

ANIMAL CLASSES**KEY STAGE(S):** 2**SUBJECT(S):** Science**TOPIC:** Animals**LANGUAGE LEVEL:** New to English - Competent**RESOURCE CONTENTS**

- Animal sorting cards
- Animal classes information
- Classes of animal matching cards
- Clues

CURRICULUM OBJECTIVES

- To be able to group different animals into classes

Language functions **Useful Language****Identifying**

- Simple present: It is a/an ...

Describing

- It lives in ... It has ... It eats ... It can/can't ... It is a/an ...
- Camels have ... Eagles can ...

Justifying

- This is a _____ because it ...

Vocabulary

Animals: a shark, a trout, a goldfish, an angel fish, a camel, a lion, a chimpanzee, a rabbit, a snake, a crocodile, a lizard, a komodo dragon, a pigeon, a sparrow, an owl, a penguin, a frog, a newt, a toad, a salamander, a fly, a bee, a dragonfly, a butterfly.

Classes: mammal, reptile, fish, bird, insect, amphibian.

Other key vocabulary: warm/cold blooded, scales, feathers, fur, fins, tails, to breathe, to give birth, to lay eggs, wings, to slither, milk, in water, out of water, divided, antennae, sections, to fly.

PREPARATION

- Make the animal sorting cards by printing them out as two-to-a-page handouts and cutting them into four. 6 sets are required for the whole class. These can be laminated for re-use.
- Make the Classes of animal matching cards in the same way (6 sets required for the whole class).
- Print out the Clues document for learners requiring additional support
- Print out the Animal Classes Information. The information can be laminated for re-use.

IDEAS FOR USING THE RESOURCE**Information exchange: jigsaw activity**

1. Arrange the class into 6 groups
2. Using the Animal Classes Information resource, give each group the information about one class (e.g. mammals) and the corresponding concept map to complete.
3. Target learners should work in groups with learners who share a first language who can help them translate the key words into learners' first language and fill in the table.
4. Re-organise the class into groups so that each group contains at least one learner who has read the information about each of the 6 classes of animal described, i.e. one learner who has looked at mammals, one who has looked at reptiles etc.
5. Give each of the new groups a set of the Classes of Animal cards and ask them to match the class of animal with the description of that class.
6. When the group has completed this task, give them a set of the Animal Sorting cards and ask them to group the animals appropriately, e.g. group the mammals together.
7. Model the language you would like the learners to use: 'Lions are mammals because they ...'

DIFFERENTIATION FOR SUPPORT AND CHALLENGE**Support**

- Allow adequate time for New to English or Early Acquisition EAL learners to translate names of animals and key words using tables provided.
- Give New to English or Early Acquisition EAL learners the printout of the Clues worksheet to support them in taking part in the sorting activity.

Challenge

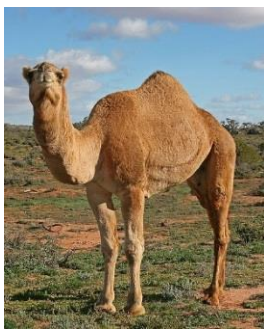
- Ask learners to research online to find more animals to fit into each category.
- Groups of learners could research one of the topics from the concept map (blood, habitat or food), make a poster showing what they have learned, e.g. which animals are warm-blooded and which are cold-blooded, and do an oral presentation of their findings to the rest of the class.



a shark



a trout



a camel



a lion



a snake



a crocodile



a pigeon



a sparrow



a frog



a newt



a fly



a bee



a chimpanzee



a rabbit



an owl



a penguin



a goldfish



an angel fish



a toad



a salamander



a lizard



a komodo dragon



a dragonfly



a butterfly

Keywords

English	Translate
Mammal	
Reptile	
Fish	
Bird	
Insect	
warm blooded	
cold blooded	
Scales	
Feathers	
Fur	
Fins	
Tails	

English	Translate
to breathe	
to give birth	
to lay eggs	
wings	
to slither	
milk	
in water	
out of water	
divided	
antennae	
sections	
to fly	

