

## Topic: Animals

## Phase: KS1

## Strand: Biology

### What should I already know?

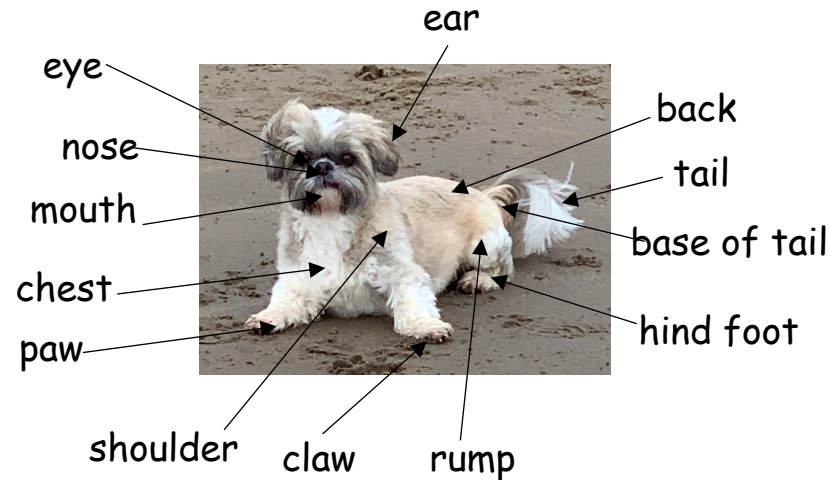
The names of common pets and animals.  
 The body parts of common animals  
 The names of common animal babies  
 What common animals eat  
 Which animals are suitable for pets  
 The names of common insects found in the garden or around school  
 The types of animals we can have as pets.  
 Where to find some minibeasts in the garden  
 What pets need to be healthy.  
 The difference between living, non-living and never lived

### At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

Notice that animals have offspring which grow into adults.  
 Identify and name common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.  
 Identify and name a variety of common animals  
 Describe the structure of a variety of animals including pets.

**National Curriculum** - Animals including humans (further animal objectives will be taught in Cycle 1 term 1)

### Structure of a dog



A lioness with her offspring. Young lions are called cubs.

### We are MANOR! As Scientists we will...

#### Manners

Develop a respect and understanding for the natural world, its people, animals and plants. Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

#### Aspiration

Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed scientific enquiry and investigation tasks linked to meaningful contexts and develop a knowledge of scientists and careers to broaden our horizons. Be aspirational in developing scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through biology, chemistry and physics.

#### Nurture

To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people and living things. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse world and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for animals.

#### Open-Mindedness

We will be open-minded so that we can conduct experiments or observe what is happening in order to see patterns that might emerge or to gain new knowledge. We will use our curiosity and learn to wonder why something behaves a certain way.

