

# Amazing Animals

In this unit children will learn all about the diversity of animal life and start to appreciate the needs and differences between different animals – including humans.

Please note – we will be also be learning about seasonal change throughout the year.

## Background information

Animals are living things that feed on organic matter, typically having specialized sense organs and nervous system and able to respond rapidly to stimuli. Humans are animals.

Different animals need different things to survive and some animals are adapted to living in different places. There are wild animals, pets and tamed animals some of which are farmed or used by humans eg horses.

## Knowledge and Understanding

### In this unit pupils will learn...

- To be able to name key body parts of humans.
- To be able to learn the names of key body parts of a variety of animals.
- To know that some animal body parts have a different name to the equivalent human part.
- To understand that living things can be grouped in different ways.
- To understand what animals (pets) need to be happy, safe & healthy.
- To know which part of the body is associated with each sense.
- To know the meaning of the words carnivore, herbivore and omnivore.
- To identify and name a variety of common animals including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals in the context of naming animals.

## Key Vocabulary:

Our senses— what we hear, see, taste, smell and feel.

Fish—cold blooded animals which has gills and fins and lives in water.

Amphibians—a cold blooded animal born in water but as they grow, lungs develop the ability to breathe air, and the animal can live on land (frogs, toads, salamanders)

Reptiles—cold blooded animals that can breathe air and usually lays eggs (alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles). They usually have a body covered with scales or bony plates.

Birds—warm blooded, has feathers, a beak, no teeth, wings, and lays eggs.

Mammals—warm blooded that can feed their young with milk. They have skin usually more or less covered with hair and include humans.

Carnivores –animals that gets food from killing and eating other animals.

Herbivores—animals that gets its energy from eating plants and only plants

Omnivores — animals that eats both plants and animals for their main food.

Vertebrate - an animal with a backbone extending down the back of the body.

Invertebrate - an animal that does not have a backbone or skeleton inside its body. Eg: insects, spiders, worms, snails, crabs & squid.

Backbone - the column of bones in the back enclosing and protecting the spinal cord (also known as the spine)

## Enquiry skills and Key concepts

Ask questions.

Use first-hand experience and simple information sources to answer questions

Think about what will happen before deciding what to do.

Use observations and research to compare animals including humans eg using the senses

Describe how to identify and group animals.

Group animals in different ways e.g. according to what they eat.

Research how to take care of animals (pets).

Present and analyse findings in different ways.