

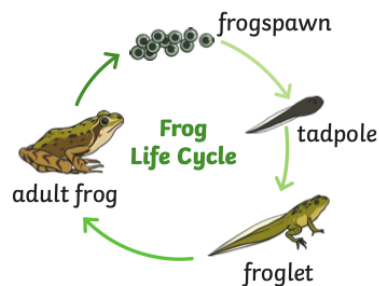


## Topic: Science

Cycle A - Spring 2 – Year 1/2  
Animals – fish, amphibians, reptiles,  
mammals, insects - offspring

### Key Vocabulary

Offspring	The child of an animal
Develop	To grow bigger and become stronger
Young	Offspring that has not reached their adulthood
Live Young	Offspring that are not hatched from an egg
Amphibian	Animal that lives in water as a baby and on land as they grow older. They have smooth slimy skin
Mammal	Animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby
Reptile	Animals that breathe air and have scales on their skin



### Did you know ...

Not all offspring look like their parents?  
Not all animals that live in the sea are fish?  
Not all mammals have four-legs and are pets?  
Amphibians and reptiles are not the same?



### **Career links:**

Vet, animal biologist, conservation biologist

### Key Knowledge

Animals can be grouped by their structures and skin coverings. These key features can be used to identify them.

Animals like penguins and flamingos are birds. Birds have feathers, claws and a beak.

Animals like eels and tuna are fish. Fish have scales, fins and a tail.

Animals like humans and mice are mammals. Mammals grow hair/fur.

Animals like tortoises and snakes are reptiles. Reptiles have scales on their skin.

Animals like toads and newts are amphibians. Amphibians have smooth, slimy skin.

Some animals give birth to live young.  
Some animals lay eggs which the young are hatched from.  
Both of these are called offspring.

### **Prior Learning In Year EYFS, pupils learnt:**

That a caterpillar hatches from an egg and grows into a butterfly.

That a chick hatches from an egg and grows into a chicken/hen.

That animals look different.

They have changed since they were a baby.