

5 Dinosaur Families

Target Grade Range: (K-3)

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Overview

How do scientists categorize dinosaurs? Long necked sauropods, frilled ceratopsians, and duck-billed hadrosaurs are only three of the five groups of dinosaurs that we will explore in this program. Join museum educator Dillon Warn to learn more about the lives of these incredible dinosaurs!

Student Objectives

Students will be able to:

1. Recall the five simplified dinosaur families.
2. Identify one unique feature that defines each dinosaur family.
3. Categorize dinosaur species that make up Museum of the Rockies collections.

Standards Alignment

Montana Science Standards

Grade	Subject Area	Content Standard <i>Each student will:</i>
Kindergarten	Life Science	Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals, including humans, need to survive.
1 st	Life Science	Use information from print and other media to identify patterns in behavior of parents and offspring that help offspring survive.
2 nd	Life Science	Make observations of plants and animals to compare and contrast the diversity of life in different habitats.
3 rd	Life Science	Use evidence to construct an explanation for how the variations in characteristics among individuals of the same species may provide advantages in surviving, finding mates, and reproducing.

Next Generation Science Standards

Discipline and Core Idea	<i>Students who demonstrate understanding can:</i>
K-LS1-1. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.
1-LS1-2. Structure Function and Information Processing	Read texts and use media to determine patterns in behavior of parents and offspring that help offspring survive.
2-LS4-1. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.
3-LS2-1. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	Construct an argument that some animals form groups that help members survive.

3-LS4-2. Inheritance and Variation of Traits

Use evidence to construct an explanation for how the variations in characteristics among individuals of the same species may provide advantages in surviving, finding mates, and reproducing.