

## Comprehension

English Year 5 & Year 6: Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction.  
[More resources with this objective.](#)

**Section A** Answer a range of multiple choice questions.

**Section B** Use information in the text to identify true or false statements.

**Section C** Complete missing parts of a chart using information from the text.

**Section D** Use a dictionary to find the meaning of 8 words from the text.

## Fossils

Science Year 6: Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.  
[More resources with this objective.](#)

**Section A** Number the steps of fossilisation in the correct order.

**Section B** Describe the fossilisation process of a specimen, using a picture.

**Section C** Describe the fossilisation process of two specimens without pictures.

**Section D** Explain how we get information from fossils and the process of excavation.

## Museum Statistics

Mathematics Year 5: Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph. [More resources with this objective.](#)

Mathematics Year 6: Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems. [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Section A** Fill in a table using information given on a line graph; find the totals of 12 numbers; answer three questions.

**Section B** Fill in a table using information given on a line graph; find quarterly and yearly totals; answer three questions.

**Section C** Fill in a table using relevant information given on a line graph; find averages; determine yearly profit for one ticket price; choose an exhibit to close based on data.

**Section D** Fill in a table using relevant information given on a line graph; find averages; determine profit difference for two ticket prices; choose an exhibit to close based on data.

## Grid References

**Mathematics Year 5:** Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed. [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Mathematics Year 6:** Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants). [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Mathematics Year 6:** Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Section A** Make 6 translations and find the new coordinates for given symbols.

**Section B** Describe coordinates on a marked full coordinate grid for 6 symbols.

**Section C** Describe coordinates on an unmarked full coordinate grid for 8 symbols.

**Section D** Describe coordinates on an unmarked full coordinate grid for 8 symbols.

Then reflect each symbol in either the x or y axis and give the new coordinates.

## Ordering Lengths

**Mathematics Year 5:** Convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre). [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Mathematics Year 6:** Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places. [More resources with this objective.](#)

**Section A** Order mixed lengths (whole numbers) from shortest to longest (m, cm, mm).

**Section B** Order mixed lengths (up to 1 decimal place) from shortest to longest (m, cm, mm).

**Section C** Order mixed lengths (up to 2 decimal places) from shortest to longest (km, m, cm, mm).

**Section D** Order mixed lengths (up to 3 decimal places) from shortest to longest (km, m, cm, mm).

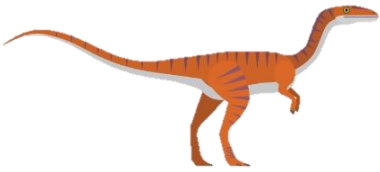
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## Dinosaurs

Hundreds of millions of years ago, in what is known as the Mesozoic Era, dinosaurs walked the earth. Some were gentle giants; others, ferocious beasts. The Mesozoic Era is divided into three periods: the Triassic period, Jurassic period, and Cretaceous period.

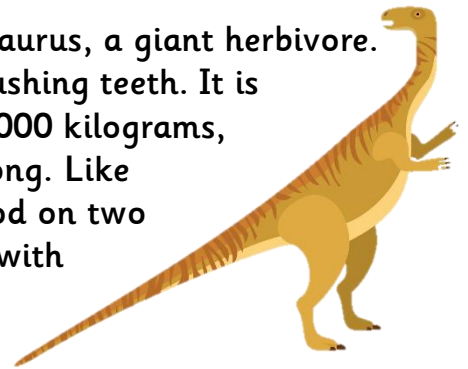
### Triassic Period (248 – 205 million years ago)

245 million years ago, the global temperature is believed to have averaged around 10 – 15 °C (50 – 60 °F). Towards the end of the Triassic period, evidence suggests that planet Earth became drier and hotter. Deserts covered most of the land, while forests of tree ferns flourished in the Northern hemisphere and conifers near the equator.



One of the earliest known dinosaurs was the Coelophysis, a carnivorous, bipedal predator who emerged around 200 million years ago. The first specimen was found in 1881 in New Mexico, USA. The Coelophysis is estimated to have weighed about 15 – 20kg, and measured approximately 3 metres in length. It was a fast and agile dinosaur with exceptional depth perception, and probably hunted small, lizard-like prey.

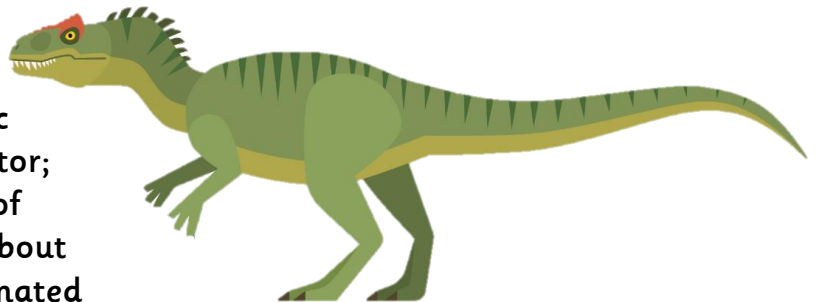
Towards the end of the Triassic period lived the Plateosaurus, a giant herbivore. It had a long, flexible neck, and flat but sharp plant crushing teeth. It is believed the Plateosaurus weighed between 600 and 4,000 kilograms, and grew to be anywhere between 4.8 and 10 metres long. Like the Coelophysis, the Plateosaurus was bipedal and stood on two legs; unlike the Coelophysis, it was strong and stocky, with powerful arms and hind legs.



### Jurassic Period (205 – 142 million years ago)

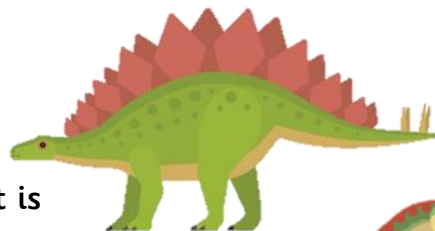
During the Jurassic period, rainfall increased and the oceans rose. Vegetation became lush and plentiful, and giant forests and ferns replaced most of the desert areas that covered Earth's surface.

