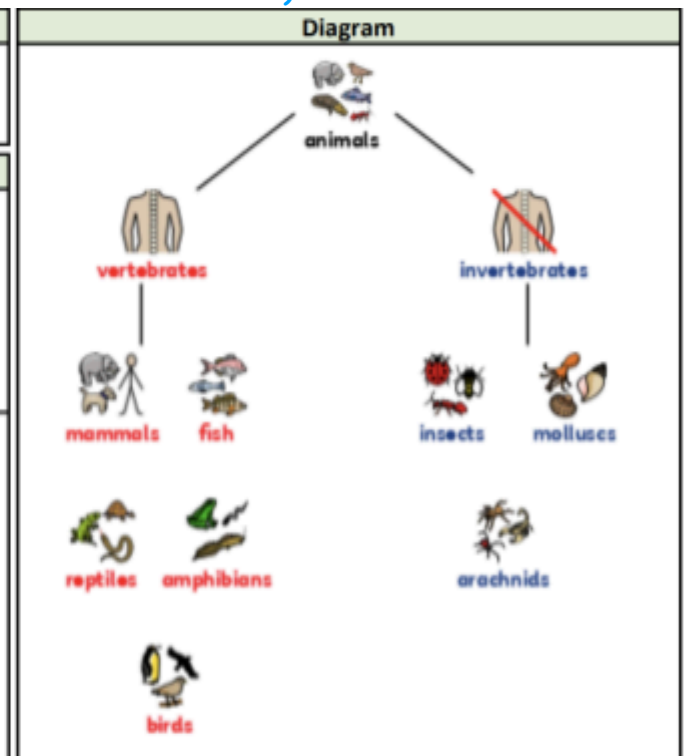


Caroline Haslett Primary School: Spring 1/Summer 2

Animals Including Humans (inc invertebrates) Year 1

What should I already know?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The names of some common animals. The parts of the human body and how they are associated with each sense. 	
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
What are vertebrates ?	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone . There are five groups of vertebrates : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mammals fish birds reptiles amphibians
What are mammals ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give birth to live young usually have hair or fur warm-blooded cannot breathe underwater some common mammals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters farm animals such as cows, sheep and horses wild animals such as foxes, hedgehogs, lions and giraffes humans
What are fish ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have fins and scales breathe underwater using gills lay eggs in water cold-blooded some common fish are salmon, cod and tuna
What are birds ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> warm-blooded have wings and beaks have feathers lay eggs some common birds are ducks, chickens, penguins and pigeons
What are reptiles ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold-blooded lay eggs have scales cannot breathe underwater some common reptiles are snakes and lizards



What do animals eat?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals that only eat meat (other animals) are called carnivores (examples include lions and eagles). Animals that only eat plants are called herbivores (examples include cows and giraffes) Animals that eat plants and meat are called omnivores (examples include humans and squirrels)

Vocabulary	
backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back
carnivores	an animal that eats meat
cold-blooded	a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature
environment	all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life
farm	an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock
gills	the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus
omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
pet	a tame animal kept in a household
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
vertebrate	a creature which has a backbone
warm-blooded	a fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people

What are amphibians ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold-blooded lay eggs live on land and water - can breathe underwater through gills some common amphibians are frogs and toads
What are invertebrates ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> insects such as flies, ladybirds and bees arachnids such as spiders molluscs such as snails

Investigate!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use observations in the local environment to compare animals or through videos and photographs describe how to identify and group animals group animals according to what they eat research how to take care of animals taken from the local environment and how to return them safely

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Working Scientifically	<p>Ask simple scientific questions. Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.</p> <p>With support, use simple equipment to measure and make observations. Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations eg. metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.</p> <p>Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features. Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.</p> <p>With support, gather and record simple data in a range of ways (data tables, diagrams, Venn diagrams). Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.</p> <p>Talk about what they have done and say, with help, what they think they have found out. The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.</p> <p>Observe the local environment throughout the year and ask and answer questions about living things and seasonal change. The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.</p>
Animals including humans and evolution	<p>Animals are living things. Animals can be sorted and grouped into six main groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p> <p>Identify, compare, group and sort a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, based on observable features.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as eyes and a mouth, and some different body parts, such as fins or wings. The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet.</p> <p>Describe, label and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</p> <p>Group and sort a variety of common animals based on the foods they eat. Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants.</p>