

Previous Knowledge

Classifying and sorting animals into mammals, fish birds, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates (insects)

Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

A class visit to a working farm

The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

Identify and classify - classify animals into herbivores, carnivores and omnivores

Research – do all animals have the same senses as humans ?

Gather, record, sort and **present data** in a variety of ways to help in **answering questions**.

Key vocabulary

Omnivores	An animal that eats both meat and plants
Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants
Carnivore	An animal that eats only meat
Pet	A tame animal kept in a household
Wild	Animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people
Diet	The food that a person or animal eats
Senses	The five ways in which we understand and experience our surroundings. The senses are touch, taste, sight, smell and hearing

Learning Steps	Key Knowledge (answers)
Independently can you sort the animals into mammals, fish birds, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates (insects) (Identifying and classifying)	They can sort animals into the following categories Mammals– human, lion, mouse Amphibian– toad dart frog, newt Fish– , butterfly fish, shark, yellow tang Reptile– lizard, snake, crocodile Bird– parrot, flamingo, magpie
What do animals eat? (Identifying and classifying) Over 2 weeks	Animals that only eat meat (other animals) are called carnivores these include lions, eagles tigers, sharks, killer whales, fox, hawks, snakes Animals that only eat plants are called herbivores these include cows, giraffes, horses, elephants, deer Animals that eat plants and meat are called omnivores these include humans,
How can we classify our pets? (Compare and contrast different) (Identify and classify)	Cats—mammals and carnivore Dogs– mammals carnivores but there is an argument for omnivores Horses—mammals and herbivores Tropical fish— fish and herbivores Lizard– reptile and depending on type most are omnivores Budgie– bird and omnivores
Do all animals have the same senses as humans? Over 2 weeks (Research)	Animals use their senses to find out about the world around them. Most have the same five senses as humans, but some have extra senses, such as ECHOLOLOCATION. Hunting bats and dolphins make streams of clicking sounds, which spread out through the air or water. The sound vibrations bounce back off objects such as flying insects or shoaling fish. The hunter uses its sharp hearing to listen for the returning echoes. Many animals have far sharper senses than humans. Birds such as falcons have much sharper vision. Some insects can detect ultraviolet light. A bloodhound's nose is many times more sensitive than a human's. Bats, whales, and elephants can detect very high or low sounds that we cannot .

Statutory Requirements

I can 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

