



Soft fur, sharp claws and twitching whiskers. What's your favourite animal? One that meows? One that barks? Or maybe one that scurries or slithers? From pets at home to animals in the zoo, let's find out what animals like to eat and where they like to sleep. Do you know how to look after a rabbit? A cat? Or even a snake? Find out how the elephant got his trunk and how the rhinoceros got his leathery skin. Perhaps you know how the dog got his waggy tail? Can you make a food chain to show who eats who? Who is a herbivore and who is a carnivore? After all that work, curl up and take a cat nap.

Help your child prepare for their topic!

Animals are amazing! Why not take photos of a favourite pet together and describe their habits, likes and dislikes? You could also put bird food in the garden and visit a local park or nature reserve for a spot of bird watching. Make a note of their markings and features then use a simple spotting book or app to identify different species.

Living things

All living things need food, water, air and shelter to survive. Some animals have other special features or behaviour that help them survive. For example, kangaroo rats have adapted to survive in the desert without ever taking a sip of water. Instead, they get all the water they need from the seeds that they eat. Black rhinoceros have thick, layered skin to protect them from sharp grasses and thorns.

Classifying animals

Animals can be grouped in different ways.

Diet- Animals can be sorted by the type of food that they eat. A lion is a **carnivore** because it eats meat. A rabbit is a **herbivore** because it only eats plants.

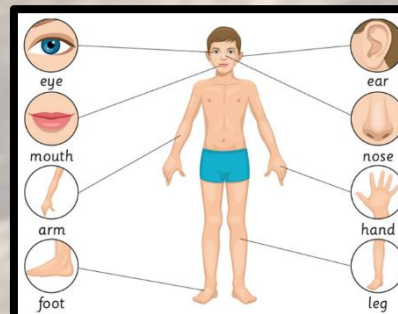
Wild or domestic- Different species of dog can be found in the wild and in the home as a domestic pet.

Appearance- Animals can be sorted by appearance. For example, birds can be sorted by size, colour, pattern or beak shape.



Humans

Humans are animals. Humans have some common features and some features that vary. For example, eye and hair colour can vary.



Did you know!

Goldfish can recognise human faces. They like to see their owner's face as it usually means they are about to be fed!

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| Writing | Non fiction-animal description. | Reading | Non fiction-animal texts. |
| | Speech bubbles, question marks and exclamation marks. | | Non fiction-instructions how to care for a dog. |
| | Tiger fact file. | | The tiger who came to tea. |
| | Instruction writing-how to look after a dog. | | The ugly five. |
| | Animal poetry. | | |
| Maths | Addition and subtraction-missing number problems, related subtraction facts. | | |
| | Place value-counting to 50, making 20, 30, 40 and 50, counting in 10's, tens and ones, number line to 50, one more and one less to 50. | | |
| | Mass and weight. Length and height. | | |
| Science | Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants. | | |
| | Living things need to be cared for in order for them to survive. They need water, food, warmth and shelter. | | |
| | Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared. | | |
| | Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings. | | |
| | Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as eyes and a mouth, and some different body parts, such as fins or wings. | | |
| | Animals are living things. Animals can be sorted and grouped into six main groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and mammals. | | |
| Geography | A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. | | |
| | A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. | | |
| Art | Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. | | |
| | Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. | | |
| | Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. | | |
| | Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). | | |
| DT | Design criteria are the explicit goals that a project must achieve. | | |
| | A strength is a good quality of a piece of work. A weakness is an area that could be improved. | | |
| PSHE | What rules are; caring for others. | | |
| | Using the internet and digital devices. | | |
| | Strengths and interests; jobs in the community. | | |
| MFL | French alphabet; family members; mon/ma/mes | | |
| IT | Digital Designer: Multimedia. | | |
| PE | Fitness: Developing balance, agility and co-ordination; performing using simple movement patterns. | | |