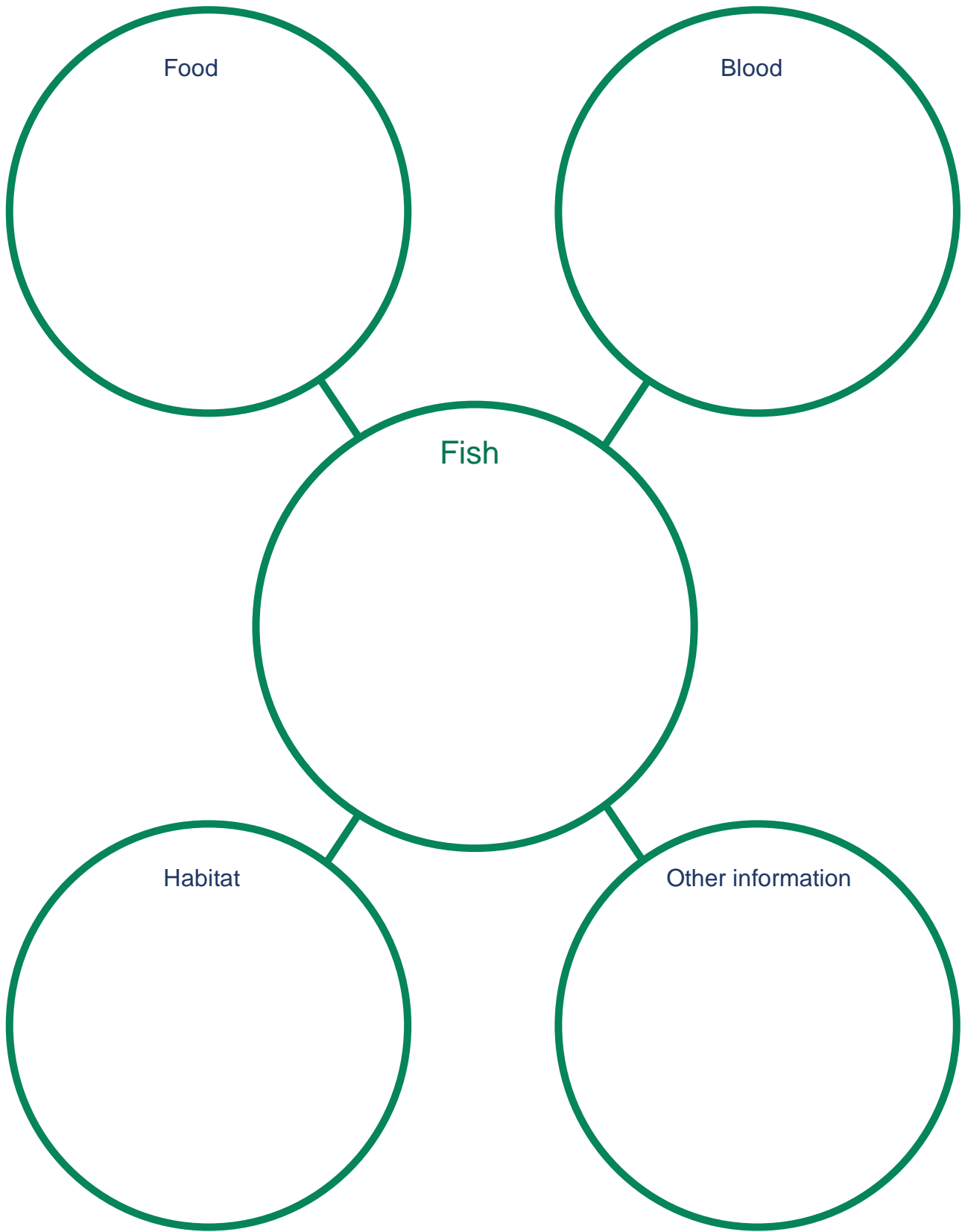


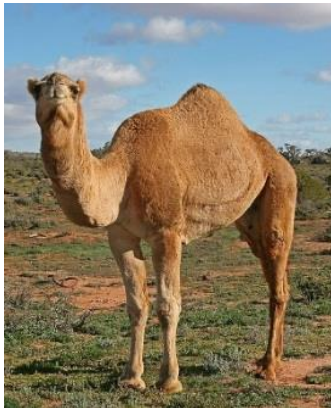
Fish

Fish are animals that live in water. They are covered in scales and they have fins and tails. They are cold blooded. They lay eggs.

