



### 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 Knowledge:

- Mammals – drink milk when they are a baby and have hair on their body. People, dogs, cats, bats, hedgehogs, dolphins and whales are mammals.
- Birds - have feathers and are born out of hard-shelled eggs.
- Fish - vertebrates that live in water and have gills, scales and fins on their body.
- Reptiles - have scaly skin, are cold blooded and are born on land. Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, alligators and turtles all belong to the reptile class.
- Amphibians - born in water and when young breathe with gills like a fish. But when they grow up, they develop lungs and can live on land. Frogs and newts are amphibians.
- Arthropods – animals with more than four jointed legs – including insects and arachnids (spiders).

### Key Vocabulary:

- Birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates
- Feathers, scales, gills, fins, hair, land, water, backbone, skeleton
- Carnivores, herbivores, omnivores
- Meat, plants
- Common parts/structures of animals – head, torso, arms, legs etc
- Names of animals that can be found in the school grounds
- The five main senses – sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell

### Key Scientists:



**Carl Linnaeus**  
(1707-1778)

The inventor of modern classification.