

Year 1 and 2: Wonderful Creatures

Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

animal groups	Animals can be divided into groups by looking at the similarities and differences.
basic needs	The things animals need to live.
carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.
food chain	This shows how food (energy) is passed between plants and animals.
shelter	A place where living things are safe from the weather, predators, and other dangers.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
live young	Off spring that are not hatched from an egg.
adult	A fully-grown animal.
reproduce	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.

What I will know at the end of the unit:

I will be able to

- compare differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.
- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.
- describe the basic needs of animals.
- know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- know how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food

Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard

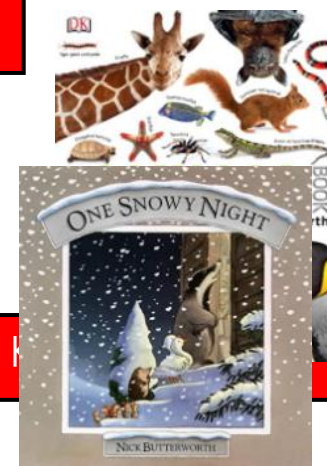


alligator

Exciting Books



Sticky K



- Animals are living things that need water, food, shelter and oxygen to live.
- Animals are able to sense (hear, see, touch, taste and smell) what is around them.
- Animals can be split into different groups: mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians being some of the groups. They have different features.
- Some animals are carnivores (eat meat), some are herbivores (eat vegetables) and some are omnivores (eat both meat and vegetables).
- All animals reproduce, which means they have offspring. Mammals give birth to live young, whilst fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians lay eggs.
- All offspring need to receive the basic needs of living things to grow to be an adult.

