

Scientist



[Chris Packham](#)

Animal Conservationist,
Wildlife photographer,
diagnosed with Autism.



[Malaika Vaz](#)

Wildlife Videographer

Skills

I'm asking questions like a zoologist.

I'm observing closely, using simple equipment, like a wildlife photographer.



Careers

A zoologist studies animals.

A wildlife photographer takes pictures of animals and plants.

Enquiries



Is our sense of smell better when we can't see?

How does my height change over the year?



Do you get better at smelling as you get older?

How can we organise all the animals in the zoo?



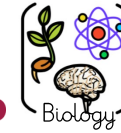
Do all animals have the same senses as humans?



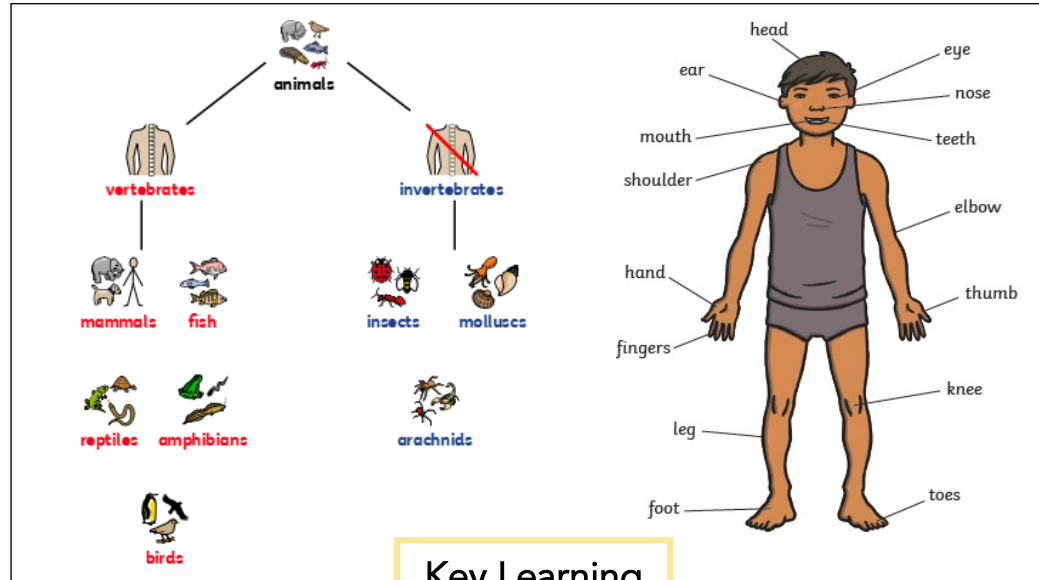
Y1 ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS



Main idea



Children will be able to identify and name a variety of common animals and also be able to recognise whether they are herbivores, carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. They will study the different parts of the body and understand how they are associated with senses.



Key Learning

- We have five senses: smell, taste, touch, see, hear. We smell using our nose. We taste using our tongue. We touch using part of our body, like our hands. We see using our eyes and we hear using our ears.
- Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. Vertebrates can be organised into five groups: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians.
- Mammals are warm-blooded. They cannot breathe under water and usually have hair or fur. Humans are mammals.
- Amphibians are cold-blooded, they lay eggs and live on both land and water. They can breathe underwater through gills.
- Animals that only eat meat are called carnivores, this includes lions and eagles. Whereas animals that only eat plants are called herbivores, for example cows and giraffes. Finally, animals that eat plants and meat are called omnivores, examples include squirrels.

What you should know already

- The names of some common animals.
- How to keep healthy by doing exercise and eating healthily.
- Know some rhymes about the body (e.g. Head, shoulders, knees and toes...)
- The names of the parts of the human body.

What comes next?

Children will notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

They will find out about the basic needs for survival and describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

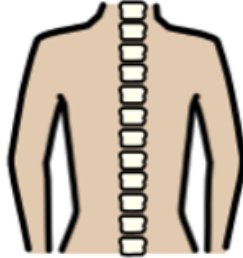
Key vocabulary

Amphibians	Herbivore
Backbone	Mammals
Birds	Omnivore
Carnivore	Pet
Environment	Reptiles
Fish	Warm-blooded
Gills	Wild

Year 1: Animals including humans



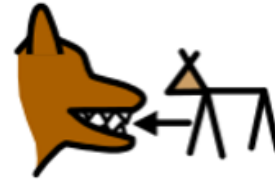
Amphibians: Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.



Backbone: The column of small linked bones down the middle of your back.



Birds: All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.



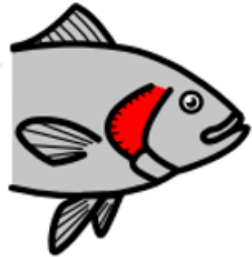
Carnivore: Animals that mostly eat other animals are carnivores.



Environment: All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life.



Fish: Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.



Gills: The organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe.



Herbivore: Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.



Mammals: Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.



Omnivore: Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.



Pet: A tame animal kept in a household.



Reptiles: All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.



Warm-blooded: A fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature.

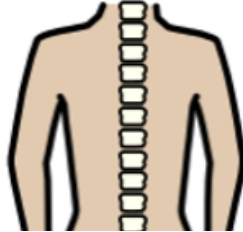


Wild: animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people.

Year 1: Animals including humans



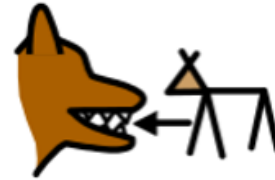
Amphibians



Backbone



Birds



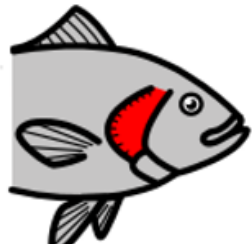
Carnivore



Environment



Fish



Gills



Herbivore



Mammal



Omnivore



Pet



Reptiles



Warm-blooded



Wild