

CODE READER™

Making Difficult Words Easy

Code Reader Books provide codes with “sound keys” to help read difficult words. For example, a word that may be difficult to read is “unicorn,” so it might be followed by a code like this: unicorn (*YOO-nih-korn*). By providing codes with phonetic sound keys, Code Reader Books make reading easier and more enjoyable.

Examples of Code Reader™ Keys

Long a sound (as in make):

a (*with a silent e*) or **ay**

Examples: able (*AY-bul*); break (*brake*)

Short i sound (as in sit): **i** or **ih**

Examples: myth (*mith*); mission (*MIH-shun*)

Long i sound (as in by):

i (*with a silent e*) or **y**

Examples: might (*mite*); bicycle (*BY-sih-kul*)

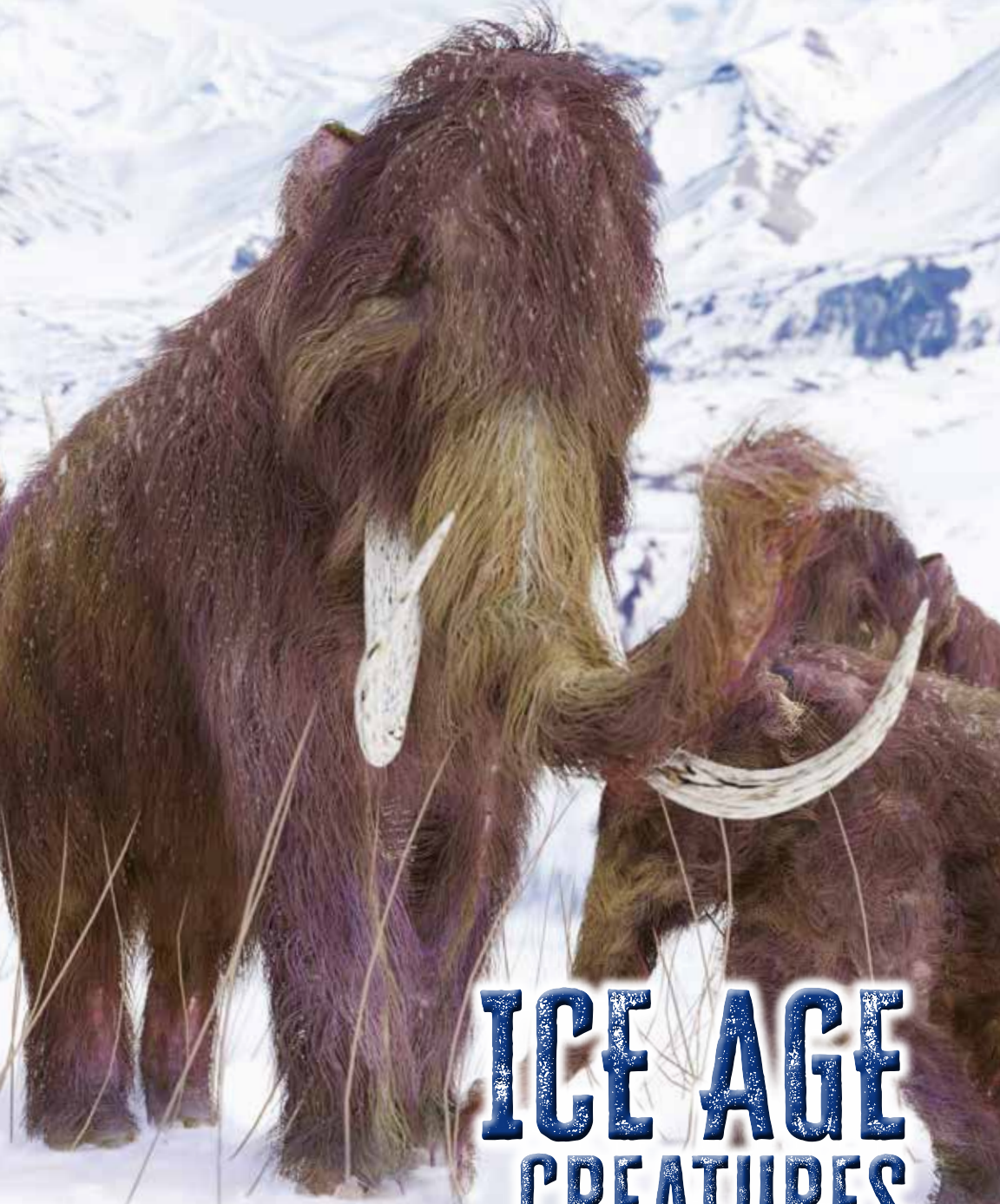
Keys for the long o sound (as in hope):

