Where in the World have Dinosaurs been found?

Overview

This term we are going to be thinking like Scientists and Geographers.

In Science we will be learning to group and classify animals including dinosaurs according to their diets. We will be focusing on the characteristics of animals to include the function of their teeth whilst eating. Using our knowledge, we will be able to sort and identify whether an animal is a carnivore, omnivore or herbivore.

In Geography we will be finding out and identifying human and physical geographical features. We will be reflecting on our local area to support us in our understanding which will include comparing Lewes, London and Lyme Regis. We will be using our new knowledge to identify significant human and physical geography in the seven continents e.g. Grand Canyon, Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, Kilimanjaro.

Within our topic we will be learning about the lives of two significant people namely Mary Anning and Gideon Mantell who both made important contributions with their fossil discoveries.

	Language of a Scientist	Language of a
Carnivore	A mammal that eats meat, fish as a primary source for food.	Human Geography
Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants only.	Physical Geography
Omnivore	An animal that eats both meat, fish and a variety of plants.	City
Diet	The kind of food that a person or animal eats	Country
Nutrition	The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth	
Fish	A limbless, cold-blooded vertebrate with gills and fins living wholly in water.	Continents
Mammals	A warm-blooded animal that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that produce milk for the nourishment of the	
Reptiles	young, and (typically) the birth of live young. An animal that is distinguished by have a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft -shelled eggs on land.	
Birds	A warm-blooded, egg-laying animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.	
Dinosaurs	Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that dominated the land for over 140 million years	Significant People
Fossils	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation. It's very rare for living things to become fossilised.	Mary Anning

Further information to support your child's learning

- Below is a website that the children will find useful in finding out further information about both history and geography topics. <u>https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/</u>
- We will be going on a school trip to the Booth Museum on Wednesday 18th January to enhance our learning of our topic. Please ensure you complete the permission slip by the 13th January.
- We are also planning a walk around Lewes to identify both human and physical Geography to include visiting Gideon Mantell's blue plaque. The date is yet to be confirmed.
- The children are welcome to bring in books and artefacts about our topic. However, please ensure they are named.





Geographer

Something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans.

The study of the Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.

A place where many people live closely together. They may have a cathedral and/or a university.

A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states.

A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. There is one world ocean, but it is divided into five main areas: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern, or Antarctic.



Mary Anning was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, in the southwest English county of Dorset. She was a pioneering palaeontologist and fossil collector.



Gideon Mantell was born in 1790 in Lewes, East Sussex. He was a physician, geologist, and palaeontologist, who discovered four of the five species of dinosaurs known during his time.