

Animals and the Human Body - Year 1 - Unit 2

Scientific Enquiry

identifying & classifying

Identifying means knowing what something is and naming it. We will **identify** different animals on a fieldtrip and by using secondary sources.

Classifying means grouping things together if they have something in common. We will **classify** animals using features such as if they have fur or feathers and if they eat other animals or plants.

pattern seeking

Pattern seeking means looking for links between variables. We will investigate our senses to compare textures, sounds and smells. We will make close observations of parts of the body, compare them and take measurements using non-standard units.

Working Scientifically

Asking scientific questions

Planning an enquiry

Observing closely

Measuring (taking measurements)

Gathering and **recording** results

Presenting results

Interpreting results

body parts

A **body part** is a part of an animal body. It could be: head, arm, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, teeth or tongue.



Humans have five **senses**. We use:

our eyes for sight
our nose for smell
our skin for touch
our tongue and mouth for taste
our ears for hearing



animal

Animals are living things. There are 5 animal groups: mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish and birds. Mammals you might see in our local area are: foxes, squirrels, mice, dogs and cats.



Birds you might see in our local area are: pigeons, robins, coots and parakeets.

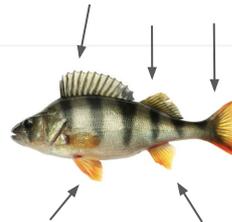


Some animals eat other animals (carnivores). Some animals eat plants (herbivores). Some animals eat animals and plants (omnivores).



fin

A **fin** is the thin, flat body part of a fish which is used for swimming or balance.



beak

A **beak** is the nose and mouth of birds and turtles. **Beaks** are used to catch food and eat other animals such as worms and small fish.



feather

A **feather** is the soft, light part of an animal that grows from the skin and covers the body. **Feathers** can help some animals fly.

Feathers can help to keep an animal warm and dry.



tail

A body part that extends from the backbone or rear of an animal. **Tails** can be used for balance and to brush away insects.



fur

Fur is a thick growth of hair that covers the skin of many different animals, especially mammals.



scales

Scales are a small hard plate that grows out of the skin. Scales help protect the animal.



Things you learnt in previous topics

In Reception, you observed and talked about similarities and differences between different living things. You also made observations of animals and explained why some things happen and talked about changes.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

How this connects with future learning

In Year 2, you will describe how animals get food from plants and other animals. You will identify different sources of food. In Year 6, you will describe how living things are organised into groups according to common features, including microorganisms, plants and animals. You will be able to give reasons for organising plants and animals based on specific features.