The Allosaurus reigned at the top of the food chain during the Jurassic period. It was a large bipedal predator; its massive jaw armed with dozens of saw-like serrated teeth. Averaging about 9 metres long and weighing an estimated

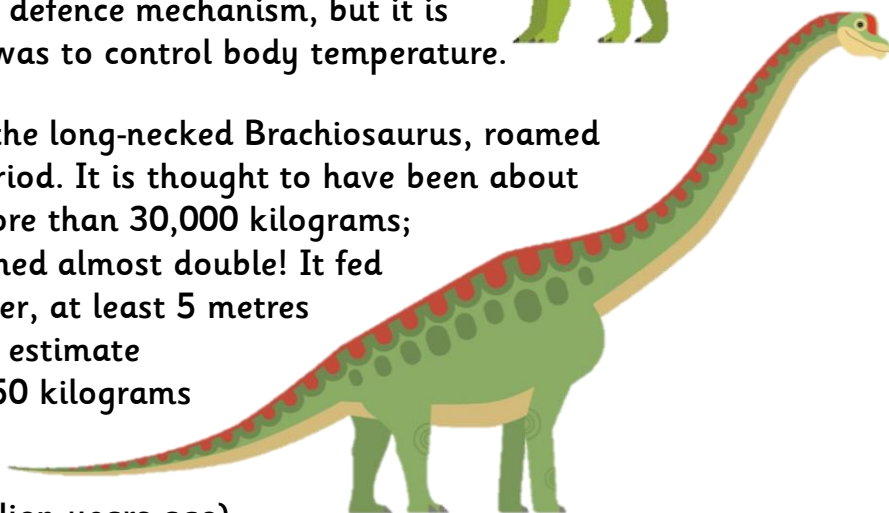


2300 kilograms, the Allosaurus had large, muscular hind legs, small arms, and a long, powerful tail. Some palaeontologists believe it was a social creature who hunted in packs; others believe it was extremely aggressive and kept to itself. Nevertheless, the Allosaurus was ferocious, and likely hunted large herbivores or even other carnivores.

About the size of a modern day bus, the Stegosaurus was a herbivore with short forelimbs which kept its small head close to the ground and its spiked tail high in the air. The Stegosaurus' trademark plates which ran along their back might have been used as a defence mechanism, but it is believed their primary function was to control body temperature.



Another well known herbivore, the long-necked Brachiosaurus, roamed the earth during the Jurassic period. It is thought to have been about 26 metres long, and weighed more than 30,000 kilograms; some specimens suggest it weighed almost double! It fed mostly on foliage, or plant matter, at least 5 metres off the ground. Palaeontologists estimate the Brachiosaurus ate around 250 kilograms of plant matter daily.



### Cretaceous Period (142 – 65 million years ago)

Around the middle of the Cretaceous period, the Earth began to cool. The giant forests of the Jurassic period started to decline and different vegetation, including flowering plants, began to develop.



The Cretaceous period was ruled by none other than the 'Tyrant Lizard King': the Tyrannosaurus rex. Its skull measured 1.5 metres, and was balanced by a long, heavy tail. Its jaw was filled with massive serrated teeth that delivered a devastatingly strong bite. Likely an apex predator, the Tyrannosaurus rex preyed on herbivores and other carnivores alike.



Another well known carnivore from the Cretaceous period is the Velociraptor. Weighing about 15 kilograms and averaging about 1.8m long (not much bigger than a domestic turkey), the Velociraptor were bipedal, feathered dinosaurs with a large sickle shaped claw on each hind foot, which they used to take down prey.

Looking something like a prehistoric tank, the herbivore Ankylosaurus was covered in armoured plates and had a large club on the end of its tail to protect it from predators. While it was only about 1.7 metres high, it weighed about 6000 kilograms – it had short, strong legs to carry all that weight. Fellow herbivore, the Triceratops, had armour which makes it one of the most recognisable of all the dinosaurs; its trademark bony frill and three facial horns have traditionally been viewed as defensive weapons against predators.





## Extinction

66 million years ago, after approximately 163 million years of existence, dinosaurs disappeared. Most experts believe a giant asteroid crashed into the Earth and wiped them all out. So how do we know so much about them?

## Dinosaur Remains

Palaeontologists from all over the world study fossils to learn about these great creatures. Fossils are preserved remains or traces of animals and plants, usually found in rock. There are many different methods of fossilisation. One type of fossil is formed if a dinosaur died near water. Its body was eventually covered in layers of sediment like ash, mud or sand. The soft parts of the body would rot away, leaving the hard bones of the skeleton behind. Over time, layers of sediment would continue to build up and become extremely heavy. The layers around the skeleton were under so much pressure that they are compacted and become rock. Eventually, minerals found in the groundwater seeped in to dissolve and replace the bones in the skeleton, and these minerals hardened to form a fossil.

Palaeontologists excavate a fossil by removing the rock and earth carefully from around the specimen. During the excavation, the fossil is repeatedly photographed and labelled. For small or fragile fossils, special hand tools are used, including trowels, brushes, and tiny picks (somewhat like dental tools). Bigger fossils might require larger tools, such as shovels or jack-hammers.

However a fossil is excavated, once it has been dug out of the ground, it is carefully packed up and moved to the lab. There, it will be cleaned, documented, and studied carefully by specialised scientists.



Some fossils formed in amber give us clues about insects, spiders, and plants from millions of years ago. Amber is formed when lumps of a sticky syrup-like resin seeps out of trees and traps small creatures. Eventually, this hardened resin is buried in sediment and fossilised. Amber is popular for its beautiful colouring, and is often used in jewellery.



Palaeontologists also study trace fossils, which show the marks left behind by a dinosaur while it was alive, including tracks, burrows, and droppings. These fossils give insight into the behaviour of dinosaurs. Studying fossils allows us to walk in the footsteps of dinosaurs millions of years after they died.

## Dinosaurs – Comprehension

### Section A

Which is not a period of the Mesozoic Era?

Jurassic	
----------	--

Cretaceous	
------------	--

Triassic	
----------	--

Prehistoric	
-------------	--

Which is considered to be one of the earliest known dinosaurs?

Stegosaurus	
-------------	--

Coelophysis	
-------------	--

Allosaurus	
------------	--

Ankylosaurus	
--------------	--

Which dinosaur appeared in the Jurassic period?

Triceratops	
-------------	--

Allosaurus	
------------	--

Plateosaurus	
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T-Rex	
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According to their diets, which dinosaur does not belong in this group?

Ankylosaurus	
--------------	--

Velociraptor	
--------------	--

Allosaurus	
------------	--

Coelophysis	
-------------	--

Which of these dinosaurs had the biggest skull?

Coelophysis	
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Stegosaurus	
-------------	--

T-Rex	
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Velociraptor	
--------------	--

Number the dinosaurs in the order they appeared in history.

Stegosaurus	
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Coelophysis	
-------------	--

Plateosaurus	
--------------	--

T-Rex	
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### Section B

Use the information in the text to decide whether these statements are true or false.

	True	False
The Tyrannosaurus rex and the Brachiosaurus roamed the Earth at the same time.		
An apex predator, like the Tyrannosaurus rex, is a predator at the top of its food chain.		
The Jurassic period of the Mesozoic Era was more than 250 million years ago.		
By the end of the Triassic period, rainfall increased and the oceans rose.		
The Triceratops is renowned for its trademark frill and three facial horns.		
Experts believe a giant asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.		

**Section C**

Choose one dinosaur from each period to complete this fact chart.

Name	Period	Length	Weight	Diet	Notable feature

**Section D**

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the following words from the text.

apex predator	
bipedal	
conifer	
excavate	
foliage	
forelimbs	
palaeontology	
serrated	

## Dinosaurs – Fossilisation

Use the information in the last section of the text to help you complete the following tasks.

