SPRING 1- Cycle 2 - DINOSAUR DISCOVERY - KS1



SCIENCE SC3 To understand animals and humans M1a- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates. M1c -Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, including pets). M1b-Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (adaptation) M1f-Investigate and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). M1e-Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Dinosaur life cycles compare to other animals) SC1 To work scientifically M1d-To identify and classify (using a key to sort dinosaurs into types?)	HISTORY H2 to build an overview of world history M1b-To describe significant people from the past. (Mary Anning) GEOGRAPHY G1 To investigate places M1g- Name and locate the worlds continents and oceans.	COMPUTING To explore and share info from a variety of sources. To know there are rules to keep themsafe online To know there are devices to capture still and live images. To know they can record sound using ICT for effect. To use tools to share their ideas. VR – Jurassic VR	PSHE Core value: Truth To give reasons for their beliefs and opinions (The boy who cried wolf). BRIGHT: Improving SEAL – Going for goals To explore the concept of being a 'BRIGHT' learner. (focus on Improving) and to decide ona realistic goal for themselves. PSHE: To recognise what they like and dislike and how to make choices that improve their emotional health; recognising that choices can have good and not so good consequences. Spring 1 – Staying Safe To understand that they should stay safe online by choosing websites that are good for them to visit, and avoid sites that are not appropriate for them.	BRIGHT Learners FOCUS - I – Improving • Can discuss something that they have tried hard with. • With support, can identify something that they wish to 'get better at'. • With support, takes suggested steps towards achieving a goal or target. • Share with others things that like about their own efforts CORE VALUE – RESPECT
MUSIC MU4 To describe music M1dImitate changes in pitch. MU3 To transcribe M1a- Use symbols to represent a composition and use them to help with a performance. MU2 To compose M1c- To create a mixture of different sounds – high and low.	ART — Fossil prints Andy Warholl AD2 To master techniques. M1a—Use repeating or overlapping shapes. M1b- Mimic print from the environment (e.g. wallpapers). M1c- Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges). M1d- Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints. AD3 To take inspiration from the greats. M1b- Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces.	RE DISCOVERY Process Approach 1. Engage 2. Investigate 3. Evaluate 4. Express Theme-Prayer at home- Concept-N/A Key Question-Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday life? Religion-Islam.		
RWI/ENGLISH Genres: Story writing Harry and the bucket of dinosaurs		P.E Gymnastics Team Games		Dinosaur Discovery

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Topic Overview

In this topic, we will be investigating the life of the famous scientist, Mary Anning and discovering her contribution to what we know about dinosaurs.

We will be finding out where in the world different dinosaurs have been found and locating these on a world map.

In Science, we will be learning to classify animals and dinosaurs based on what they eat and what their bodies were like.



Key Words

A famous scientist who discovered the first dinosaur fossil.

Mary Anning:

The impression of a dead animal

Fossil: preserved in a rock.

Carnivore:

An animal that eats only meat.

foods.

An animal that eats only plant-based

Herbivore:

An animal that east both meat and plant-

Omnivore: based foods.

A type of animal with dry scaly skin like a Reptile:

lizard.

A type of animal with wet, smooth skin Amphibian:

like a frog.

Bird: A type of animal with feathers and wings

like a penguin or a sparrow.

Mammal: A type of animal with hair of fur like a

human or a monkey.

Invertebrate:

A type of animal with no backbone like a

snail or centipede.

Life Cycle:

Extinct:

The changes in the life of an animal from

birth to death.

Big Questions

What did dinosaurs need to survive?

Who was Mary Anning and what did she do?

Why did dinosaurs become extinct?

Important facts

Dinosaur fossils have been found on every continent on Earth.

A dinosaur is a reptile.

Mary Anning discovered the fossils of dinosaurs who died millions of years ago.

A type of animal with no living members