

Key learning

The five senses are: smell (nose), taste (mouth and tongue), sight (eyes), touch (skin and hands) and sound (ears).

The main human body parts are the head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, eyes, hair, mouth and teeth. I can identify, name and draw these body parts.

Mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians and fish are all different and can be identified in different ways. For example: cold blooded or hot blooded; if they live on land or water; how their young are grown; their different body parts.

Animals have different diets. A herbivore is an animal that only eats plants. A carnivore is an animal that eats meat. An omnivore is a person or animal who eats both. A lion is carnivore, Cows and sheep are herbivores A pig is an omnivore

Animals bodies can be different from each other and are different from humans. These differences make animals unique and explain where they live and how they move.

For example: A shark is a fish. It has gills and can breathe under water. it lives in the sea. The sharks fins help it to swim and move easily in the water. A bird has wings and can fly. A human does not have wings or gills so cannot fly or breathe underwater.



SIGHT



HEARING



SMELL



TOUCH



TASTE

Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



penguin



chicken



seagull



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Amphibians



frog



toad



newt



salamander

Prior Learning to Reactive

- Children will have learnt about the similarities and differences in relation to living things. Some may understand that living things, are influenced by humans (EYFS)
- Children will know the names of some common animals and be able to share information about them from their own life experiences and from previous scientific learning during year 1 on seasonal change.
- Children will be familiar with senses and will have used their own senses to explore weather change during previous science learning on seasonal change

Scientific Skills

Using observations to compare and contrast animals at first hand or through videos and photographs, describing how they can be identified and grouped.

Grouping animals according to what they eat

To compare different textures, sound and smells by using our senses.

To identify name, draw and label the basic body parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Key vocabulary

Mammals	Are warm blooded and they usually have hair or fur. and cannot breathe underwater. They give birth to live young.
Fish	Are cold blooded and have fins and scales. They breathe underwater using gills. Most fish lay eggs but some give birth to live young.
Birds	Are warm-blooded and have wings, beaks and feathers. Their young hatch from an egg.
Reptiles	Are cold blooded, and have scales. They cannot breathe underwater and most lay eggs but some give birth to live young.
Amphibians	Are cold blooded and can breathe underwater using gills but they live on both land and in the water. Their young hatch from an egg.
Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat.
Omnivore	Person or animal which eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Habitat	The place where an animal lives.
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and eaten by other animals.