



Big Question: How can animals be grouped?



Key Vocabulary:

Carnivore: Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.



Omnivore: Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.



Herbivore: Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Amphibians: Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.

Vocabulary:

- Frog
- Toad
- Newt
- Smooth
- Slimy



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Birds: All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.

Vocabulary:

- Wings
- Feathers
- Beak
- Soft
- Chicken/ Rooster
- Wild bird
- Bird of prey

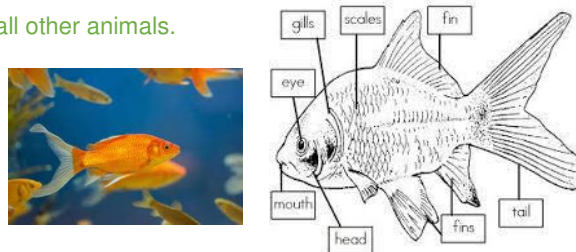


New knowledge that will help me answer the big question: **Fish:**

Fish belong to a class of creatures called aquatic vertebrates. Their combination of gills, fins and the fact that they live only in the water make fish different from all other animals.

Vocabulary:

- Scales
- Fins
- Gills
- Tail
- Swim



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Mammals: Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.

Vocabulary:

- Hair/ fur
- Paws
- Hooves
- Predator
- Prey



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Reptiles: All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.

Vocabulary:

- Scales
- Tortoise
- Lizard
- Snake



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Invertebrates: An invertebrate is an animal without a backbone. In fact, invertebrates don't have any bones at all! Invertebrates that you may be familiar with include spiders, worms, snails, lobsters, crabs and insects like butterflies.

Vocabulary:

- Insect
- Snail
- Ladybird
- Butterfly



As a scientist, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.	
Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	
Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).	