Animal Kingdom KS1 Spring Term

Enquiry Question: Why should be care for our Animal Kindgom?



Key Vocabulary:

- Mammals: A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. All female mammals can produce milk. Mammals are among the most intelligent of all living creatures
- Minibeasts: A very small creature.
- **birds:** a creature with feathers and wings. Female birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly.
- **Reptiles:** a group of cold-blooded animals which have skin covered with scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles.
- **Carnivore:** An animal that eats meat.
- Herbivore: An animal that eats plants.
- **Omnivore:** An animal that eats plants and meat.

<u>Art:</u>



Jess Hill We will explore the work of Equine artist Jess Hill and create a piece of animal related art that depicts movement.

Jess is a local artist who works on creating Horse paintings using different techniques to create movement and texture.

Find out more about Jess and have a look at some of her artwork at:

www.jesshillart.co.uk

Design and Technology:



The children will be exploring puppets and they will be using techniques such as sewing and glueing to create their own

animal puppets.

Geography:

Create an animal map showing animals that live in particular countries, continents or the South or North Pole. E.g kangaroo, polar bear, orangutan, penguins etc.

History:

Mary Anning was born in the seaside town of Lyme Regis, Dorset, in 1799. Although her parents had ten children, only Mary and her brother Joseph lived to adulthood.

Mary is recognised as a **pioneer** in the field of **palaeontology** and is celebrated as the greatest fossil hunter of all time! She died in 1847.

Pioneer: a leader

Palaeontology: the study of fossils

For more information about Mary Anning, visit:

https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/mary-anning-facts/

Mary Anning timeline:

- 1799: Mary was born
- **1810:** Mary's father died
- **1811:** Mary and her brother. Joseph, discovered a 5.2 metre skeleton.
- **1823:** Mary discovered the Plesiosaur skeleton
- 1847: Mary died.

