

# Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Humanities

Year: 2	Topic: Why would a dinosaur not make a good pet?	National curriculum: Explore and compare differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive; • Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals • Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats; • Describe how animals obtain their food from plants
---------	--	--

## What I should already know:

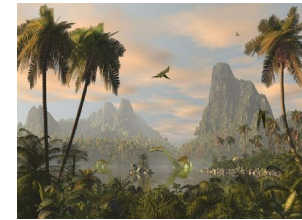
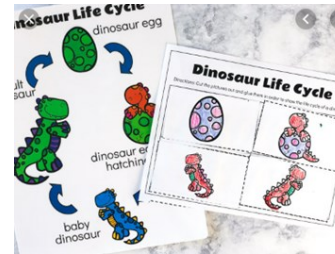
Children should be able to identify and name a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the human body is associated with each sense.

## Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts



## What I should know at the end of the topic:

	I will know what a dinosaur is and its life cycle.
	I will be able to research about a particular dinosaur.
	I will be able to name the habitats that dinosaurs lived in and what they needed to survive, and how this differs from other pets.
	I will know how to group and classify different dinosaurs based on diet etc.
	I will be able to explain the evidence that comes from fossils and what these look like.
	I will be able to recreate the sound, movements and environment of a dinosaur.

## Timeline

**Mon-introduction to dinosaurs and pets and fossils, Tues-researching kinds of dinosaurs, Weds- understanding habitats and survival, Thurs-grouping and classifying, Fri- creative lessons on movement, sound and environments.**

## Vocabulary

Dinosaur	diverse group of reptiles that lived in the Triassic period, over 233 million years ago
Fossil	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal
Classifying	arranging into different groups based upon a property
Habitat	the natural home or environment of a living thing
Evidence	available facts of information to prove something
Life cycle	the series of changes in an organisms life
Survival	to succeed in staying alive
Carnivore	an animal that eats other animals
Herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
Omnivore	an animal that eats both plants and animals
Food chain	shows how living things get their food in connection to each other
Extinct	having no living members left