



Animals

Statutory Requirements:

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles & mammals
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets)
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| • animal | • fish | • crocodile |
| • mammal | • fin | • turtle |
| • fur | • tail | • sharp teeth |
| • wild mammal | • scales | • wild animal |
| • pet | • gills | • herbivore |
| • bird | • amphibian | • plants |
| • beak | • frog | • vegetable |
| • wings | • toad | • fruit |
| • feathers | • newt | • omnivore |
| • flipper | • reptile | • carnivore |
| • webbed feet | • lizard | |

Key Learning Steps:

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Fish
4. Amphibians
5. Reptiles
6. Compare and group animals
7. Carnivores
8. Herbivores
9. Omnivores

Key Scientists:



Classic

John Hunter
(1728-1793)

Scottish surgeon who studied and compared human and animal anatomy.



Contemporary

Chris Packham
English naturalist, nature photographer and television presenter.