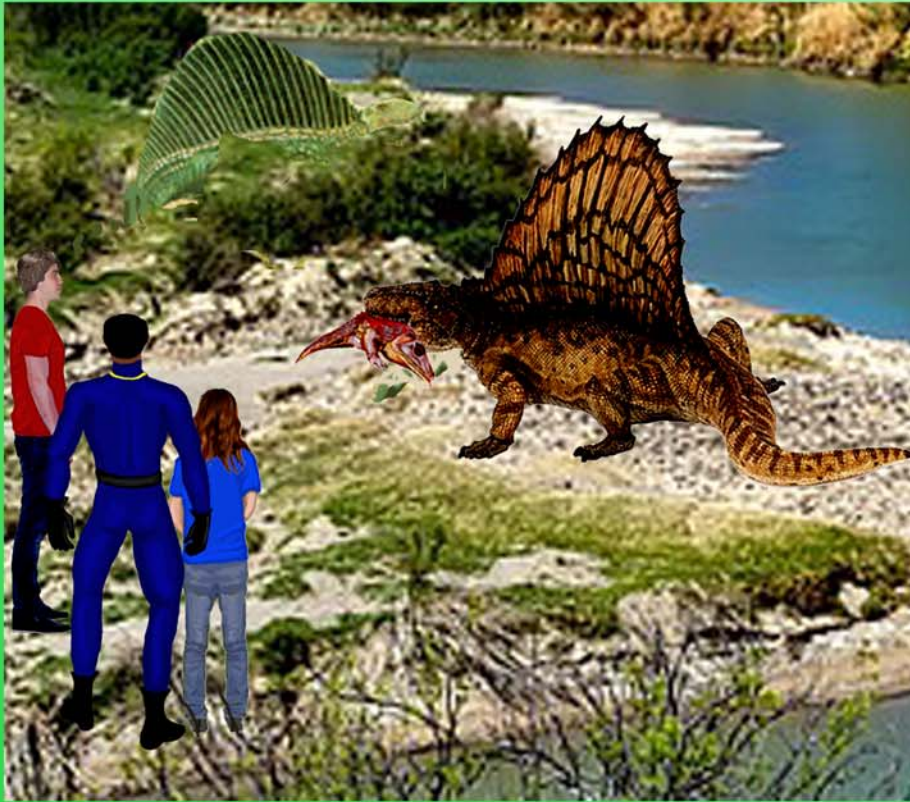


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# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES

## Student Reader

Second Edition



**Daisy A. Stocker, B.Ed., M.Ed.**  
**George A. Stocker, D.D.S.**



# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER

## PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES

### STUDENT'S STORYBOOK

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## LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER LTD.

### PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES

The interest level of PERMIAN TIMES is suitable for students between the ages of 8 and 12 years.

The Storybook follows the adventures of a young brother and sister who travel through time back to the Permian Era. Interesting background material about the conditions in this important archaeological era are included.

The Workbook stresses paragraph writing. The students are encouraged to express their own ideas and their solutions to the problems that are presented. Written exercises deal with paragraph planning, and good sentence structure .

The Teacher's Guide provides answers and suggestions for discussion and problem solving activities.

It is assumed that the students have acquired a basic reading vocabulary of between 600 and 800 words, a speaking ability of at least 400 words and the skills required for writing simple sentences of up to 8 words.

Although all of the vocabulary used in the storybook and the workbook are included in the glossary, it is assumed that the students will know many of these words.

A broad selection of creative writing ideas are provided in the workbook. They give the highly motivated students an opportunity to enrich their creative writing, while allowing all students to write at their own level.

Many enrichment vocabulary words are provided on the pages of the workbook. These help the students with their spelling and facilitate the use of new words in their writing. Spelling difficulties make creative writing more difficult.

We hope your students will enjoy writing codes and reading about pirates and hidden treasure.

George Stocker D.D.S. Daisy Stocker B.Ed. M.Ed.



## Some notes on the Permian Period

The Permian Period is very interesting because of the enormous changes that ended that time. It was between 286,000,000 years ago and 245,000,000 years ago. The landmasses of the earth all came together, to form a "super continent" called Pangaea. It is thought that massive volcanos erupted, causing a thick blanket of dust and smoke. This blocked out the sun, and caused extreme changes to the climate. This climate change brought about the death of 96% of the marine animals and 75% of the land animals, ending the Paleozoic Era. This book takes place at the end of that time.