### Section A

Number the steps of the fossilisation process in the correct order.

Event	Order
Dinosaur is buried by sediment. The soft parts of its body decay.	
More sediment builds up and the bottom layers are compressed to form rock.	
Dinosaur dies.	
Minerals in groundwater replace the bones in the rock.	
Palaeontologists excavate the fossils to study.	

### Section B

Look at the following picture. Explain how this specimen was fossilised.





**Section C**

Explain how each specimen was fossilised. Use the text to help you.

Specimen	Fossilisation
Insect in amber	
Dinosaur footprint	

**Section D**

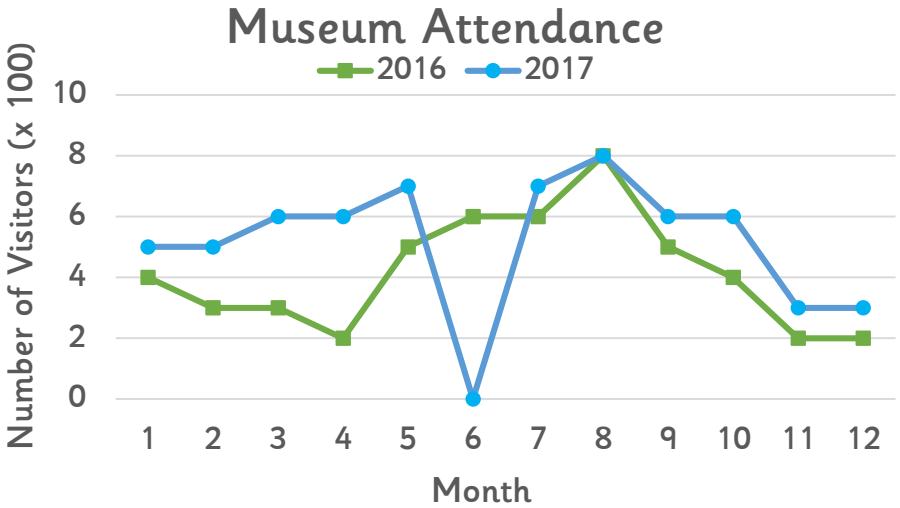
How do fossils give us information about what living things inhabited the Earth millions of years ago? What sort of process do you think a fossil goes through between initially being discovered and being put on display in a museum?

Dinosaurs – Museum Statistics

Use the line graph to fill in the missing information in the table.

Section A

Monthly Visitors		
Month	2016	2017
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		
Total:		



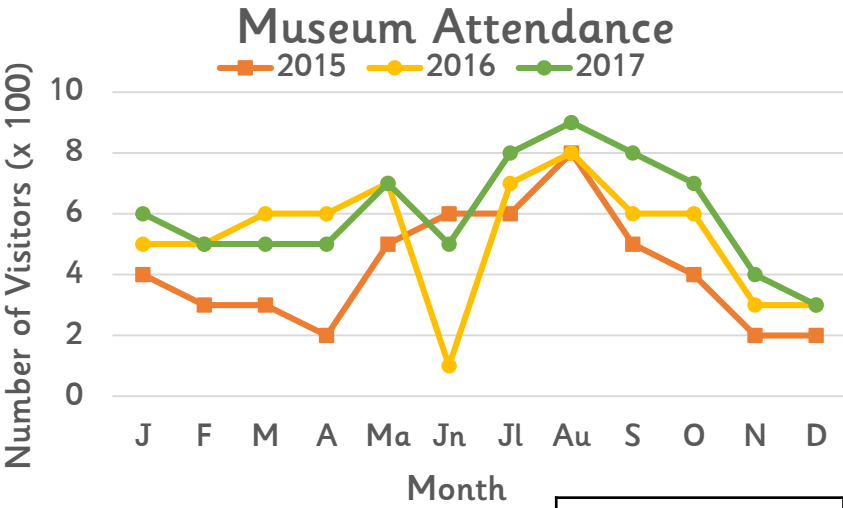
Was 2016 or 2017 more successful for the museum?

In 2017, a flood caused half the exhibits to be closed for which month?

How many more visitors came to the museum in 2017 than the year before?

Section B

Quarterly Visitors			
Quarter	2015	2016	2017
Jan – Mar			
Apr – Jun			
Jul – Sep			
Oct – Dec			
Total:			



What was the most successful year for the museum?

What was the first quarter to have more than 2000 visitors?

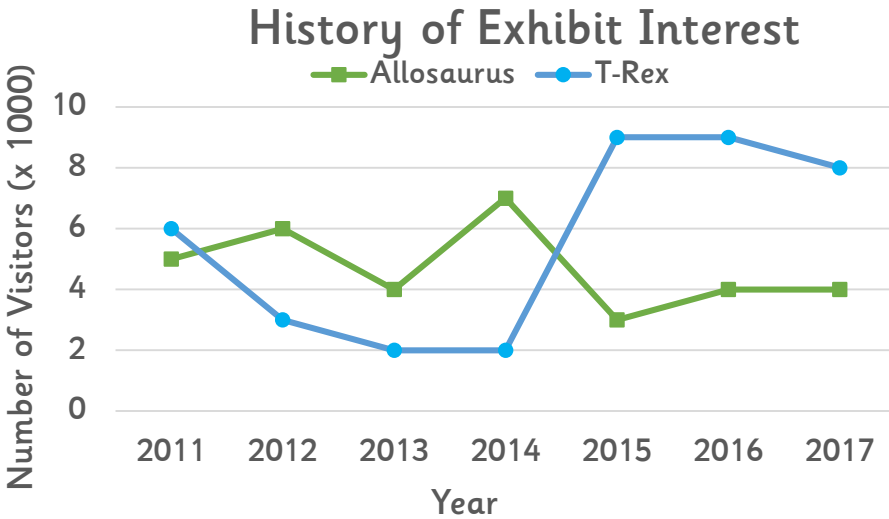
What was the busiest month for the museum in the past three years?

Due to budget cuts, the museum has to close one of the attractions. Use the data provided to fill in the missing information. Then, answer the questions. Be sure to only use the data that is relevant!

Section C

Yearly Visitors (Past 5 Years)

	Allosaurus	T-rex
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
Average:		



Originally featuring a fossilised skull, what year do you think one exhibit was relaunched with a complete skeletal specimen?

