

Topic:	Year group	Term
Animals (including planting A)	1	Spring 1

Background knowledge

There are five main groups to classify animals in (Mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles). Children will have a good understanding of these through comparing activity and in detail analysis of each group. Children will also look at carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Animals vary in many ways having different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. These key features can be used to identify them.

Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals.

Common misconceptions

- Only 4 legged animals such as pets are animal.
- Humans are not animals
- Insects are not animals.
- All bugs or "creepy crawlies" such as spiders are part of the insect group.
- Amphibians and reptiles are the same.

What should I already know?

To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.

To talk about the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.


To develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.

To show a concern for the environment and living things.

To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.

To look closely at similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.

Talk about features of their immediate environment and how environments might vary from one to another.


National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets). • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. <p><u>Working scientifically</u></p> <p>Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.</p> <p>Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.</p> <p>Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</p> <p>Identifying and classifying.</p> <p><u>Scientific enquiry</u></p> <div data-bbox="92 1532 767 1760">  </div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plant sunflower seeds 2. Mammals 3. Birds 4. Fish 5. Amphibians 6. Reptiles 7. Compare and group animals 8. Carnivores 9. Herbivores 10. Omnivores

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: Identify and name a few common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a few common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets). Identify and name a few common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

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

Exceeding: Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Confidently describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets). Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores and describe why.

Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
<p>Mammals - mammals have hair or fur. They give birth to live young. Mammals produce milk for their babies.</p> <p>Fish- fish live in water. They have fins, scales and gills.</p> <p>Reptiles - reptiles have dry scaly skin. They lay eggs on land.</p> <p>Amphibians -amphibians live on land or in water. They lay eggs in water.</p> <p>Birds- birds have 2 legs, wings and feathers. They have a beak or bill and hatch from eggs.</p> <p>Herbivores- animals that eat plants.</p> <p>Carnivores- animals that eat other animals.</p> <p>Omnivores- animals that eat both plants and animals.</p>	

Key people / places

STEM career ; Doctor, vet

Assessment questions / outcomes

Can you sort these animals into different groups?

How do you know this animal is a mammal? Reptile? Fish? Amphibian? Bird?

Name a herbivore, carnivore, omnivore. What do they eat?