Year 1— Spring 2	Science	Comparing Animals

What should I already know?

I can explore the natural world around me, such as naming common farm animals and their young.
I can explore the life cycle of a caterpillar and a bee.
I can explore how food grows in the ground and can be made into other products.

Vocabulary

Amphibian	An amphibian is an animal that can live on land and in water.
Fish	A fish is an animal that lives in water. It has fins and gills to help it swim and breathe.
Mammal	A mammal is an animal that has fur or hair. Mammals feed their babies milk and most live on land.
Reptile	A reptile is an animal with dry, scaly skin. Most reptiles lay eggs and live on land.
Bird	A bird is an animal with feathers and wings. Birds lay eggs and most can fly.
Compare	To compare means to look at things and see how they are the same or different.
Similarity	A similarity is how things are the same.
Difference	A difference is how things are not the same.

1. How can animals be identified and groups?

Sticky Knowledge Animals can be identified based on their similarities and differences. They can also be grouped into mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.

2. How can animals be described?

Sticky Knowledge Animals can be described using their body parts, such as their paws, wings and fur. They also be described based on if they are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.

3. How can we compare animals?

Sticky Knowledge Animals can be compared using their features that are similar and different. For example, we could compare fish based on if they are big and small. We could compare birds and amphibians based on their fur and skin.

4. What do different animals eat?

Sticky Knowledge Carnivores are animals that eat only other animals (meat). Herbivores are animals that eat only plants. Omnivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. Animals eat different foods to get energy and stay healthy.

5. How can we find out what pets everyone in our class has?

Sticky Knowledge Pets are animals that live with people and need care. Responsible pet care means giving pets, food and water, a safe and clean home, love, attention, and exercise. We can find out information about pets by asking.

6. How can we observe and record the behaviour of chimpanzees like Jane Goodall did?

Sticky Knowledge Jane Goodall was a scientist who studied chimpanzees. She watched chimpanzees carefully to learn about what they do. Chimpanzees have different behaviours, like playing, eating, and grooming each other. Role-playing like Jane Goodall helped us understand how scientists work in the wild.