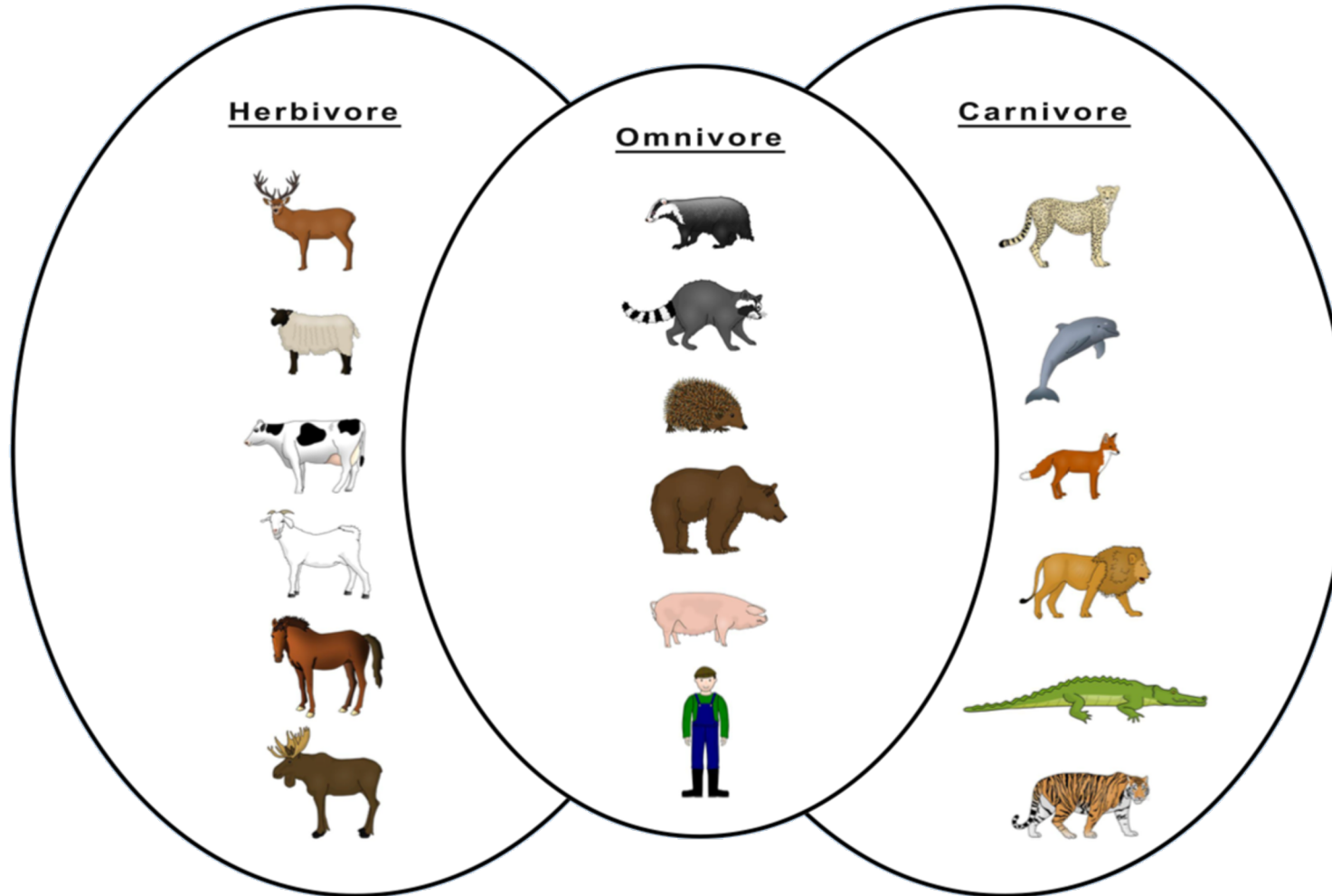
#### Resilience

Engage confidently with the science curriculum and learn that anything is possible and failure is not something to fear but to learn from. We will develop our scientific enquiry and investigation skills with patience and care, repeating investigations to check the accuracy of results.

# It is a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore ?

We can group animals according to what they eat.

Animals who only eat plants are called **herbivores**. Some Herbivores only eat one kind of plant while others will eat a range of plants such as; flowers, Fruits and leaves. Herbivores will have to eat lots and lots of plants to survive.



Animals who only eat meat (other animals) are called **carnivores**. Many carnivores are predators who chase and kill their prey. They have sharp teeth to grip and tear the meat.

Animals that eat both meat and plants are called **omnivores**. The animals can feed on any food they find even if they have not tried it before. Omnivores have sharp teeth for tearing meat and rounded teeth for grinding and crushing plants.

Animals Quiz		
Use the Knowledge Organiser to answer these questions.		
Question		Answer
1	Where on a dog would you find its tail?	
2	What food does a cow eat?	
3	What type of animal is a human?	
4	Why do people keep pets?	
5	Why do lions have sharp teeth?	

Vocabulary	
<b>carnivore</b>	A <b>carnivore</b> is an animal which eats only meat. Predators hunt and kill their own prey. Scavengers are <b>carnivores</b> which eat animals they did not kill themselves
<b>herbivore</b>	<b>Herbivores</b> are animals that only eat plants. <b>Herbivores</b> (such as deer, elephants, horses) have teeth that are adapted to grind vegetable tissue
<b>omnivore</b>	An <b>omnivore</b> is an animal who eats both meat and plants. Humans are <b>omnivores</b> .
<b>pet</b>	<b>Pets</b> are animals that people keep mainly for enjoyment and companionship. Some <b>pets</b> also help or protect their owners. Mrs Armstrong has a <b>pet</b> dog called Frankie.
<b>offspring</b>	An offspring is a human or animal child.
<b>structure</b>	All animals have <b>external structures</b> , which means outside parts of the body. Most animals have a head, body covering(skin or fur) limbs, and some form of a tail. Although these body parts may look different on different animals

