Y1 – Animals including Humans - How can we group animals and what makes us human? Lesson 3

Lesson	3 of 6

Learning objective

I can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, omnivores and herbivores.

National Curriculum links

NC Year 1:

Children will:

- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores

Working scientifically:

- identify and classify

Key lesson question:	Do all animals eat the same food?

Resources

- lesson presentation (PPT)
- activity worksheets
- practical activity ideas

Teaching input

- **Scientific skills** – Review the 'scientific enquiry' and 'working scientifically' skills the children will use in this lesson, highlighted on the slide.
- **How can we group animals and what makes us human?** – The slide shows the lesson questions that the children will answer in this unit. The current lesson's question is highlighted on the slide.
- **Key vocabulary for this lesson** – Go through the key vocabulary for this lesson and their definitions. Have any of the children heard these words before? Did they already know their meanings?
- **Identifying & classifying** – Introduce Emma. Choose a child to read what Emma says about the scientific enquiry type, 'identifying & classifying' .
- **Let's discuss** – Children are to discuss the questions on the slide with their learning partners, in groups or as a class. Remind children that we are looking at different animals in our science topic. This was discussed in a previous lesson, so you could refer to the science display if you wrote them there. Take feedback from the class.
- **Different types of nutrition** – Discuss the new word alert and clarify the meaning of diet. Read through the information on the following six slides. Children are to discuss the questions on the slides with their learning partners, in groups or as a class. Take feedback from the class before the answers are revealed on the following slides. We can group animals based on what they eat. Some animals eat only plants. They are called herbivores. Some examples of herbivores are giraffes, zebras, cows and sheep. Some animals eat only other animals (meat). They are called carnivores. Some examples of carnivores are foxes, lions, wolves and sharks. Other animals eat both plants and animals (meat). They are called omnivores. Some examples of omnivores are gorillas, pandas, brown bears and gulls.
- **Herbivore, carnivore or omnivore?** – Children are to discuss the question on the slide with their learning partners, in groups or as a class. They can use the sentence starters on the slide to help them. Take feedback from the class.
- **Let's discuss** – Children are to discuss the question on the slide with their learning partners, in groups or as a class. They can use the sentence starters on the slide to help them. Take feedback from the class before the answer is revealed on the following slide. You could briefly discuss that many people choose not to eat meat, such as vegetarians, linking to children's own experiences.
- **Activity** – Children are to complete the activities on their activity worksheets.
- **True or false activity** – Children are to read the statements on the following six slides with their learning partners, in groups or as a class. Take feedback from the class before the answers are revealed on the following slides. There are sentence starters on the slide to help the children.
- **Challenge** – Children are to read the information and discuss with their learning partner.

Main activity

Children draw things that a herbivore, omnivore and carnivore might eat. Herbivores should have no meat, and carnivores should have only meat. Omnivores can have a mix. Children complete the sentences with an animal that is omnivore, herbivore or carnivore. They could compare their answers with a partner. What is the same? What is different?

Adapted activity worksheets available in the lesson resources.

Challenge

Read the information about each of the animals on the slide. Ask the children to discuss what each animal eats and identify the food as plant or meat. Ask the children to classify each animal as either: omnivore, carnivore or herbivore, giving reasons for their choices.

Cumulative quiz questions

7. Is a snail an omnivore, herbivore or a carnivore?
8. Is a lion an omnivore, herbivore or a carnivore?
9. Is a human an omnivore, herbivore or a carnivore?

Self-assessment

I can understand that animals can be grouped based on what they eat.
I can name the three groups – omnivores, carnivores, herbivores.
I can classify animals based on what they eat.

Key vocabulary

plant – a living thing that often has roots, stem and leaves
meat – part of an animal that another animal eats
food – what an animal eats