

I should already know:

- ❖ About similarities and differences, patterns and change.
- ❖ About similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
- ❖ Talk about features of your own environment and how they may vary from one to another.
- ❖ How to make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about change.

Animals including Humans



Biology



Key Knowledge

Animals can be grouped by what they eat.

Animals are either amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles or fish.

Frogs, toads, newts and salamanders are **amphibians**.

Penguins, chickens, flamingos and robins are **birds**.

Humans, mice, dogs and cows are **mammals**.

Snakes, tortoises, lizards and alligators are **reptiles**.

Goldfish, tuna, sharks and eels are **fish**.

Humans have five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell.

Some parts of the human body include: head, eyes, nose, teeth, ears, mouth, elbow, hand, thumb, fingers, legs, knees, feet and toes.

What I will know by the end of the unit:

- There is a variety of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Animals are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores
- The structure of a variety of animals
- The basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

Vocabulary

carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat).
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals.
amphibian	Animals who live in water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
bird	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
mammal	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptile	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
sight	Your eyes let you see all the things around you.
hearing	Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.
touch	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough.
taste	Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet.
smell	You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.