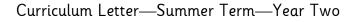


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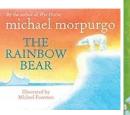


Theme Overview

"Going Wild" is a thematic unit based around humans and animals, with a science focus. We will look at humans and animals, beginning with characteristics of living and non-living things through to classifying birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. There will be a particular focus on looking after animals and we will learn about extinction, wildlife conservation, habitat destruction and endangered species.

Recommended Reading...





What we should know...

What?

What is the difference between a whale and a shark?

A shark is a fish and a whale is a mammal. What is the difference between a fish and a mammal?

What does 'omnivore' mean?

An omnivore is the least fussy eater and will eat both plants and meat.

The Animal Kingdom

Mammals: dear, goat, dog, monkey, seal, horse, sheep, —what do they all have in common? Reptiles: turtle, snake, lizard, komodo dragon, crocodile—what do they all have in common? Amphibians: toad, frog, salamander—what do they all have in common? Fish: salmon, shark, cod, bass, goldfish—what do they all have in common? Birds: stork, eagle, sparrow, kingfisher, owl, blackbird—what do they have in common?

Why?

Why are certain animals becoming extinct?

The cause of animal extinction is almost certainly related to human activity, in particular, hunting, deforestation, egg theft and habitat loss.

When?

When are young animals classed as adults?

A young animal can be considered to be an adult when it has the ability to reproduce

How?

How do we know that something is alive?

We know something is alive because it does certain things. Living things breathe, eat, grow, are sensitive to their surroundings, reproduce, move and get rid of waste.

Access books online for free through Hampshire School Library Service. Ask your child's teacher for their barcode/login information.







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Curriculum Letter—May to June—Year Two

How to....

...identify different types of birds

The thing to look for when trying to find out what kind of bird you can see are: size, shape, colour, beak shape and where you are (habitat)



Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child Adult: grown up

Amphibian: a cold-blooded animal with gills, that hatches from an egg, living the first part of its life in water and the last part on land

Bird: a warm-blooded animal with feathers, a beak, no teeth, wings and lays eggs

Carnivore: an animal that feeds only on the flesh of other animals

Endangered: in danger of extinction

Fish: a cold-blooded animal with fins, that lives in water and gets oxygen through its gills

Habitat: the natural environment where an animal or plant lives

Mammal: a warm-blooded hair-covered animal that gives birth to live young who feed on their mother's milk

Offspring: baby, human or animal

Omnivore: an animal that lives on a diet of both plant and animal food

Reptile: a cold-blooded animal that crawls or moves on its belly or on short legs

Species: a group of living things that can mate with one another but not with those of other groups

Survival: staying alive

<u>Concept Flow</u>

- To understand the difference between things that are living and things that have never been alive
- To know that animals, as well as humans, have offspring, which grow into adults
- To learn about the basic needs of animals, as well as humans, for survival (which are water, food and air)
- To identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, including pets)
- To identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- To know that some animals are endangered, the reasons why and what is being done to preserve these species

Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.