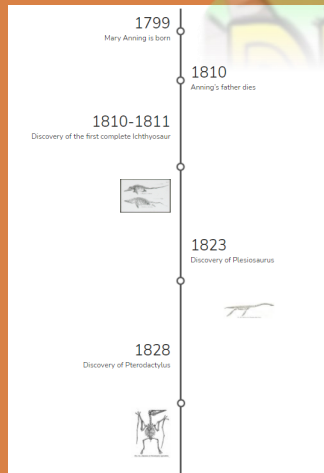


Year 1—Spring Term



Mary Anning was a famous palaeontologist. Mary was one of the earliest fossil hunters to identify these dinosaur fossils, and she shared her impressive knowledge about them with scientists at the time. Many of her fossils are on display in the Natural History Museum in London.



Prior learning:

Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.

They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Glossary

carnivore	An animal that eats other animals.
dinosaur	Reptiles that lived a long time ago.
fossil	The remains or traces of a once living plant or animal that are preserved as rock.
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
invertebrate	Animals, such as insects, without a backbone or bony skeleton.
omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and animals.
palaeontologist	A person who studies fossils.

Extinction—

Living things become extinct when there are no more of them alive. Dinosaurs are extinct. They became extinct over 65 million years ago. Other animals have become extinct too like the dodo (in 1662, West-African Black Rhino (in 2007) and Pyrenean Ibex (in 2000)



Living things need food, water, air and shelter to survive. Dinosaurs were living things.

Dinosaurs were reptiles. Reptiles lay eggs and are cold-blooded so they keep in warm places with sunshine to keep warm. Dinosaurs lived on earth over 200 millions years ago before coming extinct.

They were all different shapes and sizes. Some were huge, some were small. Some could fly and some could walk...

Fossils—

The only reason we know dinosaurs and other extinct animals existed is because their remains have been reserved as fossils. This means they have become buried in ways that stops the decay and break down. Over time, these remains may turn into fossils.

