

Vocabulary

animals
amphibians
birds
carnivore
cold-blooded
fish
herbivore
mammals
omnivore
reptiles
warm-blooded

★ Warm blooded animals

Their body temperature stays the same even if it is hot or cold outside!



What do you notice about these animals?

Mammals

Birds

★ Cold blooded animals

When it is cold, these animals feel cold.

When it is hot, these animals feel hot.

Their body temperature changes with the environment.



What do you notice about these animals?

Reptiles

Amphibians

Fish

Biology

Science Y1: Animals

Key knowledge

Animals can be divided into groups by looking at their **similarities** and **differences**. The five main groups are: **mammals**, **reptiles**, **birds**, **amphibians** and **fish**.

Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold-blooded • Gills • Scales and fins • Lay eggs or live birth in water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold-blooded • Gills and lungs • Thin moist skin • Lay jelly-like eggs in water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold-blooded • Lungs • Scales • Lay leathery eggs on land or live birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-blooded • Lungs • Feathers • Lay hard eggs on land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-blooded • Lungs • Hair • Live birth and feed young milk

Herbivore



Eats only plants and fruit

Large, flat teeth to grind down leaves.



Carnivores

Eats only meat including insects.

Long, sharp teeth to tear and grab meat.



Omnivores

They eat **plants** and **meat**



A mix of different teeth for meat and plants.



Links to prior learning:

Life cycles (Reception)

Camouflage (colour/pattern) (Reception)

Links to other subjects:

Homes (learning theme) – Animal Groups.