

What will we be learning?

- Identify the 5 animal groups and describe their characteristics.
- Name, describe and compare a variety of common animals from each group.
- Understand that animals eat different things.
- Know that some animals are wild and some are kept as pets.

Key vocabulary

- **Observe:** use our senses to gather information and collect data from the natural world.
- **Describe:** write in words or give someone a verbal explanation of your observations.
- **Record:** put down findings in writing or creating a permanent way to show your findings.
- **Compare:** measure or note the similarities and differences between things that are being observed.
- **Fish:** an animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing.
- **Amphibian:** a cold-blooded animal that spends some time on land and in water.
- **Reptile:** a cold-blooded animal that usually has skin covered with scales or bony plates.
- **Mammal:** a warm-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body that grows hair/fur on their skin.
- **Bird:** an animal with a backbone that has feathers, wings and a beak.
- **Herbivore:** an animal that only eats plants.
- **Carnivore:** an animal that mostly eats other animals (meat).
- **Omnivore:** animals that eat both plants and other animals.

Carnivores



Herbivores



Omnivores



Draw a line between the group of characteristics and the correct animal

bird



fish



reptile



amphibian



mammal



- scales
- gills
- live in water
- cold-blooded

- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded

- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded
- lives in water and on land

- young born live
- warm-blooded
- fur

- young born in eggs
- feathers
- warm-blooded

Wild animals don't always make suitable pets. Tick the animal that would be a good pet.

