus
- d. Triceratops

15. Tyrannosaurus fed on this ceratopsian. Fossil evidence consists of a ceratopsian with a healed wound from a T-rex tooth, and other bones containing many scars from T-rex teeth.

- a. Psittacosaurus
- b. Protoceratops
- c. Styracosaurus
- d. Triceratops

END OF TEST