

### National Curriculum POS:

Animals Including Humans

### Visits/Visitors/Experiences:

Visit to Blackpool Zoo  
Zoo/Vets/Pet shop role play  
Using digital technology to film the movement of animals

# Animals



### Science Key Vocabulary:

<b>Amphibian</b>	A cold blooded vertebrate animal for example, frogs, toads, newts and salamanders. Distinguished by their gills for breathing, living near water, laying soft eggs in water and having young that change as they grow up.
<b>Animal</b>	A living creature that feeds on organic matter and has specialised sense organs and a nervous system.
<b>Bird</b>	A warm blooded vertebrate animal. Distinguished by its feathers, wings, a beak and usually able to fly.
<b>Carnivore</b>	An animal that feeds on other animals.
<b>Fish</b>	A limbless, cold blooded vertebrate animal with fins and gills. Live wholly in water.
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
<b>Human</b>	A person. A type of mammal.
<b>Herbivore</b>	An animal that feeds on plants.
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone.
<b>Mammal</b>	A warm blooded vertebrate animal. Distinguished by their hair or fur, females that feed their young on milk, and the birth of live young.
<b>Omnivore</b>	An animal that feeds on both plants and other animals.
<b>Pet</b>	A tamed animal which is kept for friendship.
<b>Predator</b>	An animal that naturally preys on others.
<b>Prey</b>	An animal that is hunted and killed for food by another animal.
<b>Reptile</b>	A vertebrate animal. Distinguished by their dry scaly skin, laying of soft shells on land, young that look like a smaller version of their parents.
<b>Vertebrate</b>	Animals that have a backbone. Includes: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and fishes.

### Animals Including Humans NC Objectives

#### Year 1

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

#### Year 2

- notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

### Animals Including Humans Key Questions

- What makes an animal an animal?
- What features do animals have? (head, body/body parts, body covering, way of moving, senses, number of legs, wings, etc.)
- What things are similar between two different animals?
- All animals are the same? True or false?
- What are: amphibians, reptiles, mammals, birds and fish?
- How can we classify each of these groups?
- What are the young like for each of these 5 groups of animals?
- How do animals move?
- What if animals couldn't move around?
- Can you invent an animal?
- What is its head and body like?
- How does it move?
- What is it covered with?
- Does it have a tail?
- Which 'super sense' does it have?
- What do all animals need to survive?

### Working Scientifically Skills

- Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways
- Observe closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple testing
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions