



Year 1 – Animals Including Humans

Things I have learned already...

In Reception

- Understand that the world is ecologically diverse
- The natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
- **Year 1**
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets).
- Identify, name draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which parts of the body is associated with each sense.

Key vocabulary

Mammals If an animal drinks milk when it is a baby and has hair on its body, it belongs to the mammal class.

Birds Birds are animals that have feathers and that are born out of hard-shelled eggs.

Fish Fish are vertebrates that live in water and have gills, scales and fins on their body.

Reptiles Reptiles are a class of animal with scaly skin. They are cold blooded and are born on land.

Amphibians Amphibians are born in the water. When they are born, they breathe with gills like a fish. But when they grow up, they develop lungs and can live on land.

Vertebrates Animals with a backbone.

Invertebrates Animals without a backbone or bony skeleton.

In this topic , will learn to...

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
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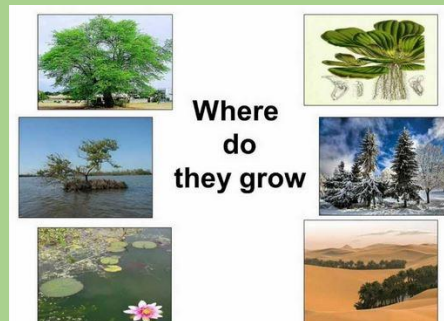
Key Knowledge

- There are five senses:
- touch
- Taste
- Hear
- sight
- smell.



A habitat is a natural home environment for plants and animals.

Some examples are the ocean, forest and woodland.



Key question:

- Why do animals have different habitats?
- What are the features of different animals?
- What do we use our senses for?
- What habitats do humans live in?

Carnivores are animals that have a diet that consists mostly of meat.

Herbivores are animals that do not eat meat and instead eat plants, vegetables or seeds.



- There are six main groups of animals. These are:
- **Invertebrates**
- **Mammals**
- **Birds**
- **Amphibians**
- **Reptiles**
- **fish.**