You will see some strange creatures from that period:

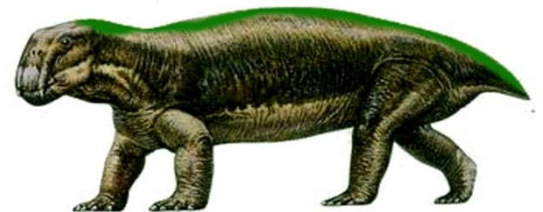
### **Dimetrodon:**

This fierce carnivore grew up to about 3 meters. It is thought that the sail on its back helped it to warm up in the mornings when it sat in the sun. In the very hot weather, the sail helped to cool the animal as it hid in the shade.



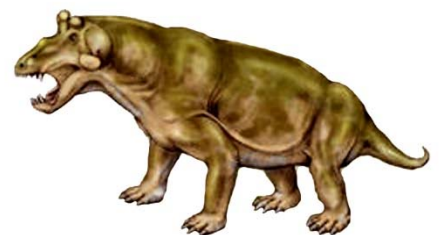
### **Listrosaurus:**

This reptile was about the size of a pig. Unlike the Dimetrodon, it had only two teeth. It had a horny mouth like a beak, and it used its mouth to cut off plants for food.



### **Estemmenosuchus:**

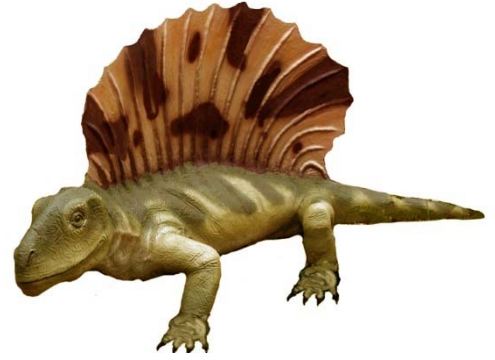
The long name means "crowned crocodile" in Greek. It was about the size of a bull. It had four horns on its skull, two pointing upward and two pointing sideways. It had the sharp teeth of a carnivore, (meat eater), but is thought that it also ate plants.





### **Edaphosaurus:**

These creatures grew to a length of three and a half meters. They had a sail like fin that they used to regulate their temperature. They were herbivorous, (plant eaters), with serrated teeth that helped them to chew the rough plants that they fed on.



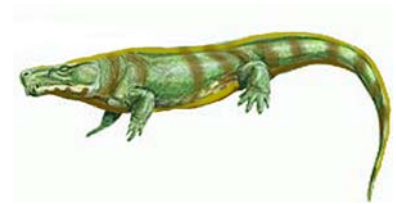
### **Dragon Fly:**

During this time, there were some giant insects. It is thought that they developed because the oxygen level in the atmosphere was very high. This allowed their inefficient breathing to support larger bodies. Fossils indicate that dragon flies had a wing span of up to 70 cm. When birds appeared later, the large dragon flies were soon eaten, and smaller ones evolved.



### **Casineria:**

This creature was about 15 cm. long. It was an early reptile, well suited to the hot, dry climate. It was a good source of food for larger predators.



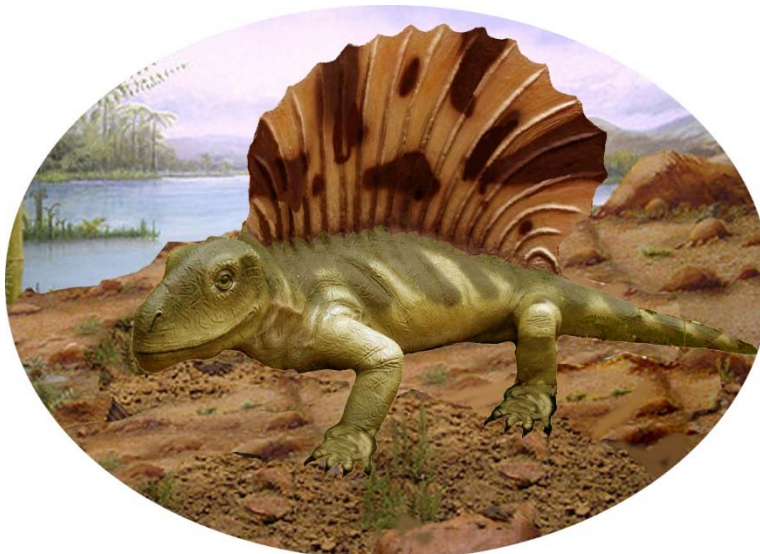
These pictures are simply reconstructions from fossil remains. We know roughly what the skeletons looked like, but of course, no one has seen the whole animals alive.