They breathe through their gills, which means they can breathe under water. They can't live outside water.

Different fish eat different food. For example, sharks and tuna fish eat other fish, parrotfish and surgeon fish eat plants and piranhas and catfish are omnivores.

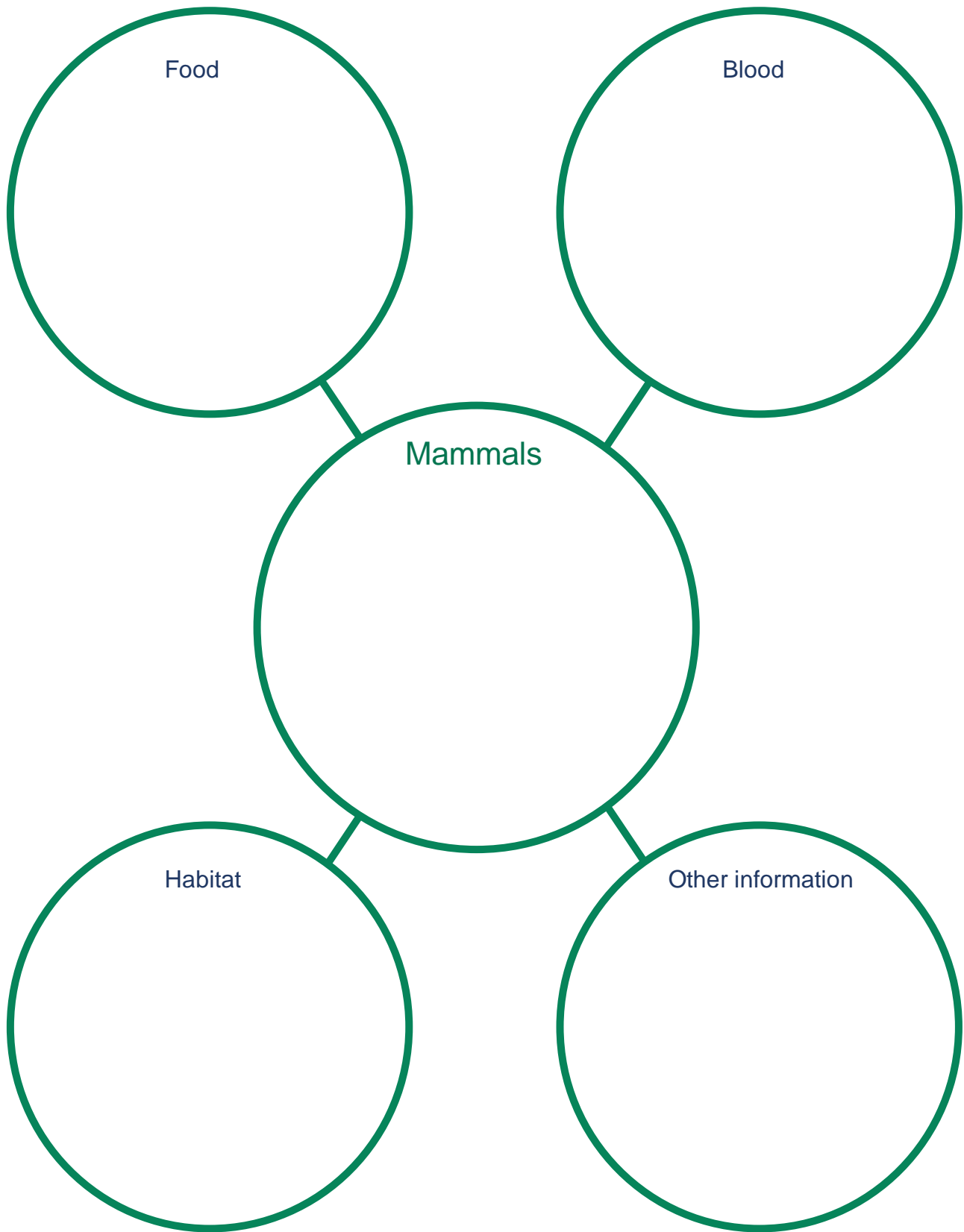




Mammals

Mammals are animals that are warm-blooded. They are usually covered with have fur. They give birth to live young and feed them milk. They use their lungs to breathe air so they can't breathe under water.

Some mammals are omnivores, for example chimpanzees, badgers, mice and bears. Others, like cows, sheep and deer, only eat plants. There are also some mammals that only eat meat, such as lions and wolves.

