

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Prior Knowledge (Direct Pathway)

Living things

Habitats

Life of a significant figure in present
– David Attenborough

Art: Using fossils and artefacts, the children will do some fossil printing.

D&T: Using their textiles skills, the children will sew a felt dinosaur.

Prior Knowledge (Indirect Pathway)

Physical and human features

Continents and oceans on a map

Enquiry Question?

Dinosaurs: What can we learn from them?

Content on direct pathway

Science: We will use dinosaurs to drive our science work. We will investigate living things and their habitats. This will link to our work on fossils and palaeontology. We will be studying this on our visit to the Whitby Museum.

History: Children will be introduced to the palaeontologist Mary Anning. Children will be re-introduced to David Attenborough. They will be learning about their achievements and discoveries. Using their knowledge, the children will compare the two historical figures (one from the past and one from the present).

Geography: Using our visit to the Whitby Museum, we will be studying the coastal region of the Whitby area by looking at human and physical processes.

Enquiry Outcomes

Dinosaur Museum –
Exhibition of the children's findings

Power of Reading text 'Please, Mr Magic Fish' by Jessica Souhami, focusing on writing a narrative with a beginning, middle and end. The children will recap previous skills taught in Year 1, such as needing a subject, verb, capital letter and full stop to write a sentence. They will develop their knowledge of noun phrases taught in Year 1 by identifying and using expanded noun phrases in their writing in Year 2.

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Year Group: Year 2	Term: Autumn 1
Title: How do we know about dinosaurs?	Key Focus: Science and History
Project Enhancements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit to Whitby Museum• Explore how to find a fossil (use chocolate chip cookies and fossil kit)• Dinosaur Museum – Exhibition of children’s findings	
How can you help? <p>At home, please can you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen to your child read a minimum of 3 times per week.• Practise your maths, ready to be tested on Friday• Learn your spellings, ready to be tested on Friday <p>You could also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design your own dinosaur and it’s habitat• Investigate different dinosaurs – if you could be any dinosaur which would you choose?• Create a picture of a dinosaur using 2D shapes.• Go on a fossil hunt at the beach.	

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Year 2: Living things and their habitats Key Knowledge Document



Subject Specific Vocabulary

dinosaur	Dinosaurs were the main animals on Earth for more than 150 million years. They were lizard-like reptiles.
indigenous	Produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment.
rivers	A river is a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.
woodland	Woodland is a low-density forest with plenty of sunlight and limited shade.
ponds	A pond is a body of water smaller than a lake. Ponds support a very wide range of wildlife.
sea	A sea is part of the ocean partially enclosed by land. Seas are found on the margins of the ocean and are partially enclosed by land.
rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.
desert	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.

Prior Knowledge

EYFS:

- Similarities and differences in living things
- Features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
- Observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Common misconceptions:

- All Animals live in a zoo
- Tigers and lions are the same and live in the same place
- Deserts are only in Africa
- Rainforests are the same as a wood

Key Knowledge

-Things can be living, dead or never alive.

-Living things live in habitats to which they are suited and these habitats provide the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

-Plants and animals live in a variety of habitats, including microhabitats

-Animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, and this can be shown a simple food chain. This food can come from different sources.

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species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.
microhabitats	Microhabitats are the small-scale physical requirements of a particular organism or a community of organisms.

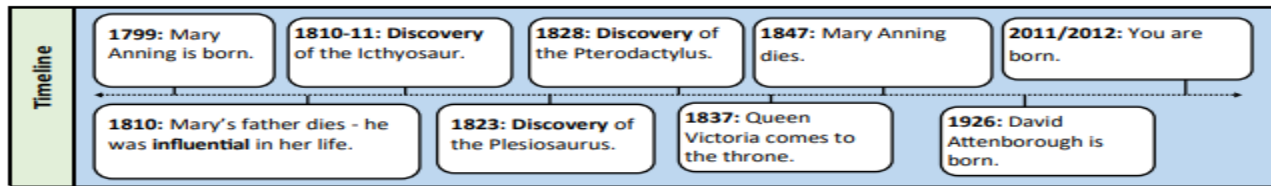
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Year 2 Dinosaurs

Mary Anning and David Attenborough – Lives of significant historical figures in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements—some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods.