## PERMIAN TIMES – TABLE OF CONTENTS



Chapter 1	Exploring the Permian Era	Page 1
Chapter 2	Time Travel	Page 3
Chapter 3	What a Change!	Page 6
Chapter 4	Permian Times	Page 8
Chapter 5	Danger Lurking	Page 10
Chapter 6	Living Fossils	Page 12
Chapter 7	Jill in Danger	Page 14
Chapter 8	Tempus Shows Bravery	Page 16
Chapter 9	What Happened to Jill?	Page 18
Chapter 10	More Danger!	Page 21
Chapter 11	Safe at Last	Page 23



## PERMIAN TIMES CHAPTER 1 Exploring the Permian Era

What is it,  
Roger?

It's a fossil.  
You can see the  
shape of a whole  
leaf there.

Millions of years ago,  
this leaf fell into the  
mud. More mud  
collected on top and  
eventually the mud  
turned to stone.

Wow!  
You can  
even see  
the little  
veins in the  
leaf!



Roger and Jill decide to look up fossils on their computer.



Hey! Look at this!  
This is a giant lizard that they  
reconstructed from fossil remains!

It's called a dimetrodon.  
Look at those long teeth!  
He must have been scary!



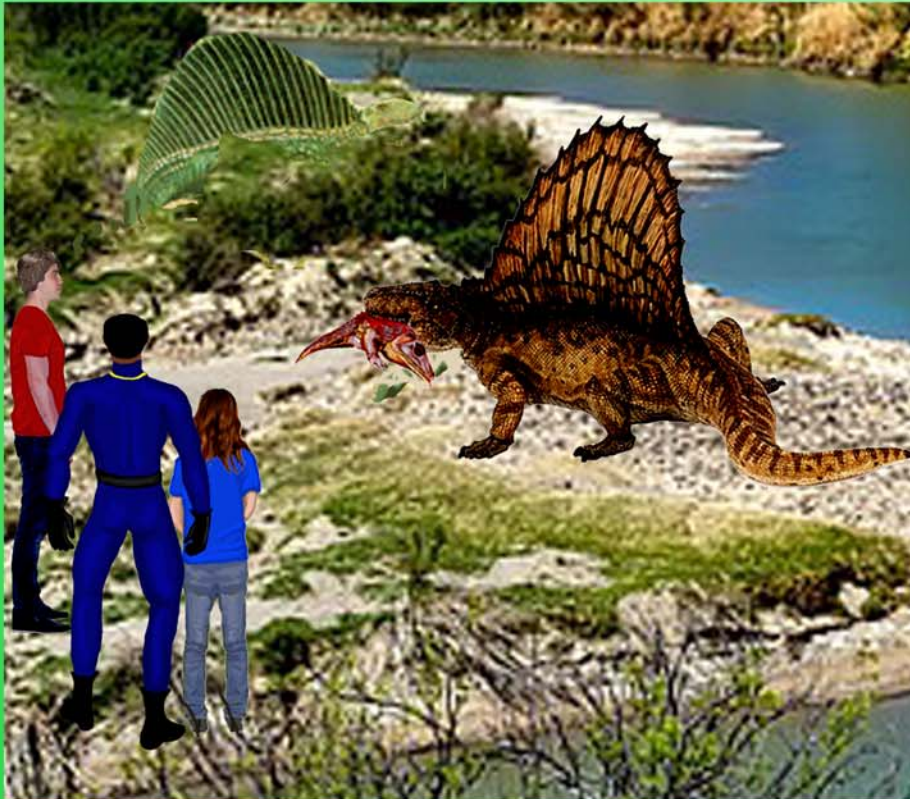
This is what he  
looked like.





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# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES Practice Book Second Edition



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# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER

## PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES

### PRACTICE BOOK

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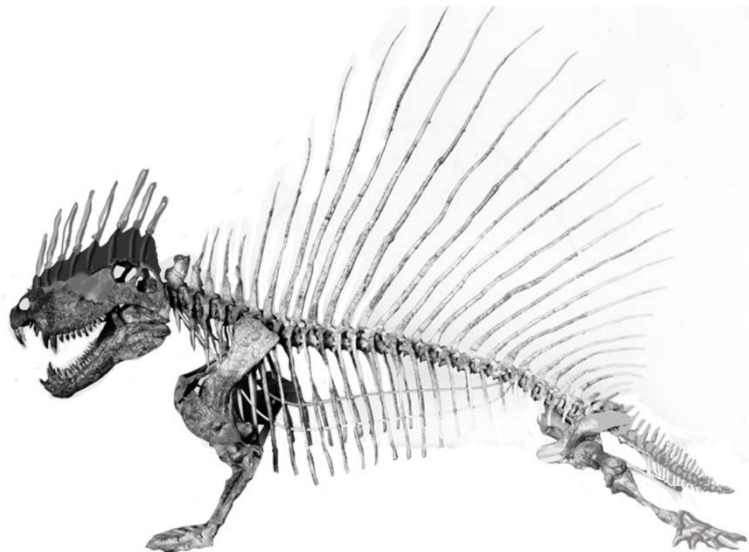
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## PERMIAN TIMES STUDENT'S WORKBOOK

