



Learning Intentions	Key Learning
Animal Groups	Identifying and sorting animals into groups
Comparing Animals	Describing and comparing a variety of animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals).
Animal Diets	Identifying and naming a variety of animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
Human Body	Identifying, naming, drawing and labeling basic parts of the human body.
Senses	Identifying, naming drawing and labeling basic parts of the human body and saying which part is associated with which sense.

**Animals Including Humans** Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
<b>amphibian</b>	<b>Amphibians</b> live in water as babies. When they grow older, they can live on land and in water.
<b>bird</b>	<b>Birds</b> all have a beak, feathers, two legs and wings.
<b>fish</b>	<b>Fish</b> live and breathe under water. All <b>fish</b> have gills and fins and most have scales.
<b>mammal</b>	<b>Mammals</b> grow hair or fur on their bodies.
<b>reptile</b>	<b>Reptiles</b> have dry scales covering their bodies.
<b>carnivore</b>	Animals that eat other animals (meat) are <b>carnivores</b> .
<b>herbivore</b>	Animals that eat plants are <b>herbivores</b> .
<b>omnivore</b>	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are <b>omnivores</b> .

Amphibians			
 frog	 newt	 toad	 axolotl
Birds			
 penguin	 chicken	 owl	 robin
Fish			
 goldfish	 tuna	 shark	 seahorse
Mammals			
 human	 dolphin	 dog	 sheep
Reptiles			
 lizard	 turtle	 snake	 alligator



Key Vocabulary	
<b>senses</b>	Humans have senses. Senses help us to understand the world.
<b>sight</b> 	Sight is seeing things around you. Humans see with their eyes.
<b>hearing</b> 	When a person hears, they are listening to sounds. The sense of hearing uses the ears.
<b>touch</b> 	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can feel what things are like using your skin.
<b>taste</b> 	The sense of taste comes from the tongue. Your tongue helps you to know what something tastes like.
<b>smell</b> 	When you smell something, you use your nose.