o (*with a silent e*) or **oh**

Examples: molten (*MOLE-ten*); ocean (*OH-shen*)

Codes use dashes between syllables (*SIH-luh-buls*), and stressed syllables have capital letters.

To see more Code Reader sound keys, see page 44.



ICE AGE CREATURES

(KREE-CHURZ)

TREASURE **BAY**

Ice Age Creatures

A Code Reader™ Book

Green Series

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Patent Pending.

Code Reader books are designed using an innovative system of methods to create and include phonetic codes to enhance the readability of text.

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Published by

Treasure Bay, Inc.

PO Box 519

Roseville, CA 95661 USA

Printed in China

Library of Congress Control Number: 2024944968

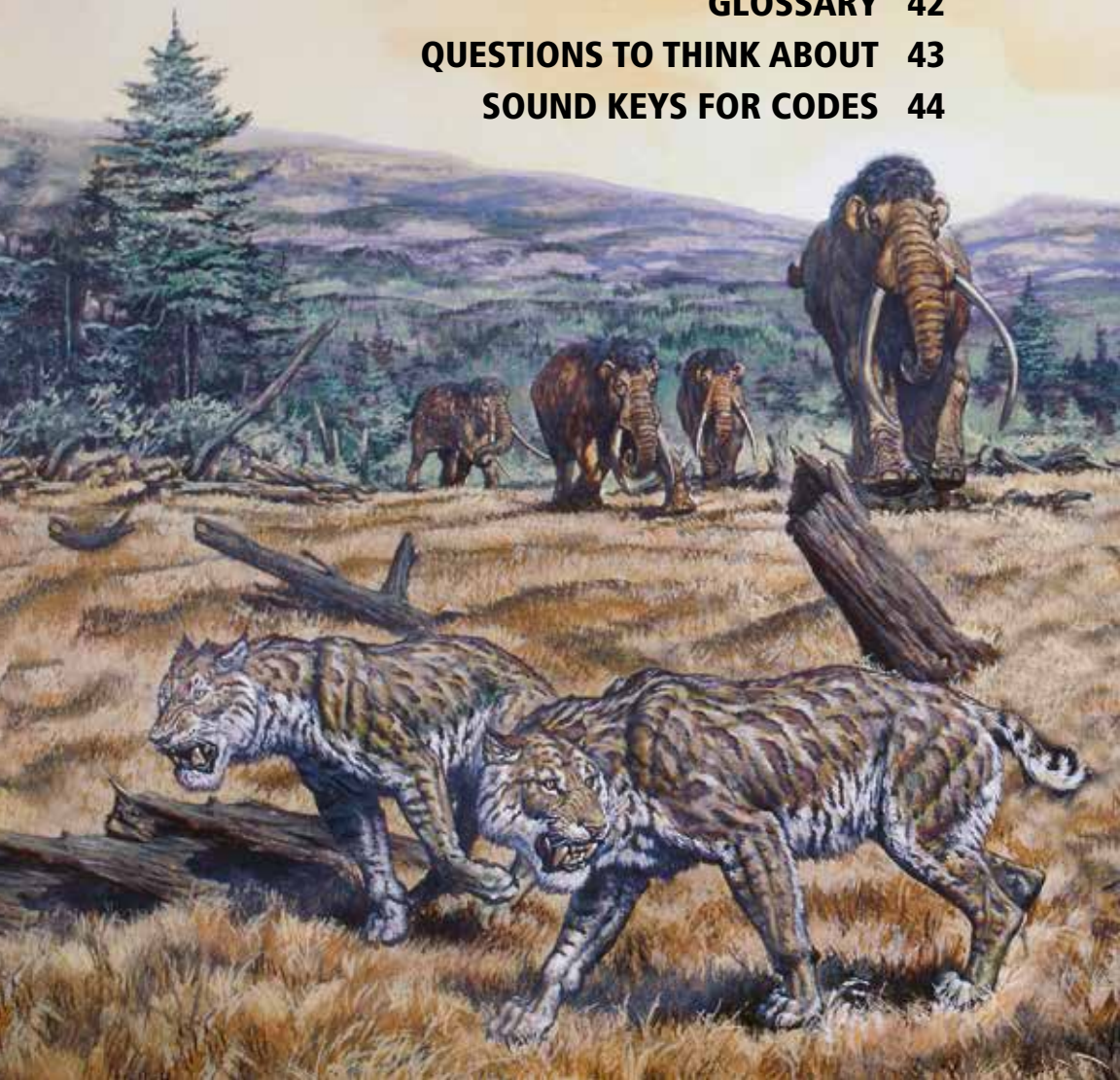
ISBN: 978-1-60115-725-6

Visit us online at: CodeReader.org

PR-1-25

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CHAPTER ONE
THE ICE AGE



An “ice age” is a long period (*PEER-ree-ud*) of time on Earth when temperatures (*TEM-pur-uh-churz*) fall around the world. The last ice age ended about 10,000 years ago, and this is what is generally referred to as the Ice Age.

During this period, vast grasslands developed along with large areas of ice and snow. The grasses and shrubs allowed a great variety (*vuh-RY-eh-tee*) of creatures (*KREE-churz*) to thrive. Both plant-eaters and meat-eaters were able to find plenty of food.



Plant-eaters, such as mammoth, sloths, and bison (*BY-sun*), grew large. Big predators, such as saber-toothed (*SAY-bur-tooth-t*) cats, dire wolves (*wulvs*), and cave bears, fed on the giant (*JY-ent*) plant-eaters and also grew large. Even birds were giant during the Ice Age!





After an animal dies, it may get covered by water and dirt. If conditions are right, fossils will form from the animal's bones. Scientists (*SY-en-tists*) study these fossils to learn about extinct (*ex-TINKT*) animals.

In 2012, foot bones of a dire wolf (*wulf*) were discovered near Tule (*TOO-lee*) Springs Fossil Beds in Nevada (*neh-VAD-uh*). There are many fossils in this area, but this was the first dire wolf fossil to be found there.

Some dead animals may become mummified (*MUM-ih-fide*). Many Ice Age animals have been found mummified in permafrost, a thick layer of soil just below the surface (*SUR-fus*) that remains frozen for many years. These mummified animals give scientists lots of information (*in-for-MAY-shun*) as the animal's flesh, skin, and fur may be preserved (*pre-ZURVD*). The remains can be thousands of years old, but they may look like the animal just died.