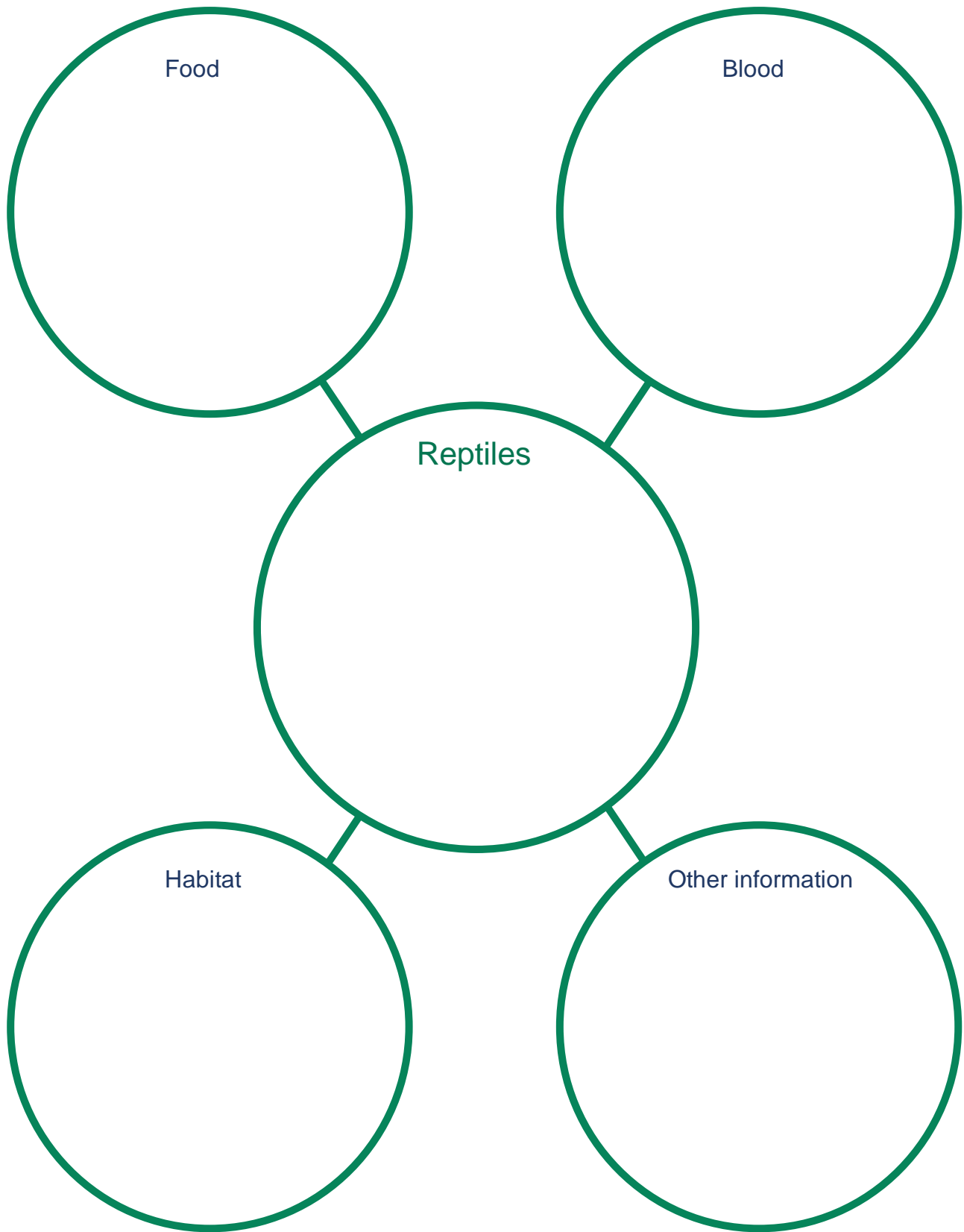




Reptiles

These animals are cold-blooded. They are covered in scales and some of them do not have legs so they slither. They breathe air and lay eggs.

A lot of reptiles eat smaller animals, fish, birds and insects and some swallow their prey whole. Some also eat fruit and plants and a few eat only plants.

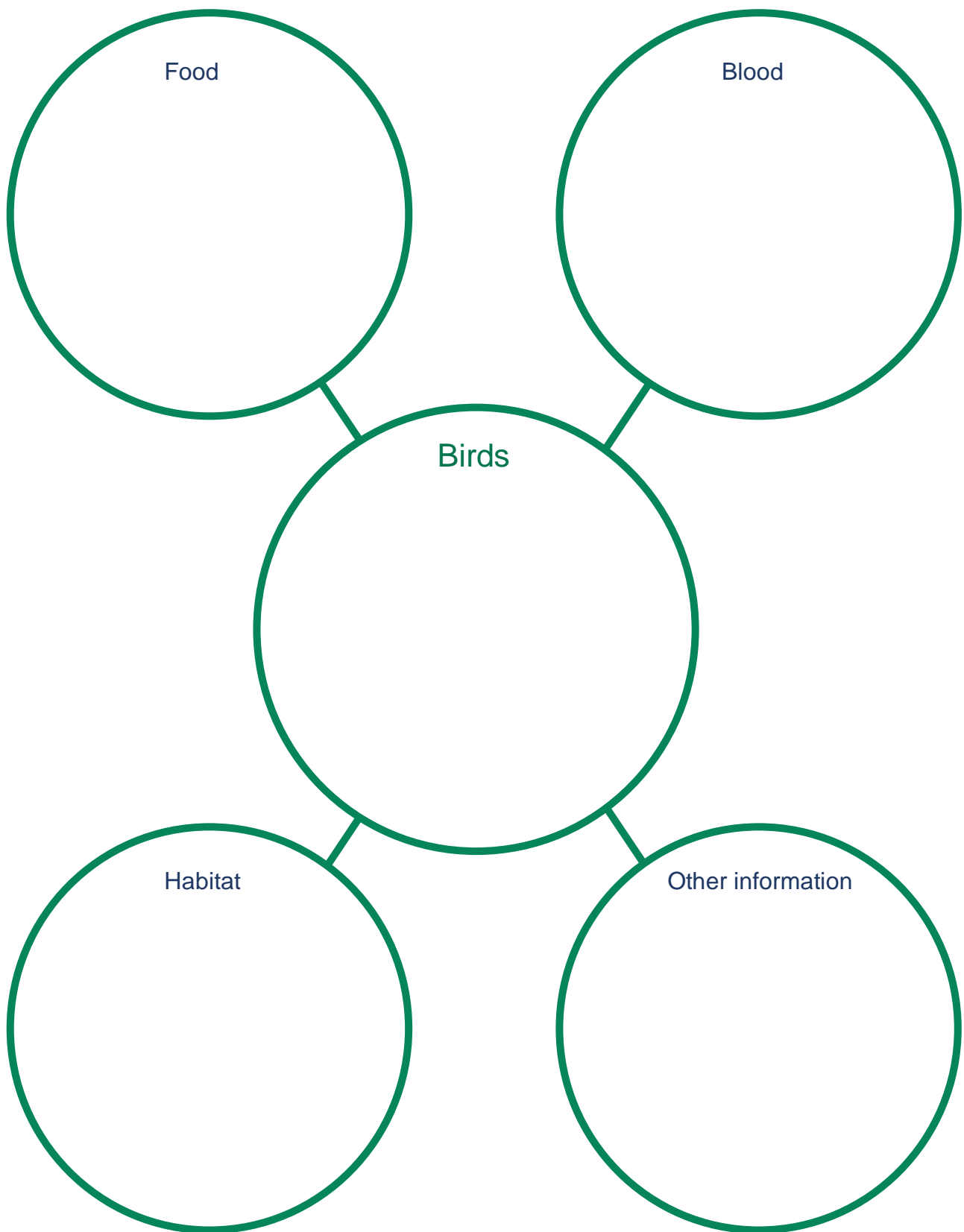




Birds

These animals have wings, feathers, a beak and no teeth. Most of them can fly. They are warm-blooded. They lay eggs and breathe air.

Most birds will eat a range of different food, for example worms, berries, seeds, insects, fish, dead animals, nuts and eggs.

