



Year 1



Statutory Requirements:

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles & 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

Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

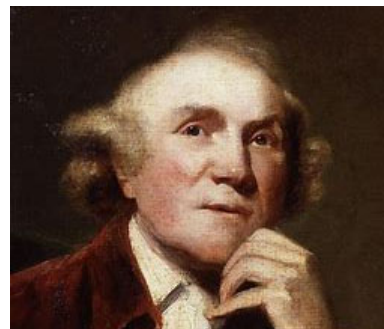
Key Vocabulary:

- Bird
- Fish
- Amphibian
- Reptile
- Mammal
- Invertebrate
- Carnivore
- Herbivores
- Omnivores
- Sight
- Hearing
- Touch
- Taste
- Smell
- Torso
- Backbone

Key Knowledge:

- Animals can be split in to 6 classes: vertebrates such as birds, reptiles, mammals, fish, amphibians; and invertebrates
- Animals can be classified by features such as feathers, scales, gills, fins, hair, backbone, live young, eggs, habitat (land or water)
- Common structures of animals include: head, torso, arms, legs, joints, spine.
- Animals can be grouped by diet: carnivores eat meat only, herbivores eat plants only, omnivores eat both meat and plants.
- Human sensory organs are: nose (smell), ears (sound), tongue (taste), eyes (sight), skin (touch).

Key Scientists:



Classic
John Hunter
(1728-1793)

Scottish surgeon who studied and compared human and animal anatomy.



Contemporary
Chris Packham
(1961 -)

English naturalist, nature photographer and television