



What I should already know : The children will be able to name some common animals and their body parts.

Enquiry Questions

- Can we identify and name a variety of common animals?
- Can we identify and name a variety of common UK mammals?
- Can we identify and compare a variety of common UK birds and reptiles?
- Can we identify and compare a variety of common UK fish and amphibians?
- Can we identify and sort carnivores, herbivores and omnivores?
- Can we take care of animals?
- Can we collect data about animals and answer questions?

Key Vocabulary

Amphibians - a cold blooded vertebrate animal.
Beak - the hard, pointed part of a bird's mouth.
Body - the physical structure, including the bones, flesh and organs of a person or an animal.
Carnivores - an animal that eats meat.
Claw - a curved pointed horny nail on each digit of the foot in birds, lizards and some mammals.
Ears - the organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates.
Eyes - each part of a pair of globular organs of sight in the head of humans and vertebrate animals.
Fish - a limbless cold blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.
Fur - the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals.
Head - the upper part of the human body, or the front or upper part of the body of an animal, typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck and containing the brain, mouth and sense organs.
Hearing - to receive sound with the ears.
Herbivore - an animal that only eats plants.
Hooves - a covering of horn that protects the front of or encloses the ends of toes of some mammals.
Leg - one of the body parts of an animal or human that is used for standing and walking.
Mammals - humans and all other animals that are warm blooded vertebrates with hair.
Mouth - the opening of the digestive system.
Omnivore - person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
Paws - the foot of an animal that has four legs and paws.
Reptile - any of a group of cold blooded air breathing

National Curriculum

Pupils will:

SC1) Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
SC2) Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
SC3) Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets).

Working Scientifically

WS1) Ask simple questions and understand they can be answered in different ways.
WS2) Observe closely, using simple equipment.
WS3) Perform simple tests
WS4) Identify & Classify
WS5) Use observations & ideas to suggest answers or questions
WS6) Gather & record data to help answer questions
WS7) Read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly.

Mary Anning



Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter. She was born on 21st May 1799 in Lyme Regis, Dorset.

As a child, Mary's father took her and her brother to the beach every day. They spent hours looking for fossils. He taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by carefully chipping the rock away from the fossil using a hammer and chisel.

Mary met a fossil expert called Elizabeth Philpot. She became even more interested in fossil hunting. Mary sketched and studied the fossils. She went on to make many amazing discoveries, which included the first complete fossils of: • an ichthyosaur • a plesiosaur • a pterosaur

People travelled from all over the country to see Mary's discoveries. She opened a small shop and sold fossils, stones and shells. She died in 1847 but is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters ever.

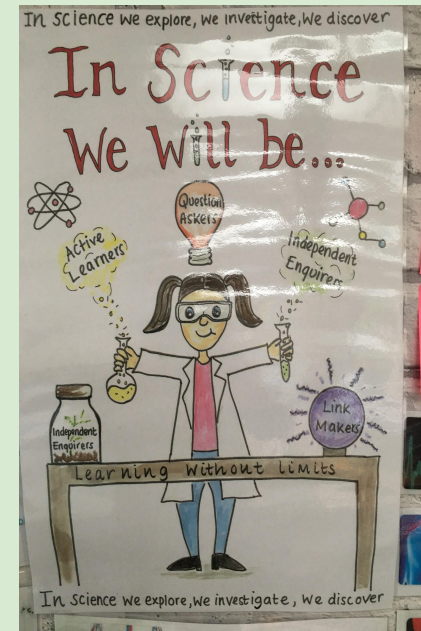
vertebrates that usually lay eggs and have skin covered with scales or bony plates.

Tail - the rear end or a lengthened growth from the rear end of the body of an animal.

Teeth - the hard bony structures in the mouth used to chew food.

Vertebrates - an animal with a back bone.

Wing - the part of an animal that allows it to fly.



Links to Other Areas of the Curriculum:History - Mary Anning