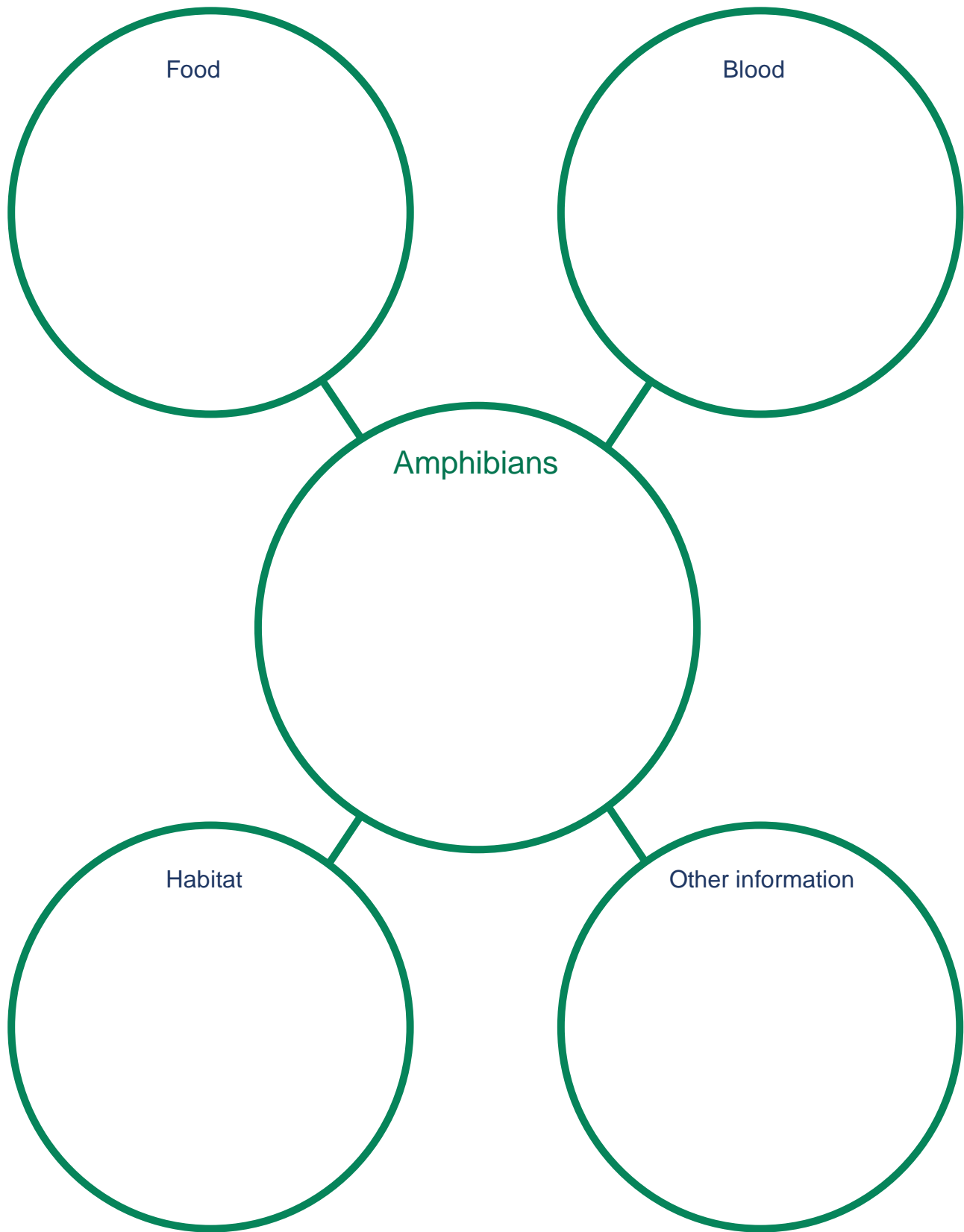




Amphibians

These animals can breathe and live both in and out of water. They usually have smooth skin that needs to be kept moist. They are cold-blooded. They lay eggs that don't have shells.

Adult amphibians eat meat, for example slugs, worms, insects, snails and spiders.

