Science– Animals including Humans

Evolution

Prior Knowledge

Last year, the children learnt the names of a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Year 2 should be able to compare the structure of these different animals. They should be able to name a variety of common animals that are herbivores, carnivores and omnivores. Year 1 will have had the opportunity to make observations of animals and will know about similarities and differences in living things.
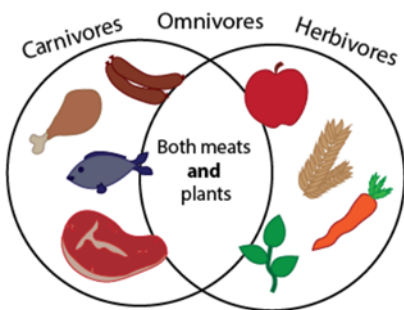
What makes an animal a good pet?

Key Vocabulary

Tier 1: Pets, healthy, needs, exercise, animals, happy, alive, group

Tier 2: Wild, common, hygiene, survive, habitat, characteristics

Tier 3: Mammal, bird, reptile, fish, amphibian, carnivore,

My Component Knowledge:

Lesson 1: I can understand that there are special places (habitats) where mini-beasts (invertebrates) live.

Lesson 2: I can identify and name a variety of common animals and pets.

Lesson 3: I can explain what animals need to stay alive.

Lesson 4: I can use my knowledge of animals and pets to categorise them as herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.

Lesson 5: I can understand what sort of care and environment a pet might like the most, by considering its needs and features.

Lesson 6: I can understand the characteristics that make some animals good pets.

My Composite Knowledge:

I can understand that all animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive. To grow into healthy adults they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise. I can categorise animals using the 5 classification groups (mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians) as well as by their dietary habits.

What do animals need to stay alive?

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION