



My Knowledge Organiser for:
Did dinosaurs really exist?

Year 1 - Summer Term 1



Prior knowledge that will help me in this ILP.

Dinosaurs are a type of animal.

Dinosaurs lived a long time ago.

Sticky knowledge I will know by the end of this ILP.

Did dinosaurs really exist?

Science:

Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which. Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include meter sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.

Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms, and drawings.

The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.

Plants are living things. Common plants include the daisy, daffodil and grass.

Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous.

Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees (e.g. oak, beech and rowan).

Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen trees (e.g. holly and pine).

The basic plant parts include **root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb**. Trees have a woody stem called a trunk.

History:

Dinosaurs were around millions of years before humans.

Mary Anning is significant because she discovered a new type of dinosaur.

Common words and phrases, such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago, can be used to describe the passing of time.

An **archaeologist** digs up objects to learn about the past.

Questions can be asked to help us know more about the dinosaurs.

Art:

Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include use of colour and shape.

Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine, and salt dough.

Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine, or salt dough, are **easy to shape**. **Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints** include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.

History

Mary Anning:

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a British palaeontologist, who was born in 1799. She made many important fossil discoveries.



Portrait of Mary Anning

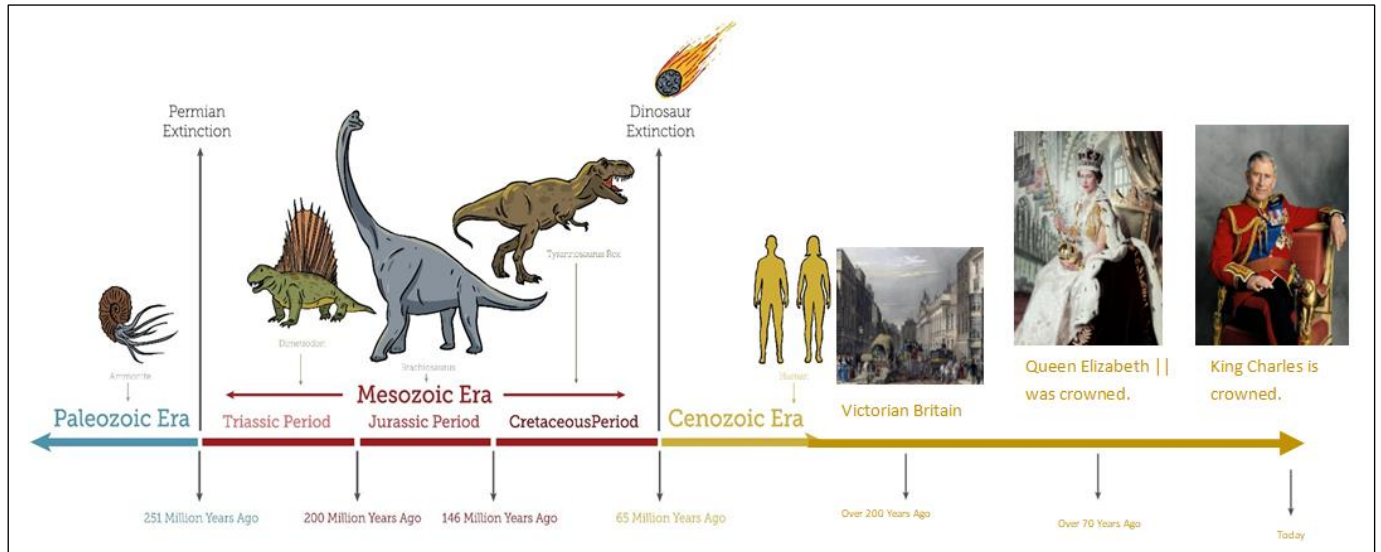
Important discoveries

In 1811, Mary found the fossilised skeleton of a dinosaur named an *Ichthyosaurus* and in 1823 she found a fossilised *Plesiosaurus* skeleton. Many of Mary's fossils are now on display in the Natural History Museum in London.



Plesiosaurus skeleton

Timeline:



Fossils:

Fossils

Fossils are found in rock. They are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Palaeontologists are people who study fossils. Fossils can tell us about animals and plants that lived millions of years ago.



fossilised fern



fossilised fish



fossilised dinosaur



fossilised shell

Dinosaur sizes:

	Name	Length	Height (at the hip)
	<i>Compsognathus</i>	1m	25cm
	<i>Velociraptor</i>	2m	50cm
	<i>Stegosaurus</i>	9m	3m
	<i>Triceratops</i>	9m	3m
	<i>Apatosaurus</i>	21m	5m
	<i>Diplodocus</i>	26m	5m

Science

Wild Plants



dandelion



daisy



buttercup



nettles

Garden Plants



fuchsia



pansy



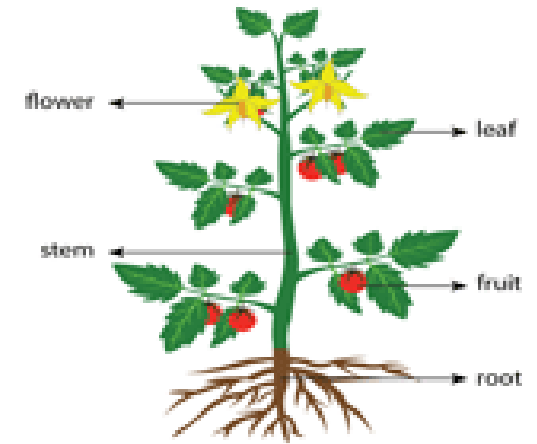
sweet pea



sunflower

Plants are living things and can be found in grassy fields and in woodland areas. There are two main types of trees; evergreen trees keep their leaves all year and deciduous trees lose their leaves during the winter. The basic plant parts include **root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb.**

Parts of a Plant



Art



Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. These materials can be shaped by cutting, pinching, twisting, rolling and pressing. You can create different textures which are more detailed by using interesting materials including, fossils, shells, tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.