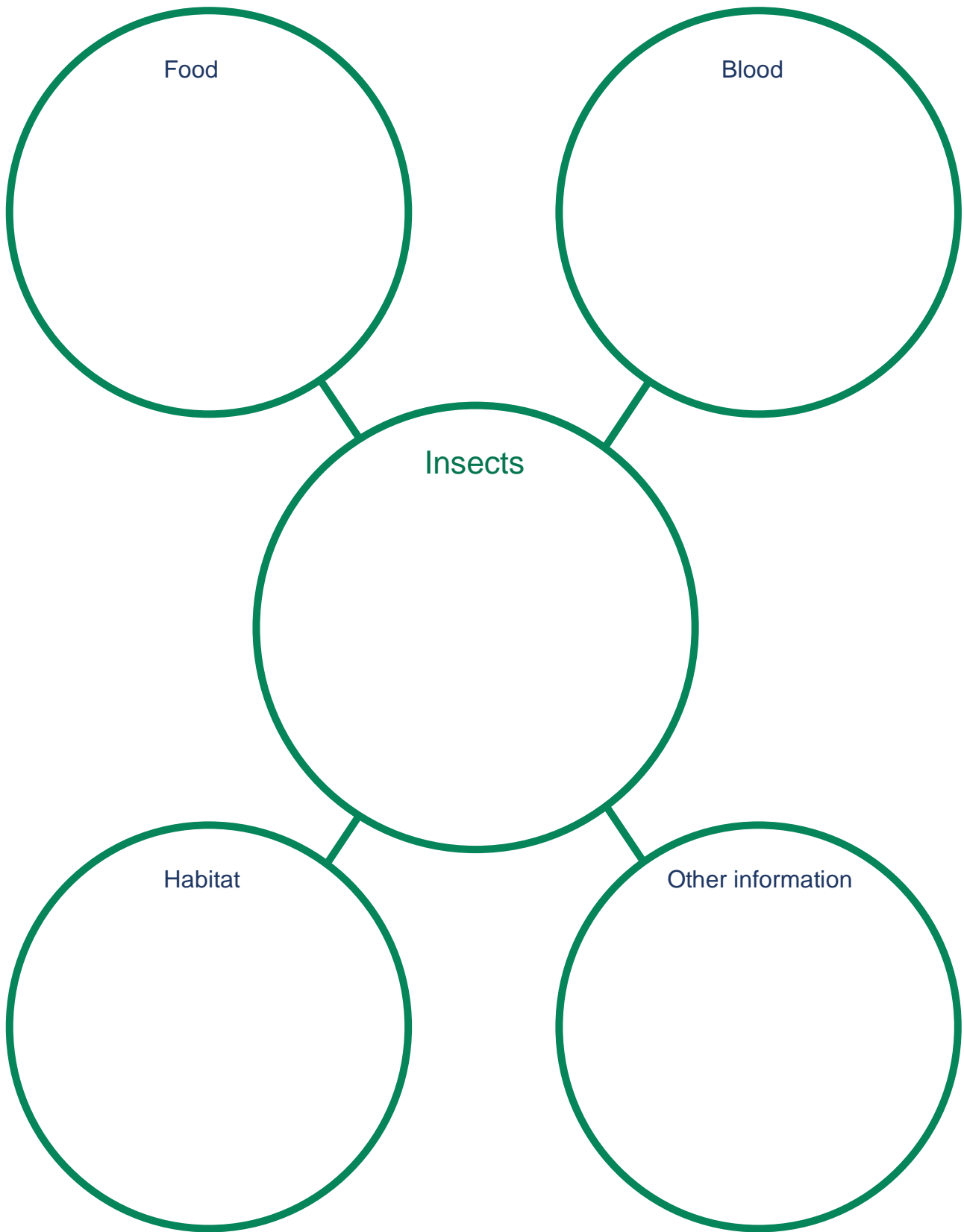




Insects

These are very small animals with six legs. Their bodies are divided into three sections. Most of them have wings and can fly.

About half of all insects eat only plants. Caterpillars, for example, eat leaves. Some insects, for example wasps, eat meat. Insects like mosquitos and lice are parasites and feed on live animals.





Fish



These animals live in water. They are covered in scales and they have fins and tails. They are cold blooded. They cannot breathe outside of water.



Mammals



These animals have fur and they are warm-blooded. They give birth to their young and feed them milk. They breathe air.



Reptiles



These animals are cold-blooded. They are covered in scales and some of them do not have legs so they slither. They breathe air and lay eggs.



Birds



These animals have wings, feathers, a beak and no teeth. Most of them can fly. They are warm-blooded. They lay eggs and breathe air.



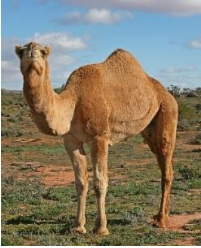











Amphibians













These animals can breathe and live both in and out of water. They are cold-blooded. They lay eggs.



Insects

These are very small animals with six legs. Their bodies are divided into three sections. Most of them have wings.

		
