1.1 Introducing mammals

Topic: Animals
Subtopic: Mammals
Activity type/skill: Orientation
Literacy focus: Vocabulary

Objective
- Provide orientation to the subtopic.
- Make links to prior knowledge.
- Link to the science curriculum.

What you need
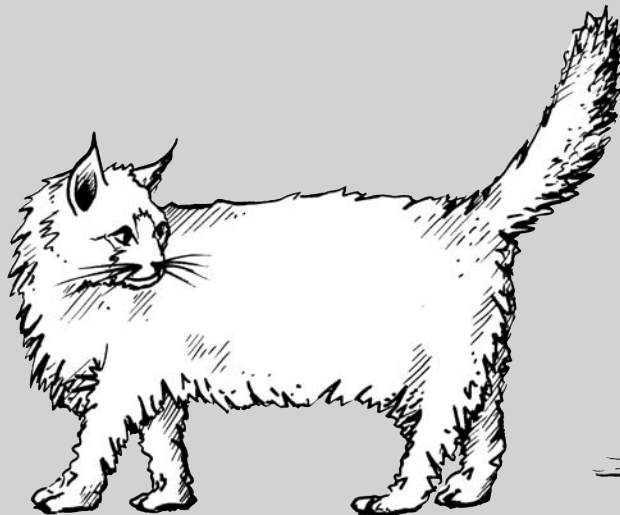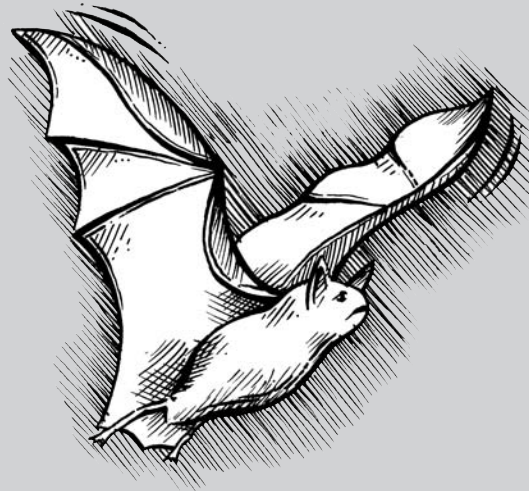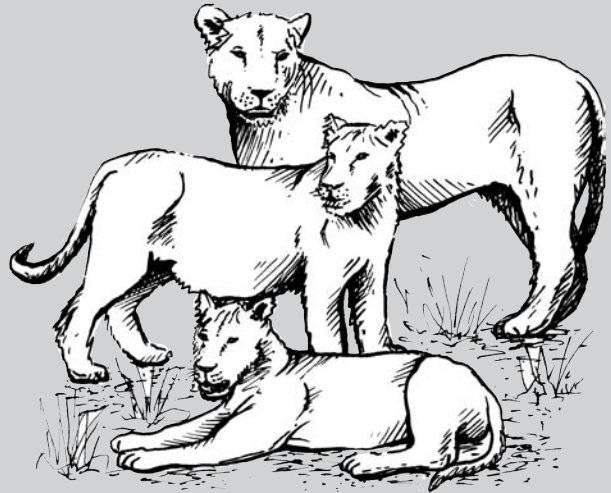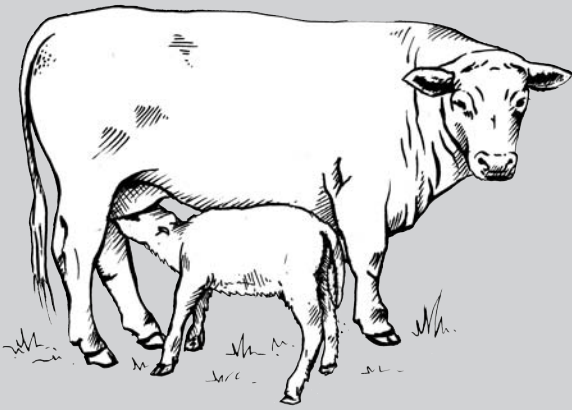- Student worksheet (see next page)
- Audio track 1.1

What to do
1. Look at the first page of the student worksheet. Talk about the animals to draw out students' existing knowledge of:
   - names of the mammals
   - parts of mammals – legs, ears, mouth
   - appearance – colour
   - where they live
   - what they eat.

2. Play track 1.1 (Track 1 for this topic). Have students listen and look at the pictures on the next two pages of the student worksheet.

