



Story 1: Tyrannosaurs weren't all invincible Dinosaur Hunting in China: Amazing Finds

故事一：暴龙并非全是无敌的霸者 中国寻龙之旅：令人惊叹的发现

Let's look at some of the amazing dinosaur discoveries in China that have given scientists new knowledge.

让我们来看看一些中国令人惊叹的恐龙发现，它们给予科学家们新知识。

1. China has the largest number of early bird fossils. This means that our knowledge of avian origins is heavily indebted to dinosaur fossils found in China. For example, *Confuciusornis* is the oldest beaked bird.

中国拥有全球最多的早期鸟类化石。这意味着，我们的鸟类起源的知识，有大部分是源於在中国发现的恐龙化石。例如，孔子鸟是最古老的有喙鸟。



2. Primitive members of different theropods found in China were important because they helped to show that theropod body size decreased before avian flight. Scientists all over the world depend on Chinese fossils to understand the early history of these dinosaurs.

在中国找到的不同兽脚类恐龙的原始成员是重要的，因为它们有助于证明兽脚亚目的体型在变得会飞行前变小。全球各地的科学家们，均依赖中国的化石，来了解这些恐龙的早期历史。



3. Unlike most theropods, *Guanlong* had a large crest on its head that may have served to attract mates and intimidate rivals and predators.

与大多数兽脚类恐龙不同，冠龙的头部长有大冠，作用可能是用来吸引配偶，同时恐吓对手和天敌。

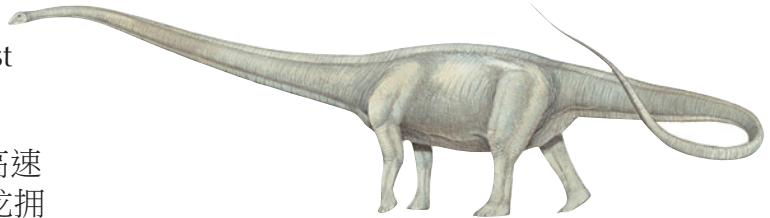


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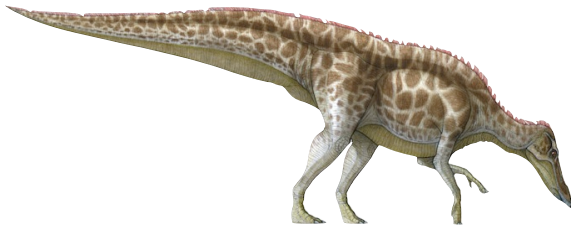
4. *Mamenchisaurus* was first discovered in 1952 on the construction site of the Yitang Highway in Sichuan Province. *Mamenchisaurus* has one of the longest necks of all sauropods.

马门溪龙最早是在1952年四川省义堂高速公路一个施工现场被发现的。马门溪龙拥有所有的蜥脚类恐龙中最长的脖子。



5. Fossil evidence of *Shantungosaurus* was first discovered in the Shandong Peninsula in 1973. *Shantungosaurus* was unusual because it was an enormous duck-billed dinosaur.

1973年，山东半岛首次发现山东龙的化石证据。山东龙是不寻常的，因为它是一种巨大的鸭嘴龙。



Do an online search and find one more amazing dinosaur discovery in China. Make a brief note of what new knowledge scientists learnt about dinosaurs from the discovery.

在网上再找一个奇妙的中国恐龙发现。简要说明科学家们从这次发现，学习了什么有关恐龙的新知识。

Discovery 发现：

What new knowledge was learnt 新学到的知识：



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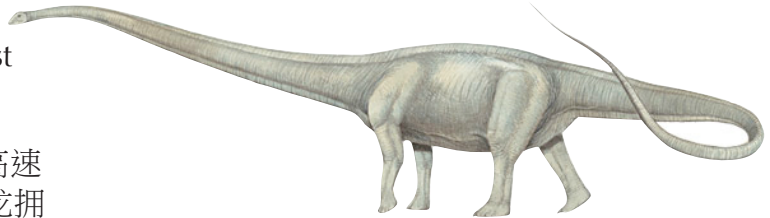


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Students' own answer

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