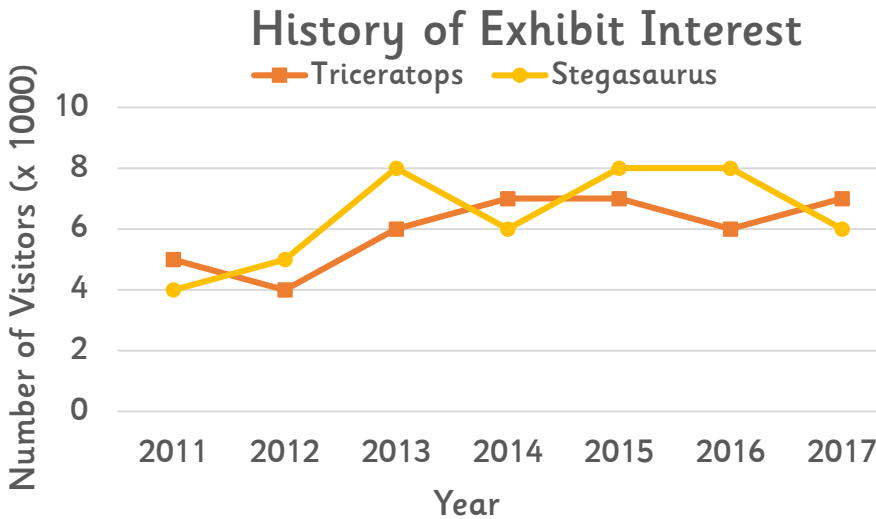
If a ticket for either exhibit costs £5, how much did the museum profit in total on the Allosaurus and T-Rex in 2017?

Which exhibit would you close? Why?

Section D

Yearly Visitors (Past 5 Years)

	Triceratops	Stegosaurus
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
Average:		



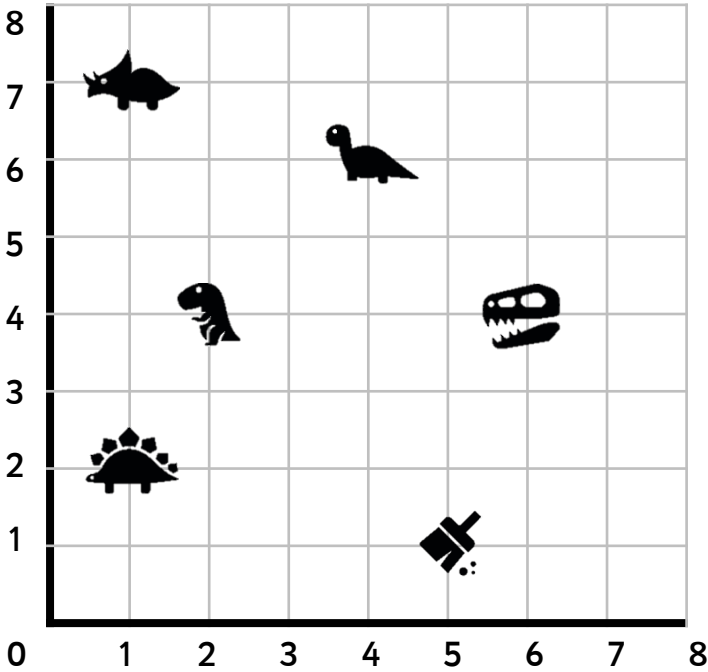
On average, which exhibit is more popular with visitors?

Triceratops tickets cost £6.25, and Stegosaurus tickets cost £5.50. Which brought in more money from 2013-17?

Which exhibit would you close? Why?

Section A

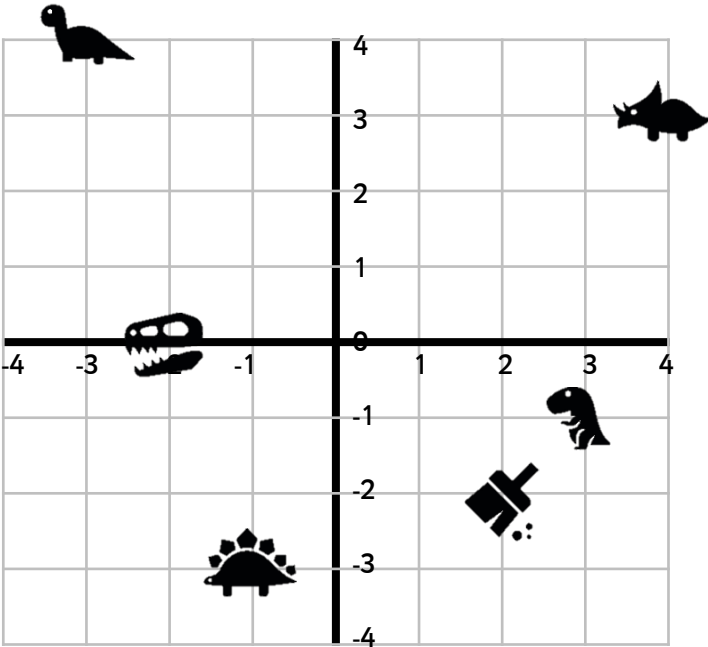
Follow the directions to find the new coordinates for each symbol.



Symbol	Translation	New coordinates
	2 left 1 down	
	3 right 2 up	
	5 right 4 up	
	5 right 6 down	
	6 left 3 down	
	3 left 5 up	

Section B

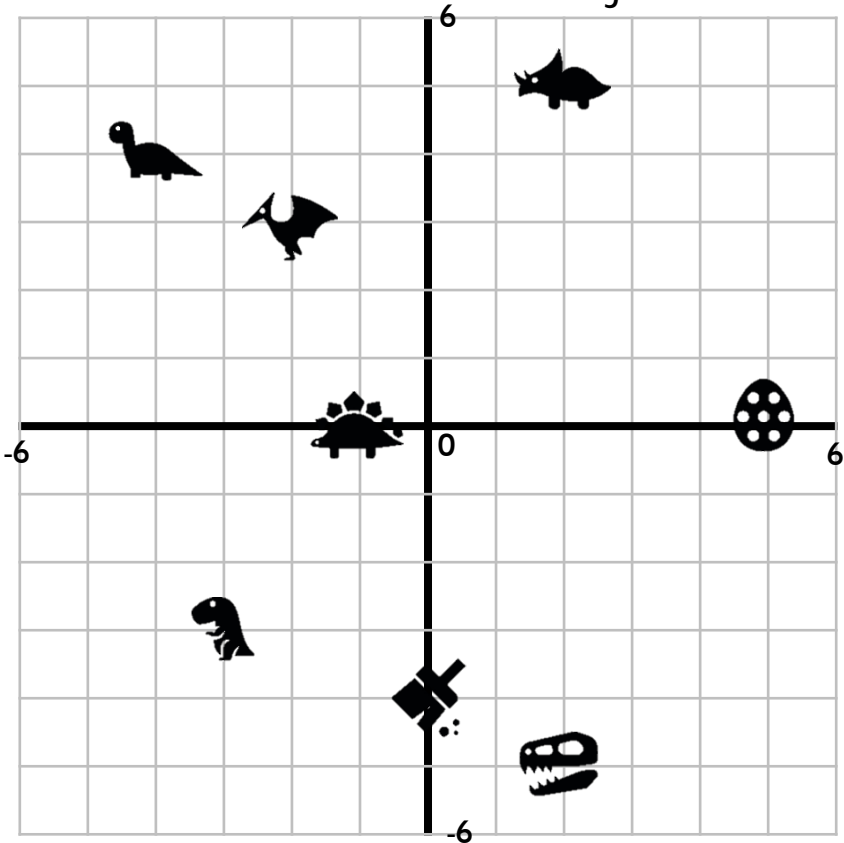
Write down the 4 figure grid reference for each symbol.



