

What will we be learning?

- Identify and name common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.
- Identify and name a variety of animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Recognise similarities and differences between animals.
- Recognise that animals need to be treated with care and sensitivity to keep them alive and healthy.

Key facts

- Animals are living things.
- Animals, like plants, need food and water to live.
- Unlike plants (which make their own food) animals feed themselves by eating food.
- Animals can be warm blooded (mammals and birds) and cold blooded (fish, reptiles and amphibians).

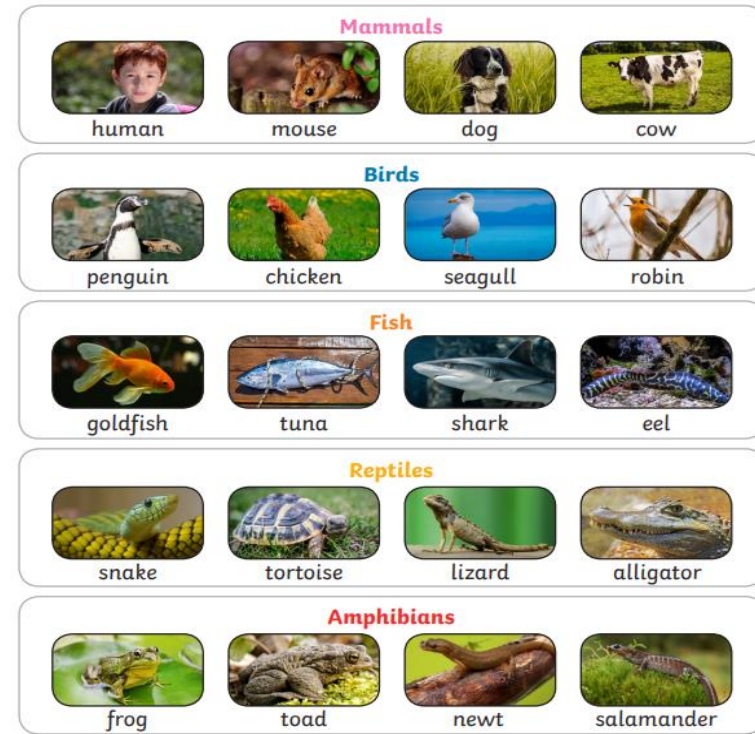
Key vocabulary

- **Habitat:** the natural home of an animal or plant
- **Carnivore:** animals that eat mostly other animals (meat)
- **Herbivore:** animals that only eat plants
- **Omnivore:** animals that eat both plants and other animals

Key knowledge/takeaways

- Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
- All birds have a beak, feathers, two legs and wings.
- Fish live underwater and breathe through gills.
- Reptiles breathe air and have scales on their skin.
- Amphibians have smooth, slimy skin. They live in water as babies and on land as they grow older.

What makes an animal an animal?



Can you think of any more examples?		
Carnivores	Omnivores	Herbivores
wolf lion	pig hedgehog	cow horse

