

Vocabulary

vertebrates animals with a backbone.

invertebrates animals without a backbone.

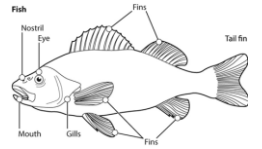
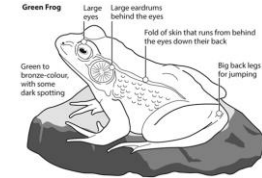
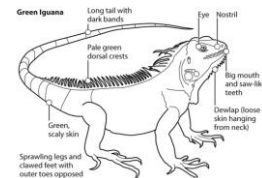
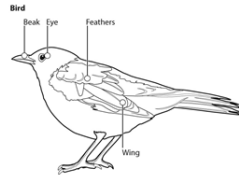
herbivore animals that eat only plants. Most herbivores, including cows, squirrels, and elephants, eat a wide variety of plants and plant parts, fruits, nuts and seeds.

carnivore animals that eat only other animals. Lions, dogs, owls and dragonflies are all carnivores.

omnivore animals that eat both plants and animals, and often eat a wide variety of each. Humans, badgers, chickens and frogs are all omnivores.

warm-blooded animals that can make their own body heat even when it is cold outside.

cold-blooded animals that have a body temperature that varies with the temperature of the environment.



Biology

Science Y1: Growth

Key diagrams and knowledge

We can put animals into groups by looking for similarities and differences. **Vertebrates** (animals with a backbone) can be divided into five main groups: **mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians** and **fish**.

Birds are unique in the animal kingdom in having **feathers** that not only cover the bird's body to provide warmth, but also are light and create the appropriate **wing shape** that enables the birds to fly. **Birds** have 2 legs, ear holes instead of ears and are **warm-blooded**. They lay eggs to reproduce.

Most **amphibians and reptiles** have a similar basic structure – four legs (apart from snakes), large bulbous eyes and gaping mouths. They are cold-blooded and lay many eggs (although reptiles sometimes give birth to live young). However **amphibians** are able to breathe in water **and** on land with **lungs and gills**. Not all **amphibians** and **reptiles** have tails, and the skin of the two types of animals is quite different. **Amphibians**, such as frogs, toads and newts, have a delicate soft skin, while **reptiles**, such as iguanas, crocodiles and alligators, have **scaly skin** that gives their bodies a protective external 'armour plating'. Most **reptiles** live on land.

Most **fish** are 'torpedo' shaped with eyes at either side of their heads. They feed while swimming through the water; for example, trout. Some **fish** have a flat body and swim on their sides, for example, plaice. They have eyes on the upper side of their body, as they are bottom feeders. This enables them to see approaching predators. They have scales and fins, breathe using gills, lay many eggs and are **cold-blooded**.

Mammals have hair or fur, give birth to live young, have lungs and need air to breathe. Mammals that live on land have 4 legs and ears that stick out. Mammal mothers nurse their young with milk.

Scientists

Jane Goodall 1934 –



Jane Goodall is an English scientist famous for her studies of chimpanzees, the animals that are most closely related to humans. Goodall observed living in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania for more than 45 years, starting in 1960.

Links to prior learning:

Life cycles in Reception ???

Next steps:

Living things and their habitats (Y2)

Links to other subjects:

Homes (learning theme) - Animals and their habitats; Endangered species