Symbol	Coordinates

Section C

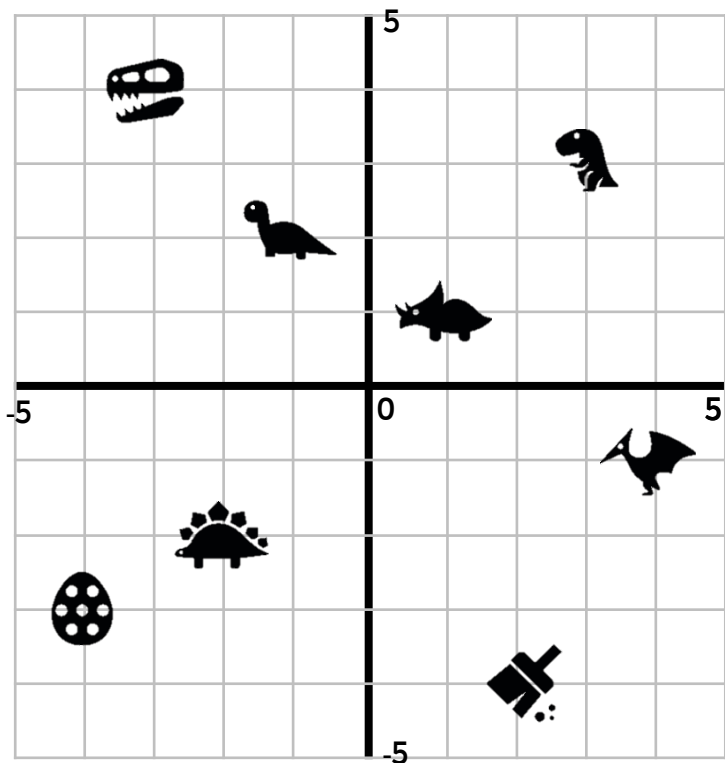
Write down the coordinates for each symbol.



Symbol	Coordinates

Section D

Write down the coordinates for each symbol. Reflect them in the stated axis and give the new coordinates.



Symbol	Coordinates	Reflect in	New Coordinates
		x axis	
		y axis	
		y axis	
		x axis	
		x axis	
		y axis	
		x axis	
		y axis	



## Dinosaurs – Ordering Lengths

### Section A

Order these fossil lengths from shortest to longest.

40cm

90cm

110cm

1m

100mm

2m

150cm

990mm

1m

105cm

1m

3000mm

175cm

115cm

301cm

10m

1000mm

1100cm

5m

600cm

### Section B

Order these dinosaur egg heights from shortest to longest.

10.5cm

100mm

0.7m

1.1m

84.5cm

1700mm

2.5m

300cm

0.9m

950mm

360cm

9000mm

867cm

3.5m

4200mm

10,000mm

12.2m

800cm

6.8m

1200cm

**Section C**

Order these dinosaur footprint lengths from shortest to longest.

92.9mm	16cm	0.08m	8.54cm	0.15m
0.29m	25cm	517mm	350mm	51.51cm
149.65cm	1.15m	99cm	1300mm	1.47m
265.94cm	1.8m	2.71m	2373mm	198.72cm

**Section D**

Order these dinosaur bone lengths from shortest to longest.

0.099m	3.473cm	10.496cm	0.015m	27mm
1643mm	1.175m	213.14cm	133.65cm	1.948m
3028.75cm	41,593mm	27.845m	38,287mm	41,583mm
1643.9cm	16,987mm	15.122m	14,928mm	16.892m

## Dinosaurs – Comprehension

### Section A

Which is not a period of the Mesozoic Era?

Jurassic	
----------	--

Cretaceous	
------------	--

Triassic	
----------	--

Prehistoric	✓
-------------	---

Which is considered to be one of the earliest known dinosaurs?

Stegosaurus	
-------------	--

Coelophysis	✓
-------------	---

Allosaurus	
------------	--

Ankylosaurus	
--------------	--

Which dinosaur appeared in the Jurassic period?

Triceratops	
-------------	--

Allosaurus	✓
------------	---

Plateosaurus	
--------------	--

T-Rex	
-------	--

According to their diets, which dinosaur does not belong in this group?

Ankylosaurus	✓
--------------	---

Velociraptor	
--------------	--

Allosaurus	
------------	--

Coelophysis	
-------------	--

Which of these dinosaurs had the biggest skull?

Coelophysis	
-------------	--

Stegosaurus	
-------------	--

T-Rex	✓
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Velociraptor	
--------------	--

Number the dinosaurs in the order they appeared in history, earliest .

Stegosaurus	3
-------------	---

Coelophysis	1
-------------	---

Plateosaurus	2
--------------	---

T-Rex	4
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### Section B

Use the information in the text to decide whether these statements are true or false.

	True	False
The Tyrannosaurus rex and the Brachiosaurus roamed the Earth at the same time.		✓
An apex predator, like the Tyrannosaurus rex, is a predator at the top of its food chain.	✓	
The Jurassic period of the Mesozoic Era was more than 250 million years ago.		✓
By the end of the Triassic period, rainfall increased and the oceans rose.		✓
The Triceratops is renowned for its trademark frill and three facial horns.	✓	
Experts believe a giant asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.	✓	

**Section C**

Choose one dinosaur from each period to complete this fact chart. **Answers may vary.**

Name	Period	Length	Weight	Diet	Notable feature
Coelophysis	Triassic	3m	15 – 20kg	Carnivore	Fast and agile
Allosaurus	Jurassic	9m	2300kg	Carnivore	Dozens of serrated teeth
Ankylosaurus	Cretaceous	1.7m	6000kg	Herbivore	Covered in armour; club on tail

**Section D**

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the following words from the text.

apex predator	a predator at the top of a food chain
bipedal	uses two legs for walking
conifer	a tree that bears cones and has evergreen needle-like leaves
excavate	to make a hole by digging
foliage	plant matter; vegetation
forelimbs	the front limbs of an animal
palaeontology	the branch of science concerned with fossilised animals and plants
serrated	having a jagged, saw-like edge

## Dinosaurs – Fossilisation

Use the information in the last section of the text to help you complete the following tasks.

### Section A

Number the steps of the fossilisation process in the correct order.

Event	Order
Dinosaur is buried by sediment. The soft parts of its body decay.	2
More sediment builds up and the bottom layers are compressed to form rock.	3
Dinosaur dies.	1
Minerals in groundwater replace the bones in the rock.	4
Palaeontologists excavate the fossils to study.	5

### Section B

Look at the following picture. Explain how this specimen was fossilised.