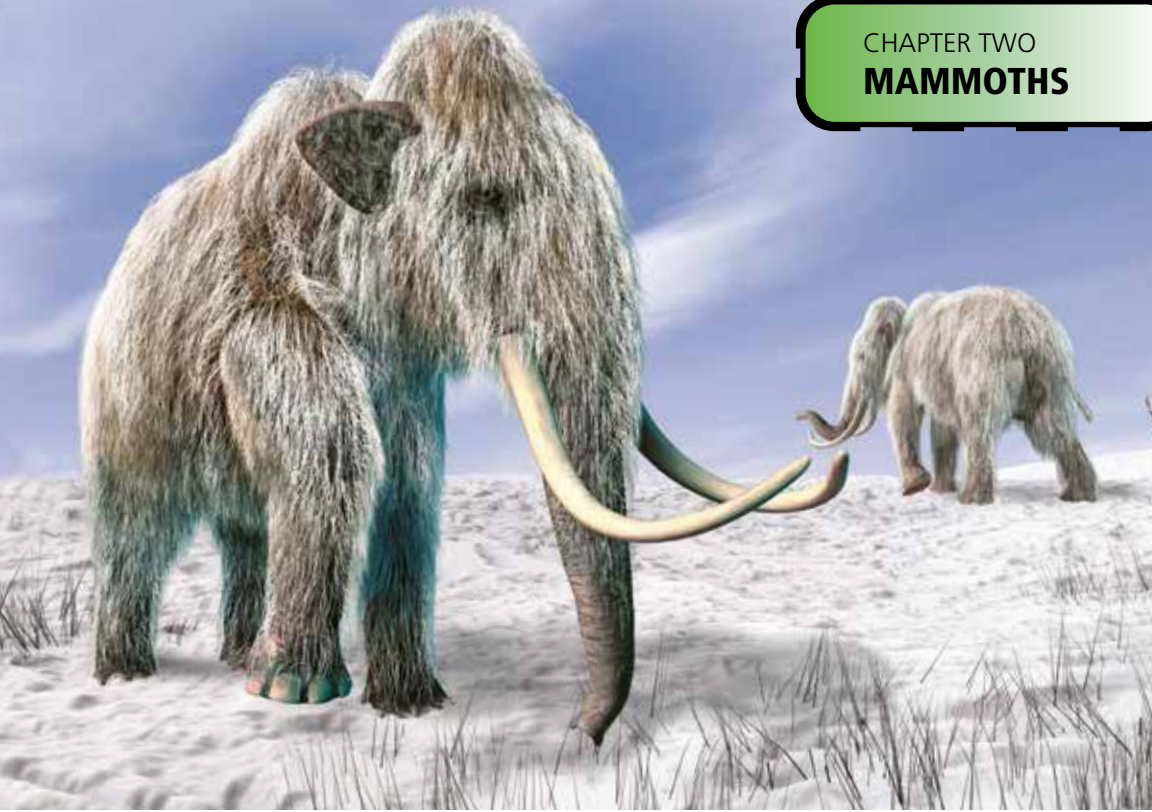


California’s La Brea (*BRAY-uh*) Tar Pits trapped thousands of animals during the Ice Age. The animals waded into the pool of liquid (*LIK-wid*) asphalt (*AS-fawlt*)—a thick, black oil and tar-like substance that bubbled up from underground. Like quicksand, the sticky asphalt made it impossible for the animals to escape, trapping them in the tar until they died.

When large plant-eaters, like mammoths and wild horses, got stuck in the asphalt, meat-eaters would enter to grab them. Then they became stuck, too!

The fossils that scientists have found in the tar pits have helped them to learn (*lurn*) about many of the animals that lived during the Ice Age.



