

'Let your light shine!'



Make your light shine, so others will see the good you do and will praise your Father in heaven.
Matthew 5:16



Ladybirds Knowledge organiser Spring 2 2026 for the big question:

The Big Question: Who made these footprints?

What should I already know?

Talk about significant events in our own lives.

To talk about past and present events in the lives of my family.

Dinosaurs were special creatures who roamed the Earth long before humans. Some were as small as chickens others were larger than a double decker bus.

KEY QUESTIONS we will be asking during this theme:

Learning we will cover:

How big is a dinosaur footprint? (UW/Maths- Science)

When were the dinosaurs alive? (UW- History)

Who discovered the dinosaurs?

Who was Mary Anning? (UW- History) A scientist who studies fossils is called a **Palaeontologist**.

Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter and collector. She found and identified many prehistoric fossils from the time of the dinosaurs and sold them to make money for her family. Mary Anning was one of the earliest fossil hunters to identify pre-historic fossils.

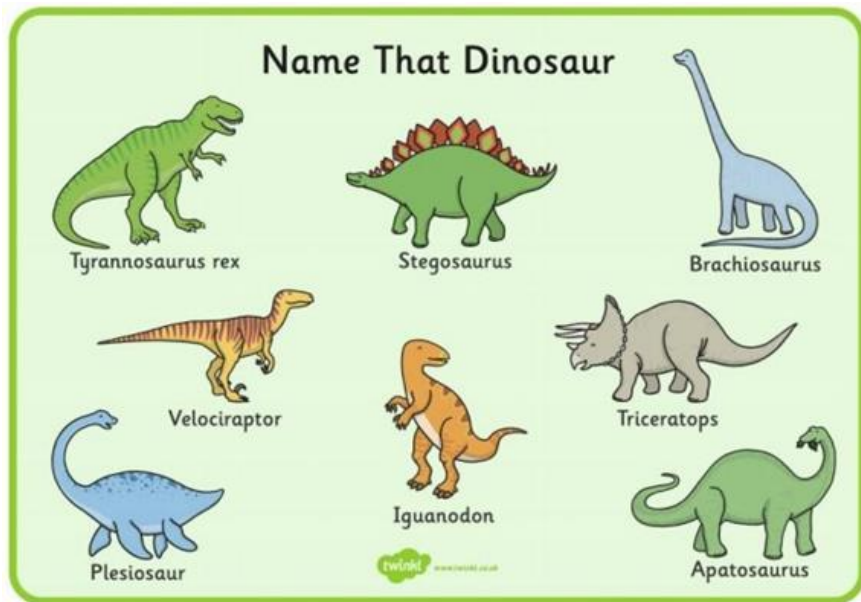
How do we find out about dinosaurs? (UW- History)

What did the dinosaurs look like? (UW- Science)

What did dinosaurs eat? (UW- Science)

What is a volcano and what impact did they have on the dinosaurs? (UW- Science)





Vocabulary:

We have already discussed the vocabulary:

Predator, prey, nocturnal and hibernate ask your child if they can remember what these words mean.

Dinosaurs: Dinosaurs were the main animals on Earth for around 180 million years they were lizard-like reptiles.

Reptile: A cold-blooded animal with dry scales or hard plates covering its body that lays eggs.

Watch the BBC Series 'Walking with Dinosaurs' (Some clips are available on BBC iPlayer)

Adjectives:

a word that describes the name of a thing or place

extinct, enormous, fearsome, spiky, scaly

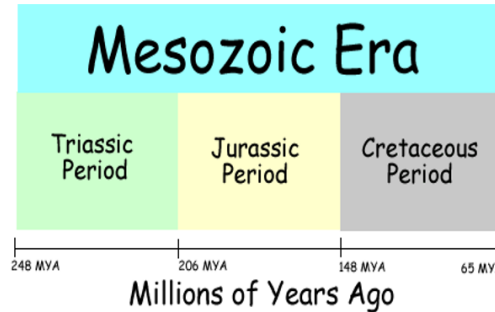
Verbs:

a word to describe an action

run, crawl, run, stomp, fly, swim

Past: History: Prehistoric

Dinosaurs were a large group of reptiles that appeared around 251 million years ago, at the



start of the Triassic period of prehistory.

They are now extinct: When animals or plants die out or disappear completely.

Carnivore: Meat eaters

Some dinosaurs only ate meat and were called carnivores.

Carnivores usually had long strong legs so they could run fast after their prey.

They also had big strong jaws, sharp teeth and deadly claws.

Herbivore: Plant eaters

Most dinosaurs ate plants and were called herbivores.

Herbivores had blunt teeth good for stripping vegetation.

Some had long necks so they could reach the leaves on tall trees, others

were small and ate bushes and shrubs. They had rounded feet.

Omnivore: An animal that eats a variety of both plants and animals.

Explorers, Palaeontologists see above.






Fossils: Science: Fossils

Fossils are preserved remains, impressions or traces of once living things. Many prehistoric remains have been discovered all over the world, including dinosaur remains.

Asteroid: A chunk of rock or metal in space that orbits the sun.

Volcano: A mountain or hill with a crack where lava and gases can escape.

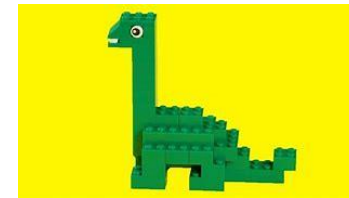
Lava: Extremely hot rock that pours out of the ground.

Fossilisation				
An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
				

Home learning challenges due in Wednesday 25th March 2026:

- Can your child create a dinosaur landscape including dinosaurs?
- The landscape could be in a shoe box or something similar, the dinosaurs could be painted or drawn.
- Research and find out more about different dinosaurs using non-fiction books or the internet and send your facts into school so we can put them on our display

- Make a model dinosaur out of anything, e.g. junk, Lego or Playdough



Thank you for your continued support in every area of your child's learning.