### CHAPTER 1 Exploring the Permian Era

Scientists find many fossils that give us clues what life was like long ago. From these fossils they can often find what the creature ate by looking at the teeth. When they find fossils of bones, they try to put them back together to find out what the animal or plant looked like. Here are some pictures of fossils that have been found:





**EXERCISE 1:** Using the pictures of the fossils on page 1, reconstruct a scene as you think it was, long, long ago.



**EXERCISE 2:** Answer the questions in complete sentences:

1. How can scientists know what the earth looked like so long ago?

---

2. Do we have dimetrodons on earth today?

---

3. Have you ever seen real fossils?

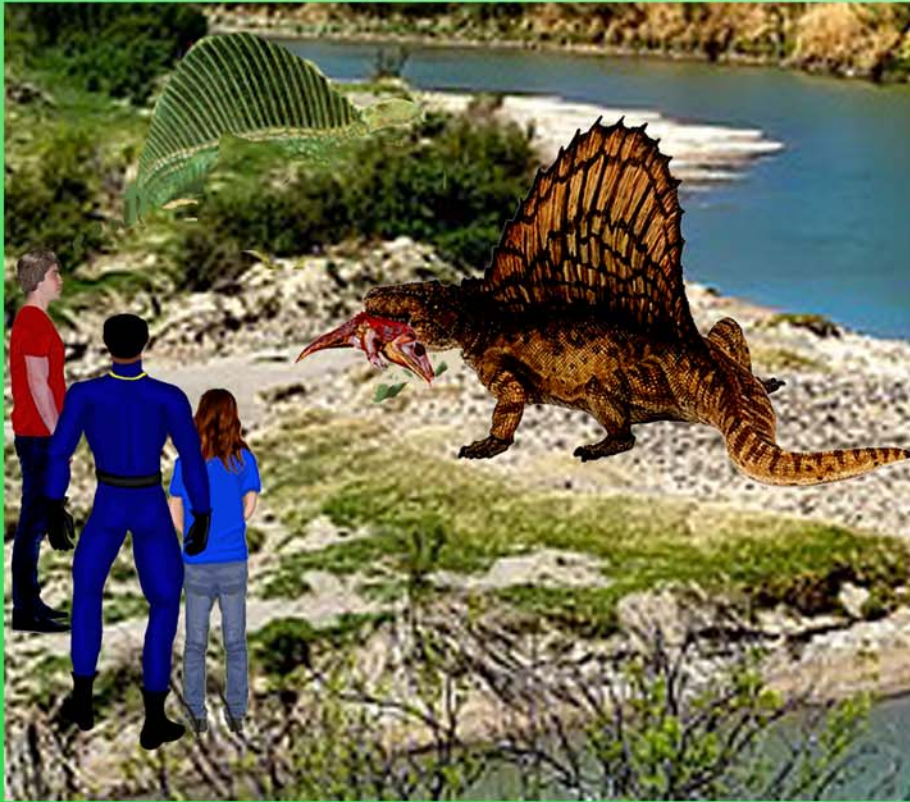
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4. Would you like to see a real dimetrodon?

---

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# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES Teacher's Guide Second Edition



**Daisy A. Stocker, B.Ed., M.Ed.**  
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# LEARNING ENGLISH WITH LAUGHTER

## PREHISTORIC VISITS: PERMIAN TIMES

### TEACHER'S GUIDE

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## PERMIAN TIMES TEACHER'S GUIDE

### CHAPTER 1 Exploring the Permian Era

#### EXERCISE 2:

1. How can scientists know what the earth looked like so long ago?  
*They know this from studying the fossils from that time.*
2. Do we have dimetrodons on earth today?  
*No, we don't have any dimetrodons today.*
3. Have you ever seen real fossils?  
*Yes, I have seen real fossils. No, I haven't seen any real fossils.*
4. Would you like to see a real dimetrodon?  
*Yes, I would like to see a real dimetrodon. No, I wouldn't like to see a real dimetrodon.*

### CHAPTER 2 Time Travel

Besides herbivores and carnivores, there is another class: omnivores. Omnivores eat meat as well as plants. They have sharp, chisel shaped teeth in the front, for biting and tearing, and flatter, rounder teeth in the back for grinding. They are not mentioned in this book, because they evolved much later in time.

#### EXERCISE 2:

1. Name an animal that is alive today that is a carnivore.  
*Lions and tigers are carnivores.*
2. Name an animal that is alive today that is a herbivore.  
*Sheep and goats are herbivores.*

#### EXERCISE 3:

