



### Key knowledge:

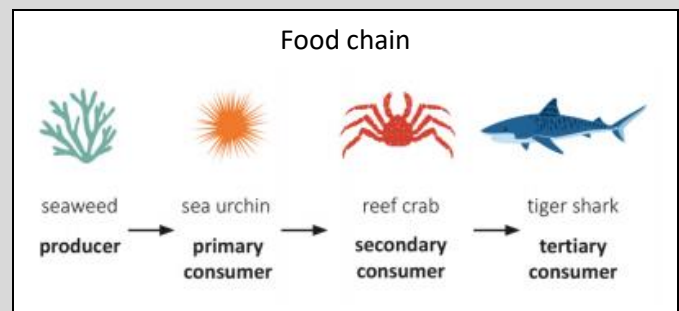
Grouping animals	
Animals can first be split into two groups: Vertebrates or Invertebrates.	
Vertebrates	
There are 5 different types of vertebrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish</li> <li>Amphibians</li> <li>Reptiles</li> <li>Birds</li> <li>Mammals</li> </ul>
Fish	Breathes with gills/ lays eggs in water/ has fins and scales/ body temperature changes.
Amphibians	Born with gills then develops lungs/ lays eggs in water/ damp skin/ body temperature changes.
Reptiles	Breathes with lungs/ lays eggs on land/ dry scaly skin/ body temperature changes.
Birds	Breathes with lungs/ lays eggs with hard shells/ has feathers/ can often fly/ has wings/ steady body temperature.
Mammals	Breathes with lungs/ babies are born live/ has body hair or fur/ steady body temperature/ feeds babies milk.
Invertebrates	
There are 3 different types of invertebrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insects</li> <li>Arachnids</li> <li>Molluscs</li> </ul>
Insects	3 body sections and 6 legs.
Arachnids	2 body sections and 8 legs.
Molluscs	Often slimy/ often have a shell.

Changing habitats	
Environments changing can have a negative effect of different habitats.	
Changing habitats can be dangerous for the animals and plants living there.	
The seasons can change habitats with the weather e.g. bad wind or a large amount of rain fall.	
Humans can change habitats e.g. by dropping litter or chopping down trees.	

### Key vocabulary:

Producer	Food chains start with a producer. This is usually a green plant that uses the sun to make their own food
Consumer	Get their energy from eating plants or other animals
Prey	Animals that get eaten by other animals
Predator	Animals that hunt, kill and eat other animals to get their food

### Diagrams:

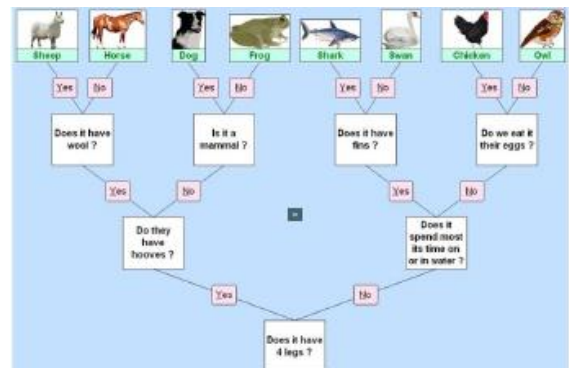


### Possible experiences:

Using the internet to research what animals eat and using the information to create food chains.

Use food chains to create a simple food web showing how different animals can eat the same things.

Design a branch diagram to identify different animals and plants.



### Key concepts:

Exploring	Grouping
Recognising	Naming
Classifying	Identifying