After the dinosaur died, it was buried under layers of sediment and compressed until the sediment around it turned to stone. Once the bones dissolved, the minerals in groundwater replaced them, and formed fossils.



**Section C**

Explain how each specimen was fossilised. Use the text to help you.

Specimen	Fossilisation
Insect in amber	Insects were caught in sticky tree resin as it leaked from a tree millions of years ago. The resin was then covered in sediment, fossilised, and became amber.
Dinosaur footprint	A dinosaur walked in a muddy area. Its footprints were covered in sediment which dried and hardened, compressing the layers below and turning it into rock.

**Section D**

How do fossils give us information about what living things inhabited the Earth millions of years ago? What sort of process do you think a fossil goes through between initially being discovered and being put on display in a museum?

- Answers may vary, but could include any of the following:
- Fossils are preserved remains or traces of animals, plants, and other organisms from the past.
  - Once discovered, a fossil must be carefully excavated by palaeontologists using special tools. During excavation it is photographed and labelled. It must then be cleaned, documented, studied and sometimes reassembled before being put on display.

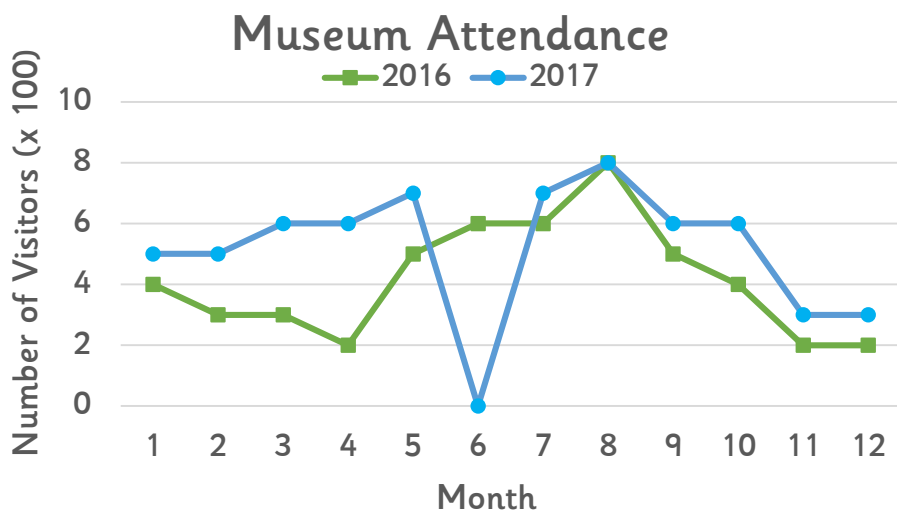
## Dinosaurs – Museum Statistics

Use the line graph to fill in the missing information in the table.

### Section A

Monthly Visitors

Month	2016	2017
January	400	500
February	300	500
March	300	600
April	200	600
May	500	700
June	600	0
July	600	700
August	800	800
September	500	600
October	400	600
November	200	300
December	200	300
Total:	5000	6200



Was 2016 or 2017 more successful for the museum?

2017

In 2017, a flood caused half the exhibits to be closed for which month?

June

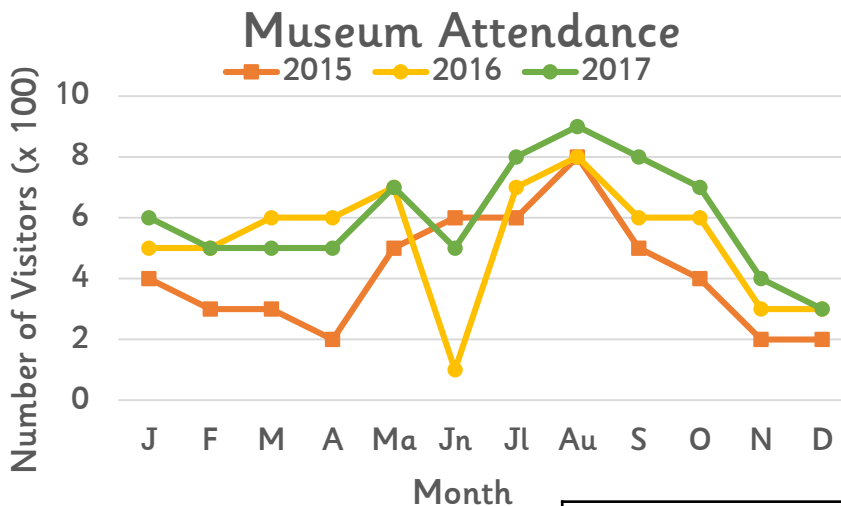
How many more visitors came to the museum in 2017 than the year before?

1200

### Section B

Quarterly Visitors

Quarter	2015	2016	2017
Jan – Mar	1000	1600	1600
Apr – Jun	1300	1400	1700
Jul – Sep	1900	2100	2500
Oct – Dec	800	1200	1400
Total:	5000	6300	7200



What was the most successful year for the museum?

2017

What was the first quarter to have more than 2000 visitors?

Jul – Sep 2016

What was the busiest month for the museum in the past three years?

August 2017

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Dinosaurs – Year 5/Year 6 – Museum Statistics **ANSWERS**

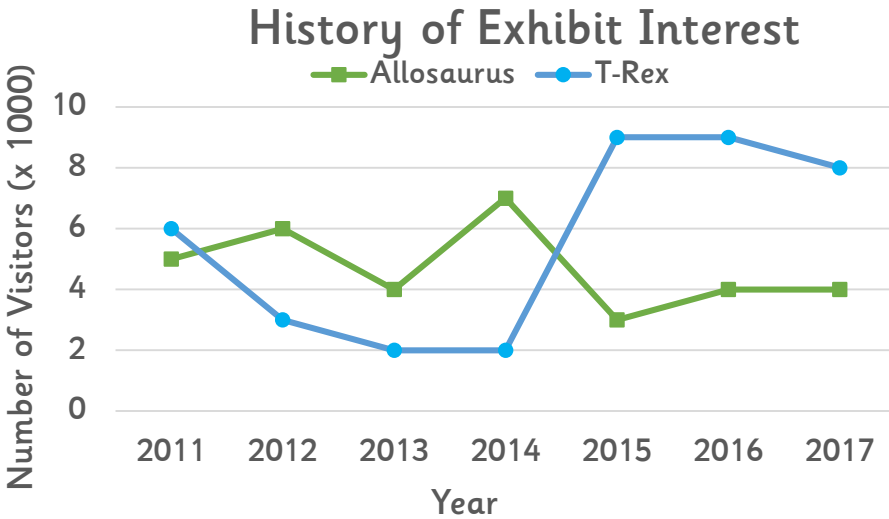
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Due to budget cuts, the museum has to close one of the attractions. Use the data provided to fill in the missing information. Then, answer the questions. Be sure to only use the data that is relevant!

Section C

Yearly Visitors (Past 5 Years)

	Allosaurus	T-rex
2013	4,000	2,000
2014	7,000	2,000
2015	3,000	9,000
2016	4,000	9,000
2017	4,000	8,000
Average:	4,400	6,000



Originally featuring a fossilised skull, what year do you think one exhibit was relaunched with a complete skeletal specimen?

T-Rex in 2015

If a ticket for either exhibit costs £5, how much did the museum profit in total on the Allosaurus and T-Rex in 2017?

12,000 x £5 = £60,000

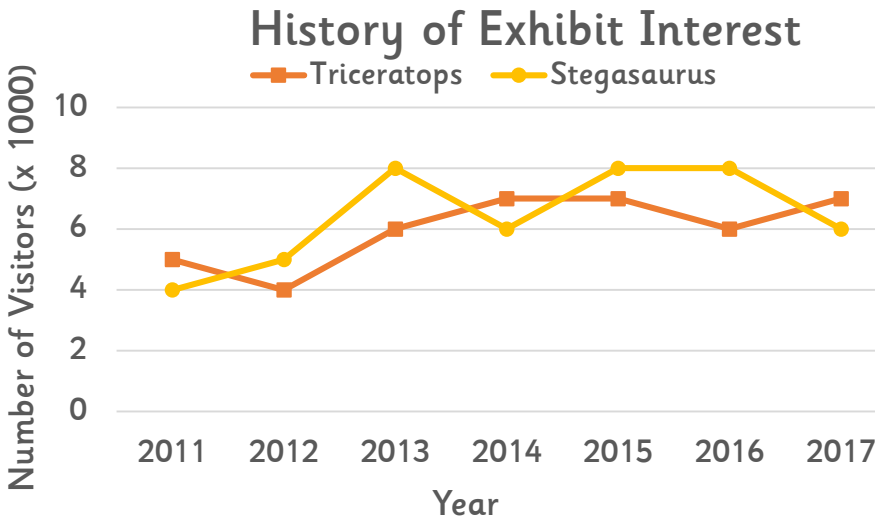
Which exhibit would you close? Why?

Allosaurus (interest dwindling = less profits)

Section D

Yearly Visitors (Past 5 Years)

	Triceratops	Stegosaurus
2013	6,000	8,000
2014	7,000	6,000
2015	7,000	8,000
2016	6,000	8,000
2017	7,000	6,000
Average:	6,600	7,200



On average, which exhibit is more popular with visitors?

Stegosaurus

Triceratops tickets cost £6.25, and Stegosaurus tickets cost £5.50. Which brought in more money from 2013-17?

Triceratops made £206,250  
Stegosaurus made £198,000

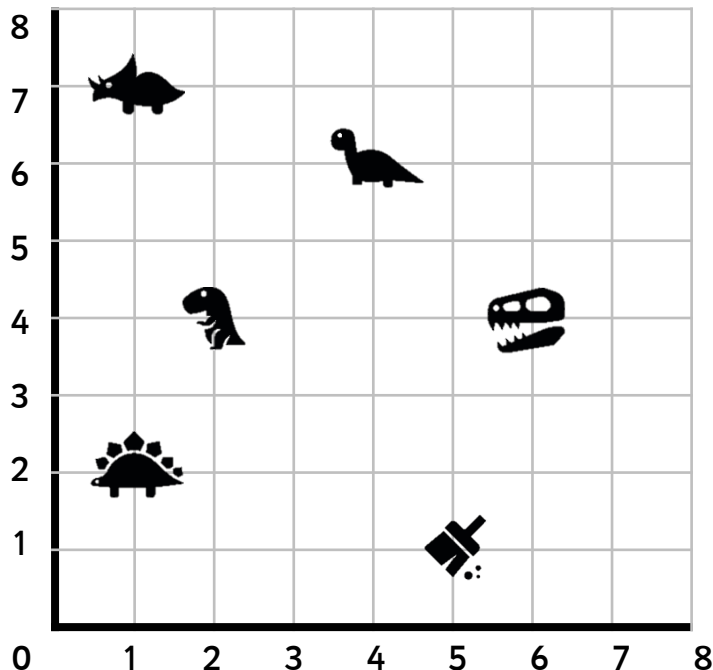
Which exhibit would you close? Why?

Answers may vary.

# Dinosaurs – Excavation Coordinates

## Section A

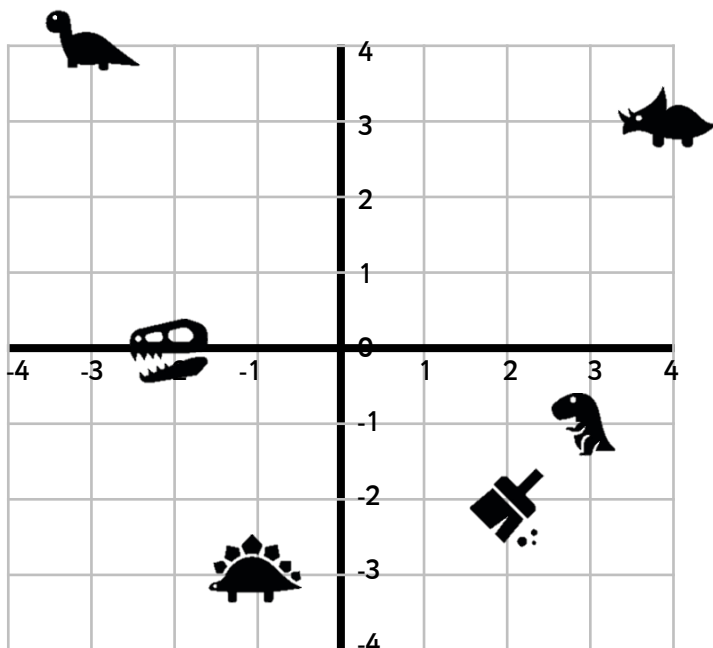
Follow the directions to find the new coordinates for each symbol.



