

Prior Learning

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (Early Learning Goal)

Animals Spring Term

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).

Future learning

food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)

Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)

Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)

animal – a living creature



mammal – an animal with fur or hair on its body



fur – the fine, soft hair found on different animals



wild mammal – a mammal that is not looked after by humans



pet – an animal that is looked after by humans



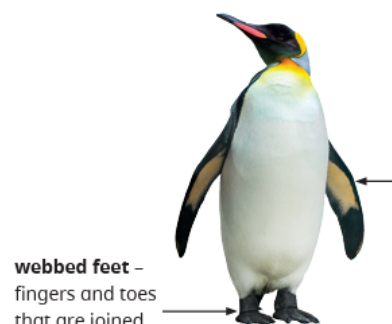
bird – an animal that has feathers, wings and a beak

wings – a part of a bird's body that can be used for flying

beak – the hard part of a bird's mouth and nose



feathers – the soft covering on the outside of the bird



flipper – the part of the body some birds use to swim

webbed feet – fingers and toes that are joined together to help with swimming