<p>Camels are warm-blooded.</p>	<p>Snakes do not have legs.</p>	<p>Trout are covered in scales.</p>
		
<p>Lions feed milk to their young.</p>	<p>Sharks live in water.</p>	<p>Rabbits have fur.</p>
		
<p>Owls lay eggs and can fly.</p>	<p>Frogs can breathe in air or water.</p>	<p>Chimpanzees breathe air.</p>
		
<p>Goldfish have fins and a tail.</p>	<p>Newts live in and out of water.</p>	<p>Lizards are covered in scales.</p>

		
<p>Komodo dragons breathe air and lay eggs.</p>	<p>Bees' bodies are in 3 sections.</p>	<p>Angel fish can only breathe under water.</p>
		
<p>Penguins have wings.</p>	<p>Flies are very small.</p>	<p>Salamanders live in and out of water.</p>
		
<p>Toads can breathe under water.</p>	<p>Sparrows have feathers.</p>	<p>Dragonflies have six legs.</p>
		
<p>Butterflies have wings.</p>	<p>Pigeons can fly.</p>	<p>Crocodiles breathe air.</p>

- Camel: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:07._Camel_Profile,_near_Silverton,_NSW,_07.07.2007.jpg By John O'Neill <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Jjron> Available under Wikimedia Commons. For more information see https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
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