

Science—Year 1—Animals including Humans

Key Knowledge

- Name the common animals groups fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Carnivores are meat eaters, herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat both plants and animals.
- Fish have scales, fins and gills and lay eggs. Identify goldfish, shark, eel , cod
- Amphibians have moist smooth skin, webbed feet and grow legs as they grow into adults. Identify frog, toad and newt.
- Reptiles have scaly bodies, short or no legs, claws on their toes and mostly lay eggs. Identify snake, lizard, tortoise, alligator
- Birds have wings, feathers, beaks and lay eggs. Identify penguin, chicken, flamingo, robin
- Mammals have 4 limbs, fur/hair and have live young. Identify human, mouse, dog,



monkey

- There are 5 senses: taste, smell, touch, hearing and sight.
- Name and label the basic parts of the human body—head, neck, shoulder, arm, elbow, wrist, hand fingers, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, back, hips, chest, foot, toes .
- We hear with our ears. We taste in our mouth. We touch with our hands. We see with our eyes.

Vocabulary

fish	eyes	wing	Shark
amphibians	nose	claw	Eel
reptiles	hair	fin	Cod
birds	mouth	scales	Frog
mammals	teeth	feathers	Toad
carnivores	tongue	fur	Newt
herbivores	feet/foot	beak	Snake
omnivores	toes	senses	Lizard
wild animals	fingers	hear/hearing	Tortoise
pets	ankle	see/seeing	Alligator
body	calf	touch/touching	Penguin
head	thigh	smell/smelling	Chicken
neck	hips	taste/tasting	Flamingo
arms	chest	rough/smooth	Robin
elbows	shoulders	bright/dim	Human
legs	back	loud/quiet	Mouse
knees	hands	high/low	Dog
Face	wrist	repeating/continuous (sound)	monkey
ears	tail	Goldfish	

Key People

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)

Created the modern system for naming and classifying all living things which we still use today.



Sir David Attenborough (born 1926)

Is a natural historian who presents programs on plants and animals on Earth.