3. Talk about the text.

4. Have the students listen to the text again and read it. Remind students that, in English, we read from left to right.
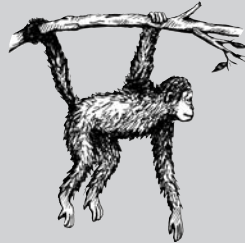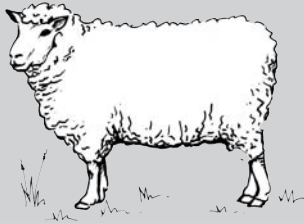
Extending the activity
- Find more pictures of mammals to talk about.
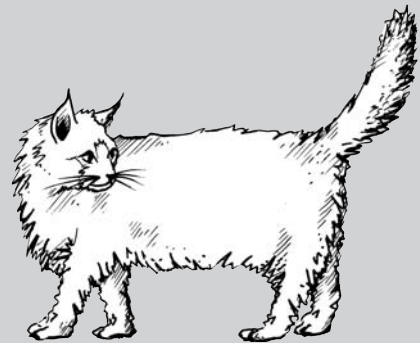- Find sections relating to mammals in class texts.
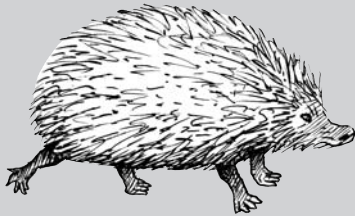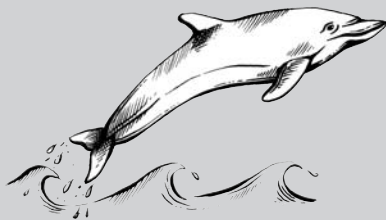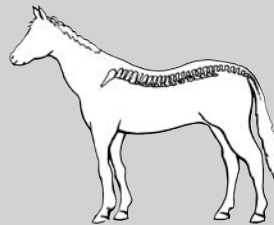
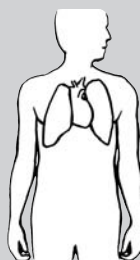# Mammals

Track 1

Mammals

Mammals are animals.

All mammals have hair, fur, wool or spines on some part of their bodies.

All mammals are vertebrates. This means they have a backbone. They all have four limbs and teeth.
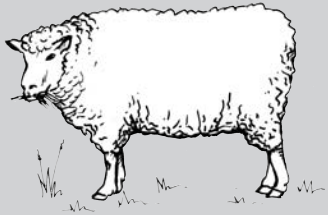
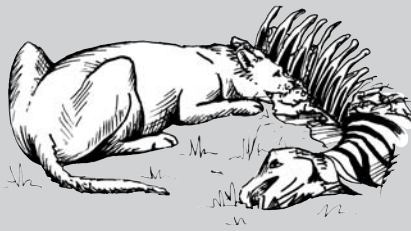Most mammals live on land, but some mammals live in water.

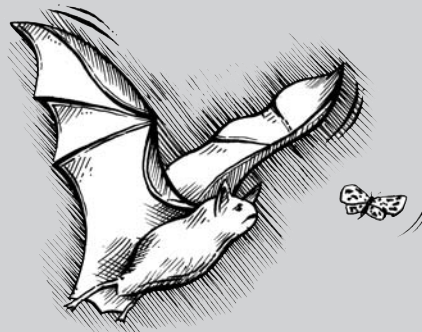All mammals have a heart and warm blood. Mammals breathe with lungs, even mammals that live in water.
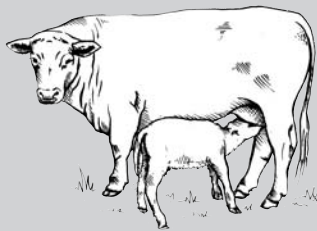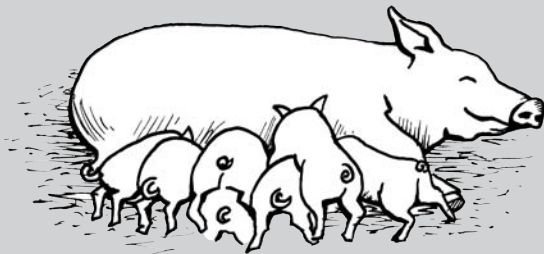
Some mammals eat only plants.
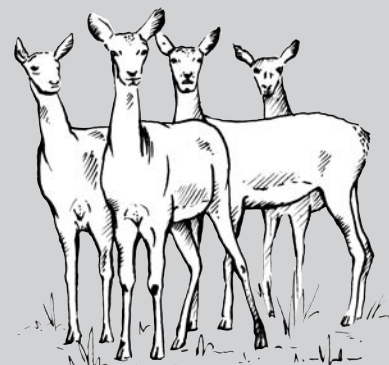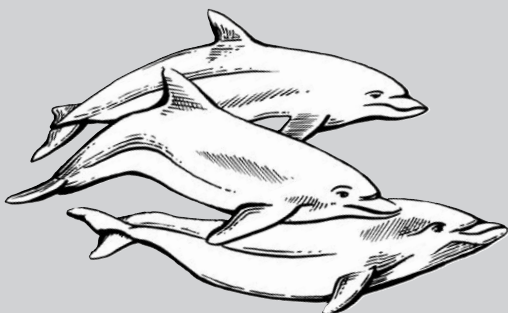
Some mammals eat only meat.

Some mammals eat plants and meat.

Some mammals look for food in the daytime. Other mammals look for food at night when it's dark.

Mammals produce live babies like themselves. Some mammals have one baby at a time. Other mammals have more than one baby at a time. Young mammals grow inside their mother's body. Most baby mammals can hear, see, smell and move about when they are born. Female mammals produce milk. Young mammals drink milk from their mothers.

Most mammals live in groups.