Science—Animals, including Humans

Year 1

Animal Groups We can group vertebrates into 5 main groups. reptile bird mammal amphibian

Knowledge

Organiser

- Mammals have live babies, which they feed milk to. They have fur or hair on their bodies.
- Fish live underwater. They have gills so that they can breathe underwater. They lay eggs.
- Reptiles have wet scales on their bodies and spend • some of their time on land. They breathe air and lay eggs.
- Birds have feathers and lay eggs.
- Amphibians usually have wet, slimy skin and can live on land or underwater. They lay eggs.



world around them. This could be to find food or to keep away from danger. Humans have 5 key senses, all of which have body parts which are responsible for them. They are:

- Smell—the nose
- Sight—eyes
- Hearing-ears
- Touch-our skin
- Taste—our tongue

Key Vocabulary	
Carnivore	An animal that gets food from eating other animals.
Herbivore	An animal that gets its energy from eating plants.
Invertebrate	An animal that doesn't have a backbone.
Life cycle	The changes that occur from when an animal is born to when it dies.
Omnivore	An animal that eats either plants or animals.
Senses	How we understand the world around us.
Survival	What we must do in order to stay alive.
Vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone.

What I can do at home

Can you identify all of these body parts?

Hair, head, ears, eyebrows, Learr eyes, nose, mouth, chin, neck, shoulder, chest, elbow, arm, wrist, hand, tummy, knee, leg, ankle and foot

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Investigate	What animals can you see in and around your home?
tigate	What animal groups do they belong to?

- Blindfolded, try a new fruit. Explore How does it smell, feel and
 - taste?

Communicate

Talk to an adult at home about the things below. You don't need to record this.

I wonder which sense is the best one for us to explore the world with.

I wonder which animal group is the best and why.