Symbol	Translation	New coordinates
	2 left 1 down	(2,5)
	3 right 2 up	(4,4)
	5 right 4 up	(7,8)
	5 right 6 down	(6,1)
	6 left 3 down	(0,1)
	3 left 5 up	(2,6)

## Section B

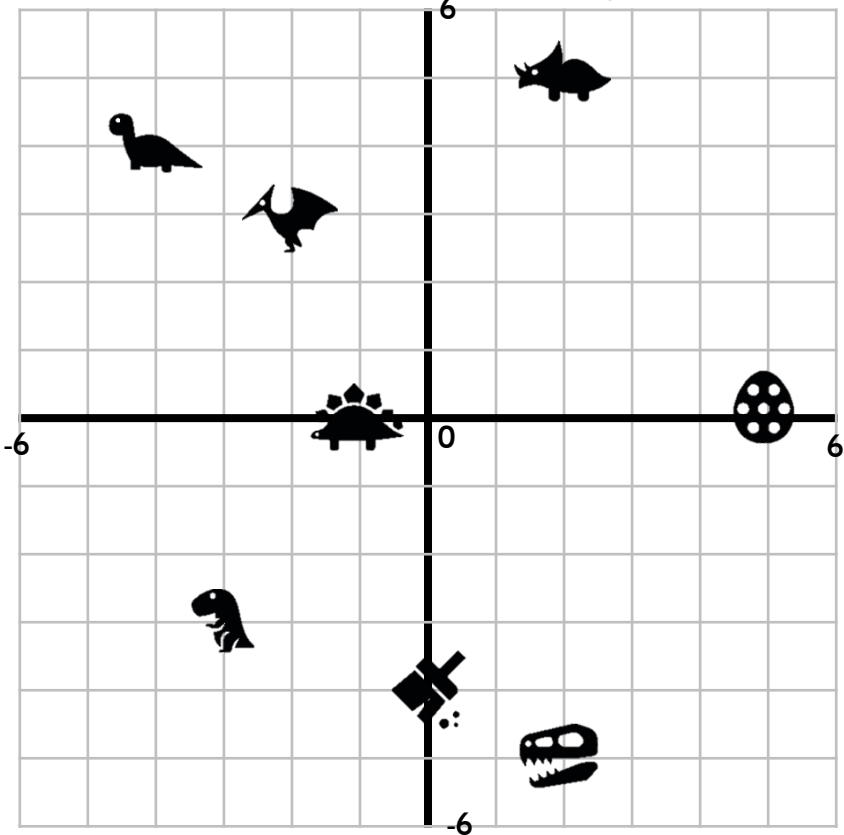
Write down the 4 figure grid reference for each symbol.



Symbol	Coordinates
	(4,3)
	(2,-2)
	(-2,0)
	(3,-1)
	(-3,4)
	(-1,-3)

Section C

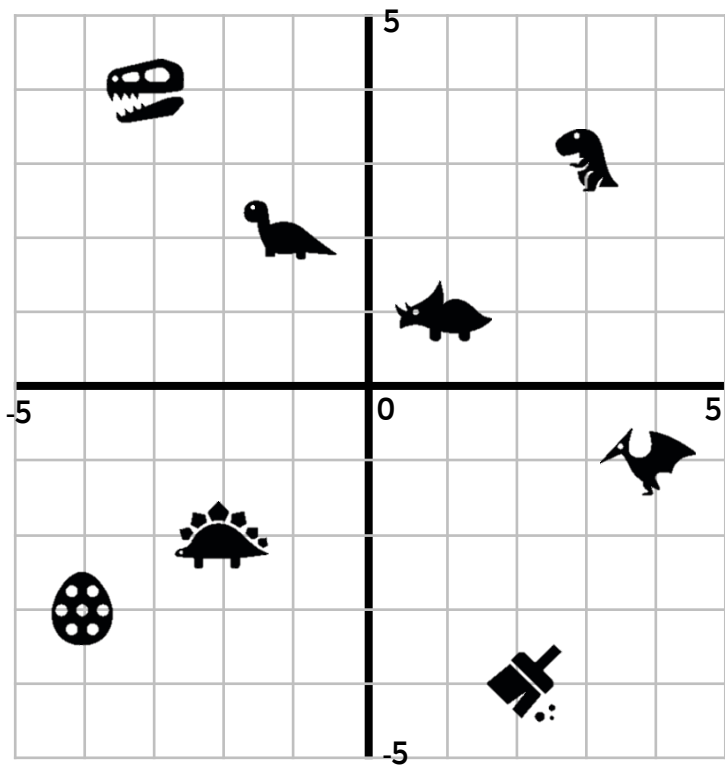
Write down the coordinates for each symbol.



Symbol	Coordinates
	(-3,-3)
	(0,-4)
	(-2,3)
	(5,0)
	(2,-5)
	(-1,0)
	(2,5)
	(-4,4)

Section D

Write down the coordinates for each symbol. Reflect them in the stated axis and give the new coordinates.



Symbol	Coordinates	Reflect in	New Coordinates
	(3,3)	x axis	(3,-3)
	(4,-1)	y axis	(-4,-1)
	(-3,4)	y axis	(3,4)
	(2,-4)	x axis	(2,4)
	(1,1)	x axis	(1,-1)
	(-4,-3)	y axis	(4,-3)
	(-1,2)	x axis	(-1,-2)
	(-2,-2)	y axis	(2,-2)



## Dinosaurs – Ordering Lengths

### Section A

Order these fossil lengths from shortest to longest.

40cm 100mm	90cm 40cm	110cm 90cm	1m 1m	100mm 110cm
2m 990mm	150cm 1m	990mm 105cm	1m 150cm	105cm 2m
1m 1m	3000mm 115cm	175cm 175cm	115cm 3000mm	301cm 301cm
10m 1000mm	1000mm 5m	1100cm 600cm	5m 10m	600cm 1100cm

### Section B

Order these dinosaur egg heights from shortest to longest.

10.5cm 100mm	100mm 10.5cm	0.7m 0.7m	1.1m 84.5cm	84.5cm 1.1m
1700mm 0.9m	2.5m 950mm	300cm 1700mm	0.9m 2.5m	950mm 300cm
360cm 3.5m	9000mm 360cm	867cm 4200mm	3.5m 867cm	4200mm 9000mm
10,000mm 6.8m	12.2m 800cm	800cm 10,000mm	6.8m 1200cm	1200cm 12.2m

**Section C**

Order these dinosaur footprint lengths from shortest to longest.

92.9mm	16cm	0.08m	8.54cm	0.15m
0.08m	8.54cm	92.9mm	0.15m	16cm
0.29m	25cm	517mm	350mm	51.51cm
25cm	0.29m	350mm	51.52cm	517mm
149.65cm	1.15m	99cm	1300mm	1.47m
99cm	1.15m	1300mm	1.47m	149.65cm
265.94cm	1.8m	2.71m	2373mm	198.72cm
1.8m	198.72cm	2373mm	265.94cm	2.71m

**Section D**

Order these dinosaur bone lengths from shortest to longest.

0.099m	3.473cm	10.496cm	0.015m	27mm
0.015m	27mm	3.473cm	0.099m	10.496cm
1643mm	1.175m	213.14cm	133.65cm	1.948m
1.175m	133.65cm	1643mm	1.948m	213.14cm
3028.75cm	41,593mm	27.845m	38,287mm	41,583mm
27.845m	3028.75cm	38,287mm	41.583m	41,593mm
1643.9cm	16,987mm	15.122m	14,928mm	16.892m
14,928mm	15.122m	1643.9cm	16.892m	16,987mm