

Y1 Australia /Animals

animal classification



End Points:

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Identify landmarks that are natural / manmade

Prior Learning

Future Learning

During reception the children will have researched their class animal. The children go on a local walk around the area they live in.

In Year 2 the children discuss the habitats of animals.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Fish	A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.
Amphibians	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians.
Reptiles	A vertebrate animal They are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.
Birds	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.
Mammals	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal ;possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young including humans .
Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants.
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals—they only eat meat.
Omnivore	An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal
City	A large town.
Continent	A continent is one of several large landmasses.

How you can help at home:

Discuss Australian animals and compare body parts.

Look at common animals in houses, parks, farms etc. and discuss which animal group they belong to.