

What should I already know?

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants (EYFS)
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class (EYFS)
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter (EYFS)
- The names of some common animals (Y1)
- The parts of the human body and how they are associated with each sense (Y1)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are vertebrates?	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone . There are five groups of vertebrates : mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians
What are mammals?	give birth to live young usually have hair or fur warm-blooded cannot breathe underwater * humans * pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters * farm animals such as cows, sheep and horses * wild animals such as foxes, lion, seals, dolphins, porpoise, elephant, badger
What are fish?	have fins and scales breathe underwater using gills lay eggs in water cold-blooded * salmon, cod and tuna
What are birds?	warm-blooded have wings and beaks have feathers lay eggs * seagulls, ducks, chickens, penguins and pigeons
What are reptiles?	cold-blooded lay eggs have scales cannot breathe underwater * snakes, lizards and sea turtles
What are amphibians?	cold-blooded lay eggs live on land and water can breathe underwater through gills * frogs and toads
What are invertebrates?	Invertebrates do not have a backbone * insects (flies, ladybirds, bees) * arachnids (spiders) * molluscs (snails)

Key vocabulary

backbone	the linked bones down the middle of your back
carnivores	an animal that eats meat
cold-blooded	a body temperature that can change according to the surrounding temperature
amphibian	a cold blooded vertebrate (has a backbone) that is able to live both on land and in water
reptile	A cold blooded animal with a vertebrate (backbone) i.e. sea turtles and dry scaly skin and lay soft-shelled eggs on land
gills	the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a backbone— an insect, a worm, or an octopus
omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
bird	a warm blooded vertebrate (backbone) that lays eggs, has wings and a beak.
fish	a limbless cold-blooded vertebrate (backbone) animal with gills and fins living only in water
vertebrate	a creature which has a backbone
warm blooded	a body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people
claws	a curved pointed nail on the feet of birds, reptiles and some mammals
beak	the nose and mouth of a bird. The beak is used for eating, fighting, grooming, and many other things
scales	small bony plates that protect the skin of fish and reptiles
fur	soft thick hair that covers the skin of mammals
lay eggs	an animal (bird/reptile/fish/amphibians) that lays eggs that hatch into its young
gives birth	mammals give birth to living young that need feeding with milk
feathers	help birds fly, keep dry, protect their skin and help to camouflage them
shell	hard, stiff covering of an animal giving protection and a place to live
mammal	warm blooded hairy animals with a vertebrate (backbone)