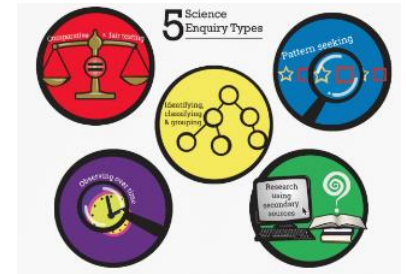


Year 1 Autumn term

Animals including humans




Prior knowledge learned in EYFS: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals

National Curriculum for year 1


identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds 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 (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) - identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

Overview



- Animals are living things.
- Like plants, animals need food and water to live.
- Unlike plants (which make their own food) animals feed themselves by eating plants or other animals.
- Animals are also able to sense (including see, hear, smell, taste, touch) what is going on around them.
- Millions of animals live on earth.


Animal Structures



- Birds have wings, to help them fly.
- They use beaks for eating and keeping themselves clean.
- They have light bones to make flying easier.
- Feathers are also light (helping them fly) and are important for keeping birds warm.
- Mammals have hair/ fur, to keep them warm.
- Their warm blood also keeps them and their young warm.
- Mammary glands – nipples/udders help mammals to feed their young.


Types of Animals

Mammals




- Mammals are warm-blooded creatures. Most have hair.
- They give birth to live young. They produce milk to feed them.
- Humans are mammals. Other examples are monkeys, lions, bears, dogs, cats and cows

Reptiles




- Reptiles are cold-blooded. They lay eggs/ have scales. They breathe through lungs.
- Examples include lizards, crocodiles & snakes.

Birds




- Birds are warm-blooded. They lay eggs/ often have feathers and wings. Most have hollow bones & can fly.
- Examples include robins, penguins & ducks.

Fish




- Fish are cold-blooded and live in water. They breathe through gills. Have fins/scales.
- Examples include sharks, salmon, & rays.

Amphibians



- Amphibians are cold-blooded. They live in water and land. They have 3 life stages: eggs, larvae, & adult.
- Examples are frogs, toads & salamanders. cfd

Senses



- Sight - Eyes help humans and most animals to see
- Hearing - Ears help humans and most animals to hear
- Smell - Noses help humans and most animals to smell
- Taste - Tongues help humans and most animals to taste
- Touch - Skin helps humans and most animals to feel
- Brains helps humans and animals to think.

Key vocabulary

Fish, Reptiles, Mammals, Birds, Amphibians

Herbivore, Omnivore, Carnivore, Human-being, Leg, Arm, Elbow, Head, Ear, Nose, Back, Wings, Beak

Suggested texts



Famous scientist in this area

Chris Packham

Chris Packham is a naturalist, broadcaster, author and award-winning wildlife photographer. He is known for his environmental activism, and is one of the founders of [Wild Justice](#).



What is...

A carnivore, a herbivore and an omnivore?

I can identify...

fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals



Describe the structure of... fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets

