

Classifying Animals 動物分類趣

How are animals classified?

Scientists classify animals as they do plants on the basis of shared physical characteristics. However as even the scientists will admit classifications change frequently and can be consolidated into numerous groups. The grade one students were exposed to the basic six group classification of animals, namely Mammals, Fish, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Invertebrates.

Making the connection

This project explored the classification system used to identify animals. Most children are fascinated by animals and often have an animal that is a particular favorite, possibly even an animal the child has never seen before. Children also like to order and sort things, and this lesson cultivated both of these interests. The students observed different animals and identified the main characteristics required to separate them into their groups. They ended up understanding the connection with what makes animals different for example mammals and reptiles and also what makes them the same, having a backbone.

Creating an animal hybrid

The activity was concluded by asking the students to plan and develop a hybrid animal; they relied on knowledge established during earlier stages of the project to come up with a unique animal comprised from three different animals. The students got very creative and enjoyed creating and improving their animals digitally prior to making a paper version, with the objective being to create a new species and classify it according to the principles of classification.

如何分類動物？

科學家們根據共同的生理特徵對動物及植物進行分類。然而，就算是科學家也不可否認，分類結果經常改變，或也能合併成多種種類。一年級學生接觸基本六大類動物，分別是哺乳類、魚類、鳥類、爬蟲類、兩棲類和無脊椎動物類。

動物間的關聯

這個專題讓學生能探究動物的分類系統。大多數學生對動物特別感興趣，他們通常對某種動物特別喜愛，甚至可能是從未見過的動物。這堂課讓學生學習排序及分類動物。他們觀察不同動物，並將動物依主要特徵分成不同的種類。最後，他們能夠理解動物之間的差異，如哺乳類和爬蟲類不同，但卻都有脊椎的原因。

創造混種動物

此活動讓學生計畫和創造一隻混種動物，他們以學習到的知識，發想出由三種不同動物組成的獨特動物。學生先畫在紙上，再用電腦創造並改進。他們極具創造力，以創造新物種為目的，並根據分類原則將其歸類。

1

ASK + IMAGINE
提問 + 創思

2

Sorting animals was tricky, especially reptiles and amphibians.
分類動物不簡單，特別是爬蟲類及兩棲類。



4

CREATE
創造

We shared ideas and worked together to create interesting hybrid animals.
我們分享彼此意見，並共同創造有趣的混種動物。



3

PLAN
計畫



I selected a tiger, lion and leopard to create a super cat as a new mammal.
我選擇老虎、獅子跟美洲豹來創造一隻超級大貓。



5

IMPROVE
改進

The best part was using technology to show and make improvements to our designs.
用電腦展現並改進我們的混種動物最有趣了。