

Objectives	The Scale and Size of Dinosaurs	Extra Information
L.O: I Understand The Relationships Between The Smallest And Biggest Things In The Universe.	STARTING ACTIVITY - (10 minutes) GUIDANCE - Remind the class of the previous lesson, that we covered units of measurement and common conversion such as the following. See if the class can remember what the conversion of each metric is: Kilometre = Metre x 1000 Centimetre = Metre / 100 Mile = Metre x 1609.34 Foot = Metre / 3.281 MAIN TEACHING - (25 minutes) Ask the class if they are comfortable with the terms SI units and scientific notation from the previous lesson. If needed, explain that SI (Systeme Internationale or International System) units are units like meter (m) or kilogram (kg), that are the units used in sciences across the world. If a figure is shown in feet or stone it should first be converted into the appropriate SI unit before being used in any scientific formulas. GROUP DISCUSSION - As a class go over some common conversions between non-SI units and SI units. Using the conversion table below have volunteers come up with different weights/masses to convert into the SI unit of mass, kilograms x 1000 Gram = Kilogram / 1000 Tonne (metric) = Kilogram x 1000 Gram = Kilogram / 2.2 MAIN TASK - (20 minutes) Printing out and using the images included in this lesson plan split the class into five small groups and give them two random images each, then ask them to work together to figure out where they think their dinosaurs go on the scale.	Materials Required: Printed scale from last lesson Printed objects for the scale Blue Tack Pens Paper Key Words: International System Tonne Ton Stone Nemicolopterus Pterodactyl Pterodaustro Anhanguera Pteranodon Quetzalcoatlus Success Criteria: I understand what scale is. I understand what scale is and I can place different objects on a scale of size. I understand SI units for small things.



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	 Nemicolopterus: Wingspan 25cm / 0.05kg Like all Pterosaurs, the Nemicolopterus was not in fact a dinosaur and apparently a lonely one as only one specimen (fossil) has been found. Pterodactyl: Wingspan 1.04m / 70kg The Pterodactyl was originally called the Pterodactylus, which translates to winged finger. Pterodaustro: Wingspan 2.5m / 4.5kg The Pterodaustro was very similar to a pelican, with a large lower beak, presumably to catch fish in. It spent most of its time out at sea. Anhanguera: Wingspan 4.6m / 23kg Whilst the Anhanguera was an impressive Pterosaur, with large teeth lining its beak, it did have very small weaks legs, meaning it probably spent most of its time in the sky, and walked like a penguin. Pteranodon: Wingspan 5.6m / 50kg The Pteranodon had no teeth, but did have a very sharp beak, much like some modern day birds, and was very similar to an albatross. Quetzalcoatlus: Wingspan 11m / 200kg The Quetzalcoatlus was the size of a fully grown giraffe when one the ground and had the wingspan of a small plane when in the sky. It was very, very big. PLENARY – (5 minutes) During the lesson ensure that there is space on the existing display for the new items. Once the main activity is completed, stick each of the items up on the display and ask the class to share fun facts about each item that they learned during the lesson. GROUP DISCUSSION – Use this opportunity to see if the class has any questions regarding any points from this lesson. 	















