

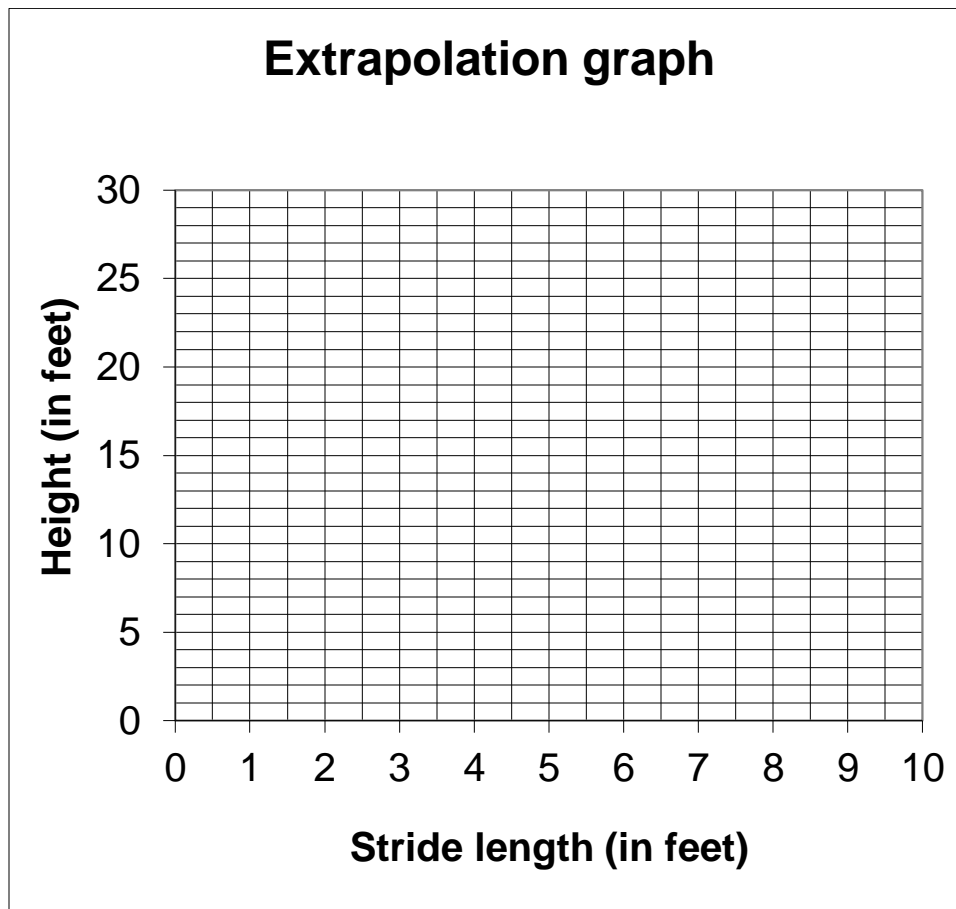
Perkins Museum of Geology Tour

Boy Scout Badge

Courtesy of Declan McCabe - Pack 656 in Chamberlain School - 2008

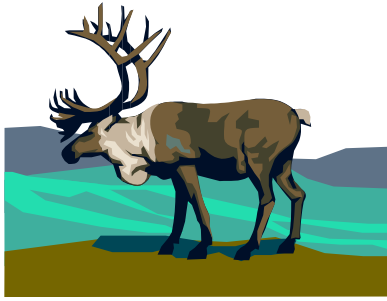
1 Dinosaur Trackway (in the Lobby)

1. Did this dinosaur have larger or smaller feet than you?
2. Did she (or he) have a longer stride than you?
3. Walk along the floor and have a friend place a paper footprint on the floor everywhere your foot falls. Are your footprints farther apart or closer together than the dinosaur's? Measure how long your stride is.
4. Leave your trail in place and make a new trail following a parent or teacher's footprints. Measure your parent's stride.
5. Measure how tall you are and how tall the grown up is. Graph your data below. Extend the line to estimate how tall the dinosaur was?

