

Year Group: 1 Term: Summer	Unit Title: Dinosaur Discovery	Driver Subject/s: History and Science
<p>Coherence – What previous learning will this unit connect to and build upon?</p> <p><u>Science:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The names of some common animals. The parts of the human body and how they are associated with each sense. <p><u>History:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronology (Time line) <p><u>Geography:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town I live in is called Thornbury (South Gloucestershire, England) The four compass points A town is a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Thornbury is a town. 	<p><u>Animals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use observations in the local environment to compare animals or through videos and photographs describe how to identify and group animals group animals according to what they eat research how to take care of animals taken from the local environment and how to return them safely <p><u>What are vertebrates?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. There are five groups of vertebrates: Mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians <p><u>What are mammals?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> give birth to live young usually have hair or fur warm-blooded cannot breathe underwater some common mammals are: pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters farm animals such as cows, sheep and horses wild animals such as foxes, hedgehogs, lions and giraffes humans <p><u>What are fish?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have fins and scales breathe underwater using gills lay eggs in water cold-blooded some common fish are salmon, cod and tuna <p><u>What are birds?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> warm-blooded have wings and beaks have feathers lay eggs some common birds are ducks, chickens, penguins and pigeons <p><u>What are reptiles?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold-blooded lay eggs have scales cannot breathe underwater some common reptiles are snakes and lizards <p><u>What are amphibians?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold-blooded lay eggs live on land and water - can breathe underwater through gills some common amphibians are frogs and toads <p><u>What are invertebrates?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. They include: insects such as flies, ladybirds and bees arachnids such as spiders molluscs such as snails 	<p>Future learning – what ‘light touches’ for future learning will occur?</p> <p><u>Science:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock (Y3) identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement (Y3) <p><u>History:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossils and the time of dinosaurs (Y3) <p><u>Geography:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastline and Islands (Y2) <p>Outcomes - What written, creative and technological outcomes will be expected by the end of the unit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children can identify and sort animals into groups Children can describe the features of different types of animals Children write a diary as a dinosaur Fact file on an animal/ dinosaur Simple report on the life of Mary Anning Printing artwork linked to footprints/ fur/scales/ feathers etc Use of technology to create graphs/ tables (see Mathematical Development) Photographs of signs of animal life around the school environment
<p>Knowledge & skills – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p><u>Dinosaurs, Fossils and Mary Anning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago - before humans lived on Earth. They are now extinct. When they became extinct, their remains were left behind as fossils. Reptiles are one of the five types of vertebrates. The United Kingdom has a coastline which includes the Bristol Channel and the English Channel. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils. Mary Anning was a famous English fossil hunter. She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the coast near the English Channel. This coast is called the Jurassic Coast. Lyme Regis is a town on the Jurassic Coast, which is in the South of England. It is on the coast of the English Channel. Mary’s father taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by using a hammer and chisel. Mary would then sell the fossils to help support her family. Mary then met Elizabeth Philpot, who was a fossil expert. She saw Mary’s fossils and taught her about what fossils were by giving her books to read. Around 1810-1811, Mary made an amazing discovery. She had found a giant fossil that no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile. She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus. Mary Anning is often referred to as one of the first palaeontologists – scientists who study fossils – and her work started to change our understanding of how the world has changed over time. Her work and discoveries can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London 		

Key Vocabulary: Fossils

century - a period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date. For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900

climate – the pattern of weather in an area

cliff – a steep rock face at the edge of the sea

coast - an area of land that is next to the sea

dinosaur - large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times.

discovery - If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.

extinct - no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place

existed - was present in the world as a real thing

fossil - the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock

influential - a lot of importance over people or events

Jurassic Coast - the name of the coast where Mary Anning made a lot of her discoveries. It is in the south of England.

palaeontology - the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth

Pangaea – a global super-continent that existed 299 million years ago

Prehistoric - the time in history before any information was written down

reptile - a group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles

skeleton - the framework of bones in your body

scientist - someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science

town - a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Thornbury is a town

vertebrate - a creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish are vertebrates

Key Vocabulary: Animals

backbone - the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back

carnivores - an animal that eats meat

cold-blooded - a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature

environment- all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life

farm - an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock

gills - the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe

herbivore - an animal that only eats plants

invertebrate - a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus

omnivore - person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants

pet - a tame animal kept in a household

temperature - a measure of how hot or cold something is

vertebrate - a creature which has a backbone

warm-blooded - a fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature

wild - animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings

Local community

Our local area – fossil hunting at Aust
Animals in our environment and in our homes.
(Local farm – lambs etc?)

Global citizenship

Mary Anning – palaeontologist
Dinosaur discoveries around the world

Opportunities for visitors, trips or outdoor learning –

Animal life signs hunt around the school grounds
Investigating the pond
Fossil hunting – Aust
Local farm – visit/visitor?
Pets at Home visit/ visitor?

Supporting texts –

Fiction:

Tyrannosaurus Drip – Julia Donaldson

Stomp, Dinosaur, Stomp! - Margaret Mayo & Alex Ayliffe

There's a T-Rex in Town - Ruth Symons

The Dinosaur's Diary – Julia Donaldson

Non-Fiction:

Lifesize Dinosaurs by Sophy Henn

Dinosaur A to Z: An Amazing Alphabetical Dinosaur

Parade - Dustin Growick & DK

Mary Anning (History VIPs) Kay Barnham

Mathematical Development –

Dates/ timeline - Measurement of time
'Lifesize' book – links to measurement of length – eg how long a T-rex tooth really was.
Statistics – tables and graphs what animals/ pets we have/ discover