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<b>2</b>	If you want to learn about an elephant, you can go to the zoo and study it. If you want to learn about a dinosaur, you can only study the clues in the fossils that dinosaurs left behind.
<b>3</b>	Three steps to studying fossils: Discovery (finding the fossils), observation (gathering and sorting information), theory (making a guess about what the fossils tell us about dinosaur life).  Scientists have been studying dinosaur fossils for more than 175 years. In that time, new discoveries and new technology have led to new theories or ideas about dinosaurs.
<b>4</b>	Then, in the 1800s, scientists began to discover many dinosaur fossils. They used scales and microscopes to make detailed observations. They came up with theories about dinosaurs by using this information and their imaginations.
<b>5</b>	Now, scientists study fossils from old and new digs. They make more exact observations with scanning machines and computers. This new information sometimes makes scientists change old ideas. But they still use their imaginations along with their computers. Let's take a look at some old theories about dinosaurs and how they are changing.
<b>6</b>	Looking at Horns: 1824 England  Discovery: A few teeth and a horn are discovered.  Observation: Teeth look like an iguanodon's but are twenty times larger. Horn is like a rhinoceros's.  Old Theory: These fossils belong to a giant reptile that had a horn on its nose.
<b>7</b>	Looking at Horns: 1857 England  Discovery: A more complete skeleton of iguanodon including two horns is found.  Observation: The horns fit on the leg bones.  New Theory: Iguanodon had some spikes on its front legs but no horn on its nose.