

## Science – Donaldson Class

### Autumn 2

### Exploration

Objective	What it looks like
K - Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals	Children create lists of animals starting with each letter of the alphabet. They think about the things humans and animals need to stay healthy and safe and become 'animal detectives' to find animals in the school grounds. They photograph clues that show an animal is there even if they can't see it e.g. tracks, burrows.
K - Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores	Children read about the different types of animals and think about how animals in zoos come from different parts of the world and are usually found in the wild. Children look at animals and decide whether they would make good pets or not, giving reasons for their answers. They look at a bar chart and come up with questions about it then record the class's favourite pets in a bar chart.
W/S - Observing closely, using simple equipment	Children work through a list of animals, comparing them according to certain features. In groups, they make further comparisons of animals using simple criteria and then share the comparisons with the class. Children make and play a game based on the animal features they have identified.

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W/S - Identifying and classifying	Children think about the observable features that groups of animals share and which make up animal categories. In pairs, children sort animals into groups and explain their choices, adding any animals missing to the alphabet list of animal names. Groups are given one category to research and create a slide show or poster to show the variety of animals within that group.
W/S - Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.	Children are reminded of grouping animals by category e.g. mammal, fish, bird and the characteristics of each group. They think about grouping animals by behaviours, especially by what they eat. Children learn the new vocabulary 'herbivore', 'omnivore' and 'carnivore' and begin to identify that animals with sharp canine teeth are usually meat-eaters and animals with flatter teeth usually eat plants. Children look at zoo animals and match them to their correct meals.
	In pairs, children create a visitor's guide for an imaginary zoo, including a variety of animals from the different groups they have researched.