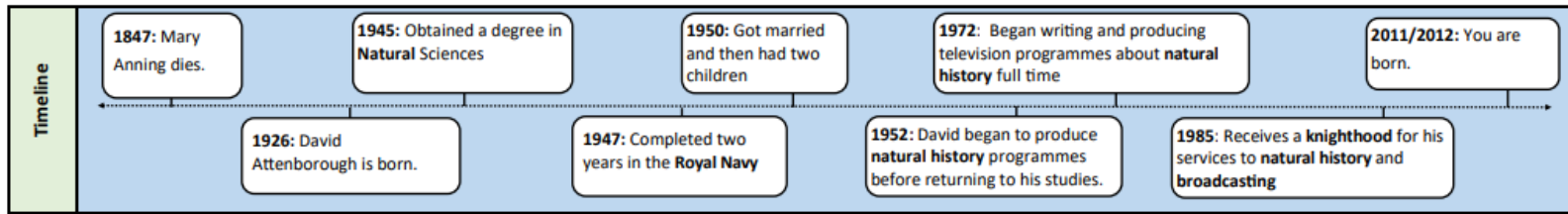
Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Knowledge
Century	a period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date. For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900	Mary Anning was a famous English fossil hunter. She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the coast near the English Channel. This coast is called the Jurassic Coast.
Jurassic Coast	the name of the coast where Mary Anning made a lot of her discoveries. It is in the south of England.	She was one of ten children but only she and her brother, Joseph were the only children to survive to adulthood.
Dinosaur	large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times	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.
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.	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.
Extinct	no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place	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.
Existed	was present in the world as a real thing	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. She then made other discoveries of Plesiosaurus and Pterodactylus.
Fossil	the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock	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 evolved. Her work and discoveries can be seen in the National History Museum in London.
Palaeontology	the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth	
Prehistoric	the time in history before any information was written down	

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Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Knowledge
Broadcaster	someone who gives talks or takes part in interviews and discussions on radio or television programmes	Sir David Attenborough dcaster and naturalist and is well known for his
Conservation	saving and protecting the environment	From an early age, David had an interest in natural history. As a young boy, he had a large collection of fossils and stones.
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.	Sir David Attenborough is famous for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting many charities including the WWF, which is the world's largest conservation organisation writing many books about natural history broadcasting documentaries include Planet Earth, Blue Planet and The Life of Birds. writing a series of books called 'Zoo Quest', which were about the animals he encountered on his expeditions around the world
Documentary	a television or radio programme, or a film, which shows real events or provides information about a particular subject	He is often referred to as a 'national treasure' in Britain - this means that he is extremely popular with the British public. In 1985, he received a knighthood and became Sir David Attenborough.
Encounter	when you experience or meet someone or something	
Environment	all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life	
Expedition	an organised journey that is made for a particular purpose such as exploration	
Knighthood	a title that is given to a man by a British king or queen for his achievements or his service to his country.	
Naturalist	a person who studies plants, animals, insects, and other living things	
Organisation	an official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity, or a club	
Wildlife	animals and other living things that live in the wild	

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Spiritual

Enjoy learning about the world. Use imagination and creativity in learning. Create opportunities for children to ask questions about their environment. Considering how things would be different if dinosaurs were not part of our history.

Social

Use a range of skills to work together to investigate. Sharing artefacts when group problem solving. Encouraging the children to talk to their parents or someone at home.

Be kind and REAP the rewards

Moral

Should humans be allowed to damage or change habitats?

Cultural

Exploring history. Taking the children on a trip to Robin Hood's Bay as an educational visit. Links to other cultures.