

Previous Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to: § 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

§ identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

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

I can ask simple questions. I can observe closely using simple equipment.

I can compare different animals. I can sort and classify animals into different groups.

I can gather, record and use observations to answer questions .

Project Hook or ‘Wow’ memory

Caring for chicken eggs , watching hatching and observing chicks or ladybirds

Key vocabulary

Adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
Young Offspring	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.
Offspring	The child of an animal.
Reproduce	When living things make new offspring
Life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
Develop	To grow and become stronger.

Learning Steps	Key Knowledge (answers)
Which offspring belongs to which animal? (identifying and classifying)	Mammals—human, baby, child—gorilla ,infant -zebra , colt or foal, Insects— butterfly, egg, larva, pupa, chrysalis—ladybird, eggs, larva pupa Amphibians— frogs, egg mass, tadpole, polliwog, froglet, Birds—Chickens, eggs, chick Reptiles—snake, snakelet, neonate, hatchling—crocodile, eggs, hatchling, juvenile Sort into those that offspring look like adults (mammals) and those that don’t (fish, insects and amphibians.
What is the lifecycle of an animal? (identifying and classifying) two weeks	Draw the life cycles of reptiles, amphibians, insects and mammals. Say how the animals change as they develop. See above for the names.
How does an egg change over time? (observing over time)	Life cycle of a chicken. Caring for the eggs. Using the incubator to keep the eggs warm and turning them. Placing the newly hatched chicks in the brooder which will provide warmth, food and water.
How do you care for a chick? (Research) two weeks	
Do amphibians have more in common with reptiles or fish? (pattern spotting)	Sort animals into categories: Amphibians—vertebrates, moist skin, breathe air through skin, eat meat, grow legs when mature, no scales, live on land and in water plus externally fertilize eggs. Reptiles—vertebrates, scaly skin, cold blooded, reproduced shelled eggs or live young, fertilise eggs internally and have at least 1 lung. Fish—live in water, vertebrates, breathe through gills, covered in scales and lay eggs.

Statutory Requirements

Pupils will be taught to:

- 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)