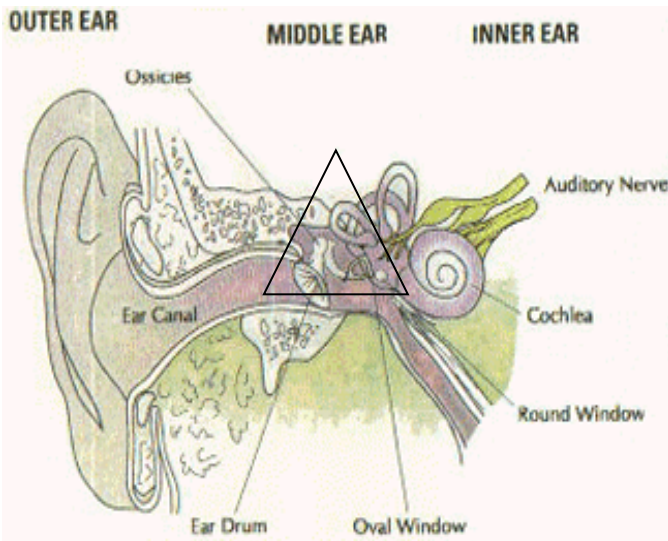
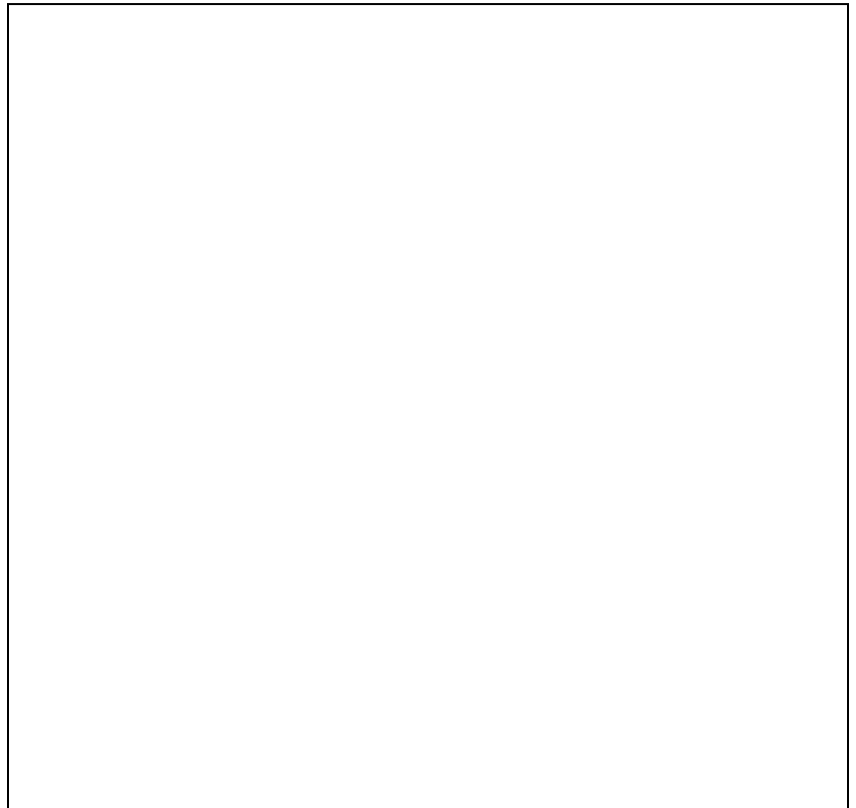


6. Read the sign on the wall; it tells how tall the dinosaur might have been. The ceiling is about seven feet from the floor. Would the dinosaur have looked in the ground-floor window? Second floor? Third floor?

2 Vermont Collection



7. Draw the **caribou antler** in the box:
8. Where would you go to see caribou (or reindeer) today?
9. Do you think Vermont was warmer or colder when caribou lived here?



10. Can you find the **inner ear bone** fossil?

Your inner ear bones are drawn in the triangle

11. Do you think the fossil came from a human?

12. Do you think it came from a larger or smaller animal?

13. Find and check off: *barnacle* , *clam* , *mussel* , and *whale* .

Where would you go to see these animals today?

(hint: Look at the labels to see where the fossils were found.)

Would you find them in the same place today? Why or why not?

14. Look at the large rock in the corner on your right. What does it look like?

3 Glacial Processes

15. Draw a woolly mammoth:

16. Look at the tusk on display. How big do you think the mammoth was?

17. Why do you think mammoths were woolly?

18. Have you seen mammoths in any movies? If so, what movie or movies?

19. Look at the *Torosaurus* forearm bone (cabinet on your right; below *Tyrannosaurus rex* picture). You have two large bones in your forearm (between your wrist and your elbow) and so did the *Torosaurus*. How big around do you think the *Torosaurus*'s forearm was? As big as yours? As big as your leg? As big as your waist? Bigger than a grownup's waist?

4 Boxes of Rocks in the Corner

20. Ask a grownup to help you make a rubbing of the large flat rock on the carpet.

21. Look at the rocks in the three crates. Name the three types of rocks.

a)

b)

c)

How did each form? In which type of rock might you find some fossils?

22. In the small glass room the curators are currently working on removing a large fossil from rock. Can you see any parts of the fossil?

5 Charlotte Whale

23. How many cub scouts, standing side by side, represent the length of Charlotte Whale?

24. Can you find its harmonica?

25. The whale has as many neck bones as you do. How many neck bones does it have (hint: neck bones do not have ribs attached)?

26. The bones in the neck, back, and tail are called vertebrae. How many vertebrae does this whale have?

27. Are they larger or smaller than human vertebrae? (ask a leader to show you some)

28. Sometimes mistakes made when assembling fossils are not corrected because of the historical importance and delicate state of the specimen. Look at where the front

flippers are attached. Now consider where your arms are attached. Are the flippers appropriately placed?

6 Properties of Minerals Display

29. Minerals are pure forms of elements (like gold or iron) or chemical compounds (like sodium chloride crystals). List some minerals you may have heard of or seen in the display, and what we use them for:

30. Rocks contain two or more minerals in combination (Iron ore for example contains the mineral iron in combination with other minerals). List some rock types from around the room.

31. **Geology is the study of rocks and minerals.** List some of the tools of the trade from around the room.