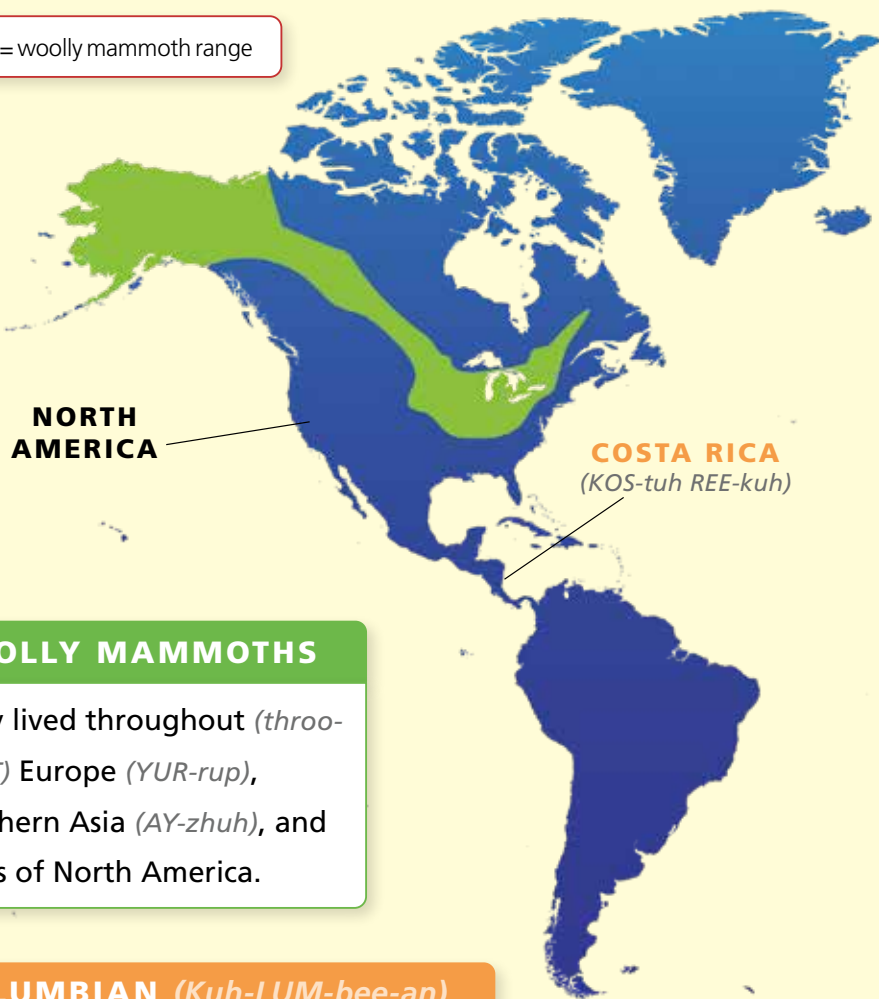


Ice age mammoths were mammals. Similar to modern elephants, they had a long trunk that hung from their flat faces which they used to smell things and pick up food. They had two very large tusks on either side of their trunk. Some mammoth tusks grew up to 15 feet long.

The mammoths we usually (*YOO-zhoo-uh-lee*) think of today are woolly mammoths. They lived from about 120,000 to 3,700 years ago—during the Ice Age and well past it! Their shaggy hair ranged in color from blonde (*blond*) to black. Under their skin, woolly mammoths had a four-inch layer of fat to help keep them warm.

MAMMOTHS AROUND THE WORLD

■ = woolly mammoth range



**NORTH
AMERICA**

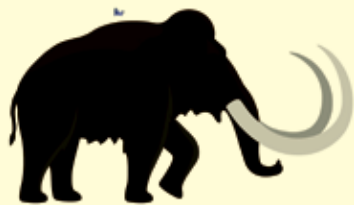
COSTA RICA
(KOS-tuh REE-kuh)

WOOLLY MAMMOTHS

They lived throughout (*throo-OWT*) Europe (*YUR-rup*), northern Asia (*AY-zhuh*), and parts of North America.

