

Key Learning - Animals Including Humans

Year 1 Science - Spring 1 and 2

National Curriculum

Animals including Humans:
Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- describe and compare the observable features of animals from a range of groups.
- name and identify animals that are herbivore, carnivore or omnivore.
- identify a variety of common animals

Working Scientifically

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- 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.

Images and key questions

What is a Mammal?

Why is a turtle a reptile?

What is a Herbivore?

What do Carnivores eat?

Why can some birds fly and others cannot?

wings - a part of a bird's body that can be used for flying

beak - the hard part of a bird's mouth and nose

feathers - the soft covering on the outside of the bird

beak

feathers

wing

feet

teeth

fin - body parts that help a fish to swim

tail - the end part of a fish that helps with swimming

scales - small layers that grow from the skin

gills - help fish to breathe underwater

Vocabulary

- animal** - a living creature
- mammal** - an animal with fur or hair on its body
- fur** - the fine, soft hair found on different animals
- wild mammal** - a mammal that is not looked after by humans
- pet** - an animal that is looked after by human
- bird** - an animal that has feathers, wings and a beak
- flipper** - the part of the body some birds use to swim
- wings** - a part of a bird's body that can be used for flying
- feathers** - the soft covering on the outside of the bird
- webbed feet** - fingers and toes that are joined together to help with swimming
- fish** - an animal that lives in water which usually has fins, scales and gills
- gills** - help fish to breathe underwater
- scales** - small layers that grow from the skin
- amphibian** - an animal that lives on land and in water
- reptile** - an animal that has dry scales
- plants** - living things which usually grow in soil
- omnivore** - an animal that eats other animals and plants
- carnivore** - an animal that eats other

This topic is **Animals including Humans**. The children will observe, compare and sort animals into groups. The children will also learn about animal diets and sort animals into herbivores, carnivores and Omnivores.

1	What happens in Winter? Seasonal Change - The children will spend the forest school sessions looking for signs of Winter. The children will learn that days are shorter and the weather changes. Sometimes it snows and often freezes during winter. The children will learn about how animals adapt in the Winter.
2	Observing Animals The children will know the six main groups that animals can be classified by and their main features : Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, Insects. They will sort animals into the six groups by learning about their features.
3	Comparing Animals The children will be comparing different animals in a group. They will sort animals into the six groups based on their characteristics and features. The children will choose one animal to research and create a fact file on this animal for the class book.
4	Animals Diets Herbivores eat plants and vegetables, Carnivores eat meat (other animals) and Omnivores eat both meat and plants. The children will learn about herbivores, carnivores and Omnivores. The children will sort animals in a Venn diagram to show this. The children will compare groups of animals and decide if all the animals in that group have the same diet.
6	Animals in other parts of the world The children will learn about animals from different parts of the world. They will learn about why animals choose to live in different places and how they adapt to their surroundings.

This half term the children will be learning about Animals including Humans and Seasonal Change. The children will identify what happens in Spring, they will learn about the changes in the temperature and the weather as well as the changes in plants and animals.

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Nocturnal Animals

The children will be Animals can be nocturnal or diurnal. The children will learn about some animals that are nocturnal and which group these animals belong in. The children will draw some nocturnal/diurnal animals in a Carroll diagram.

8

Science Theme Day

The children will explore a scientist and carry out experiments similar to those the scientists conducted.

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What happens in Spring?

Seasonal Change - the children will go on a Spring Walk during forest school. The children will look for signs of spring, including the birth of new animals and the growing of plants. The children will also learn about the changes in the daylight hours and the changes in the weather.