



**Topic: Mary Anning**  
**What I already know.**

- The United Kingdom has a coastline by the English Channel.
- **Reptiles** are one of the five types of vertebrates.
- The four **compass points**.
- A **town** is a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. **Towns** are larger than villages but smaller than cities,
- Maidstone is a **town**.

**Mary Anning:**

- 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**.
- She was one of ten children but she and her brother, Joseph were the only children to survive to adulthood.
- **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**.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 changed over time.
- Her work and **discoveries** can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London.

**Year: 2**

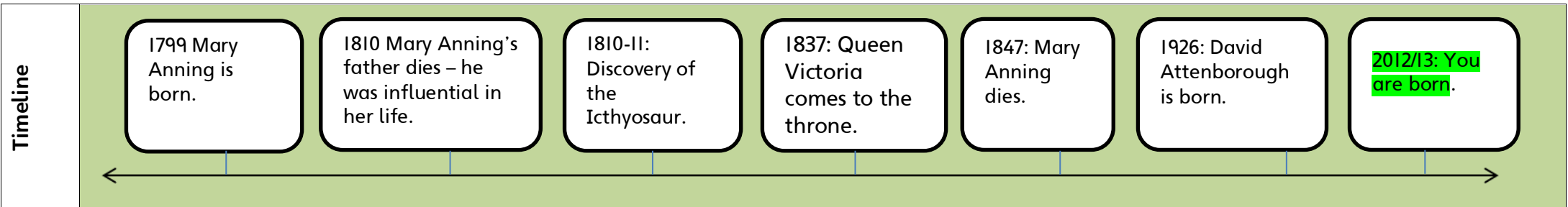


Lyme Regis is a town on the Jurassic Coast, which is in the South of England.  
It is on the coast of the English Channel.

**Strand: Significant Individuals (comparison)**

**Vocabulary**

<b>century</b>	A period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date. For example, the 19 <sup>th</sup> <b>century</b> was the period from 1801 to 1900.
<b>coast</b>	An area of land that is next to the sea.
<b>dinosaur</b>	Large <b>reptiles</b> which lived in <b>prehistoric</b> times.
<b>discovery</b>	If someone makes a <b>discovery</b> , they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
<b>extinct</b>	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.
<b>fossil</b>	The hard remains of a <b>prehistoric</b> animal or plant that are found inside a rock.
<b>influential</b>	A lot of importance over people or events.
<b>Jurassic Coast</b>	The name of the coast where Mary Anning made a lot of her <b>discoveries</b> . It is in the south of England.
<b>palaeontology</b>	The study of <b>fossils</b> as a guide to the history of life on Earth.
<b>prehistoric</b>	The time in history before any information was written down.
<b>reptile</b>	A group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards and crocodiles are <b>reptiles</b> .
<b>skeleton</b>	The framework of bones in your body.
<b>scientist</b>	Someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science.
<b>town</b>	A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. <b>Towns</b> are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Maidstone is a <b>town</b> .
<b>vertebrate</b>	A creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds, reptiles and fish are <b>vertebrates</b> .





**Topic: David Attenborough**

**Year: 2**

**Strand: Significant Individuals (comparison)**

**What I already know.**

- Mary Anning was a famous **palaeontologist** who studied **fossils**
- Animals have **offspring** that grow into adults.
- There are five types of **vertebrates**; mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.
- Know a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

**David Attenborough:**

- Sir David Attenborough is an English **broadcaster** and **naturalist** and is well known for his **documentaries**.
- 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.
- He has won many awards for his wildlife **documentaries**.
- From an early age, David had an interest in **natural history**. As a young boy, he had a large collection of **fossils** and stones.
- Sir David Attenborough supports many charities including the WWF, which is the world's largest **conservation** organisation.
- Sir David has also written many books about **natural history**.
- Some of his most famous **documentaries** include Planet Earth, Blue Planet and The Life of Birds.
- He wrote a series of books called 'Zoo Quest, which were about the animals he **encountered** on his **expeditions** around the world.

**Historical Skills and Enquiry**

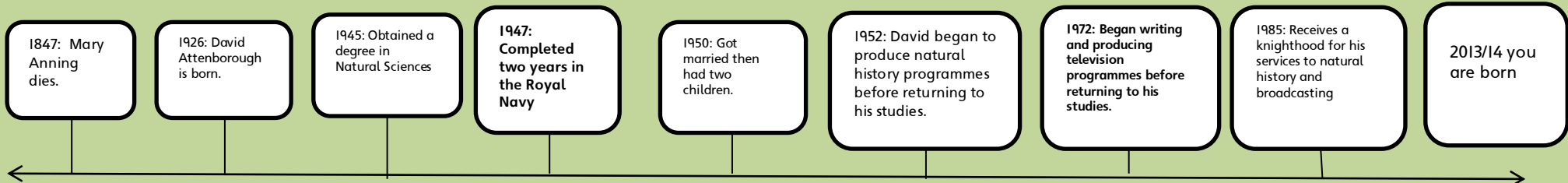
- Ask questions about Mary Anning and David Attenborough.
- Compare Mary Anning's childhood with your own. What is the same? What is different?
- How do we know about the lives of Mary Anning and David Attenborough?
- Compare the lives of Mary Anning and David Attenborough using a Venn diagram.
- How have they changed what we know about the world?
- How are we changing about the way we live because of some of David Attenborough's findings?
- Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time in relation to Mary Anning and David Attenborough?



**Vocabulary**

<b>broadcaster</b>	Someone who gives talks or takes part in interviews and discussions on radio or television programmes.
<b>conservation discovery</b>	Saving and protecting the <b>environment</b> . If someone makes a <b>discovery</b> , they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
<b>documentary</b>	A television or radio programme, or a film, which shows real events or provides information about a particular subject.
<b>encounter</b>	When you experience or meet someone or something.
<b>environment</b>	All the circumstances, people, things and events around them that influence their life.
<b>expedition</b>	An organised journey that is made for a particular purpose such as exploration.
<b>knighthood</b>	A title that is given to a man by a British king or queen for his achievements or his service to his country.
<b>naturalist</b>	A person who studies plants, animals, insects and other living things.
<b>natural history</b>	The study of animals and plants and other living things.
<b>organisation</b>	An official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity or a club.
<b>palaeontology</b>	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.
<b>Royal Navy</b>	A country's navy consists of the people it employs to fight at sea, and the ships they use.
<b>scientist</b>	Someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science.
<b>vertebrate</b>	A creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds, reptiles and fish are vertebrates.
<b>wildlife</b>	Animals and other living things that live in the wild.

Timeline





Question 1: A palaeontologist is somebody who....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
learns about the Queen		
learns about life by the sea		
studies paper		
studies fossils		

Question 4: Put these in order of events	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Mary Anning dies		
Mary Anning is born		
You are born		
Mary Anning discovers fossils		

Question 2: Mary Anning and David Attenborough are similar because.....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
they both studied natural history		
they are both palaeontologists		
they are both alive today		
they both went to university		

Question 5: Put these in order of events	Start of unit:	End of unit:
David Attenborough starts making documentaries		
David Attenborough is knighted		
David Attenborough is born		
You are born		

Question 3: Mary Anning and David Attenborough are very different because...(tick two):	Start of unit:	End of unit:
only David Attenborough went to university to study natural sciences		
Mary Anning studied living things in their environment but David Attenborough studied fossils		
Mary Anning studied fossils but David Attenborough studied living things in their environment		
Only Mary Anning was interested in things that were living.		