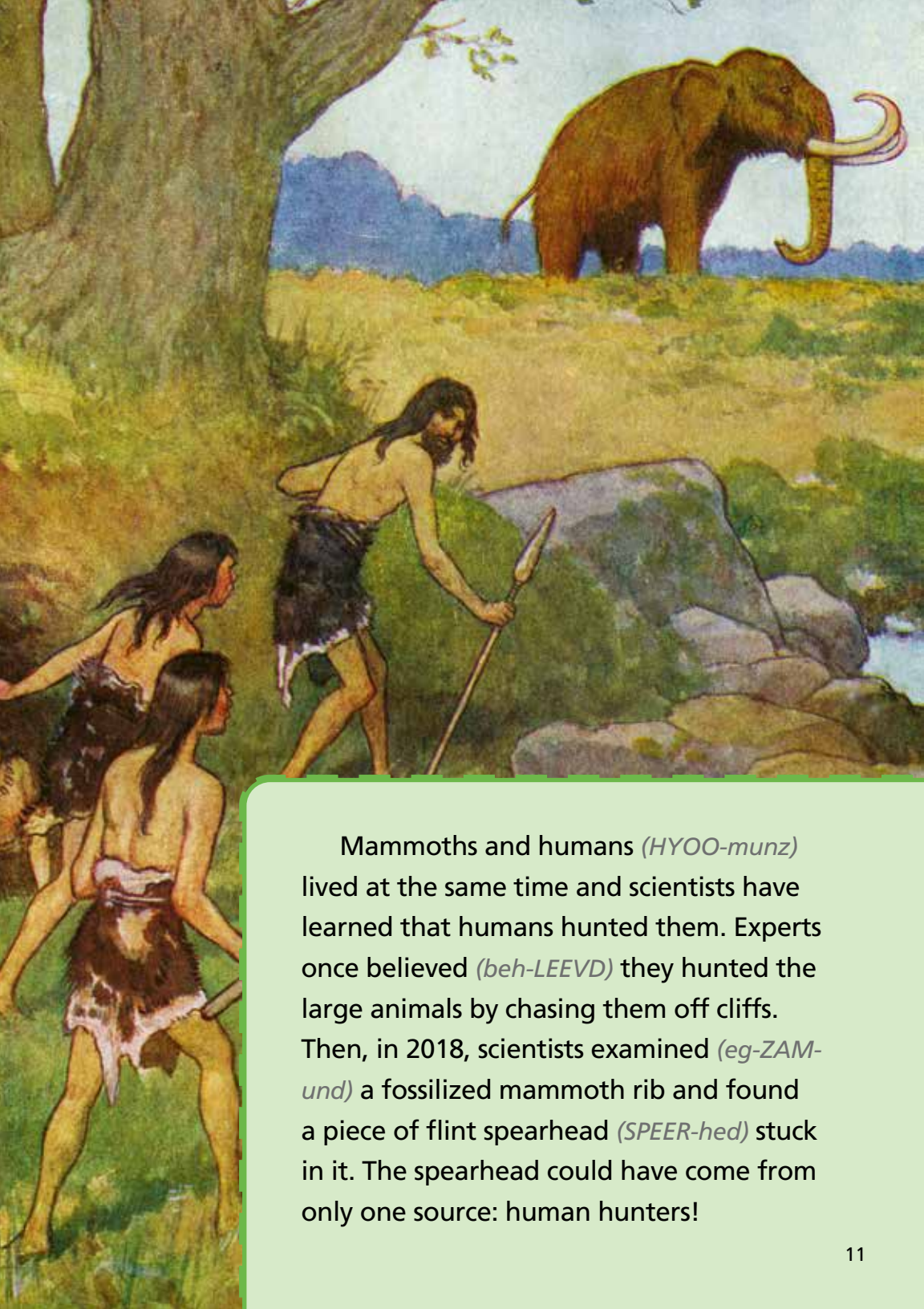
COLUMBIAN (*Kuh-LUM-bee-an*) MAMMOTHS

They lived throughout much of North America from Canada (*KAN-uh-duh*) to Costa Rica.





Long ago, people living on the island of Crete (*kreet*) found huge skeletons. The skulls had large teeth and long tusks. Each skull had a big hole in the middle. It looked like an eye socket. People put the bones together to make something that looked like a giant, with one eye and huge fangs! But the bones had been put together the wrong way. The remains were actually (*AK-choo-uh-lee*) from an ancient (*AYN-chent*) mammoth relative (*REL-luh-tiv*).



Mammoths and humans (*HYOO-munz*) lived at the same time and scientists have learned that humans hunted them. Experts once believed (*beh-LEEVD*) they hunted the large animals by chasing them off cliffs. Then, in 2018, scientists examined (*eg-ZAM-und*) a fossilized mammoth rib and found a piece of flint spearhead (*SPEER-hed*) stuck in it. The spearhead could have come from only one source: human hunters!