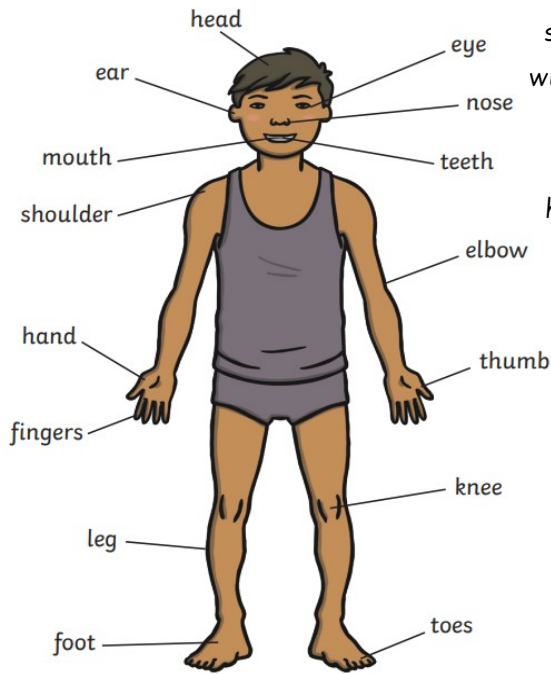


Year 1 - Science - Animals including humans

In this science unit we will be learning about human and animal bodies and consider the similarities and differences between them. We will identify and classify the groups the animals fit into. We will discuss the dietary requirements of different animals (including humans) and group them based on if they are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.



Significant Scientists

Jane Goodall



Jane made ground breaking discoveries in chimpanzee behaviour. She established that chimpanzees have similar social behaviour to humans and also that they make tools and hunt for meat.

Investigate at home

- * Go a walk and see how many different types of birds you can spot.
- * Research how to take care of animals taken from the local environment and how to return them safely
- * Use observations in the local environment to compare animals or through

Useful Websites

BBC Bitesize <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv>

Click the animals that belong game <http://scienetlinks.com/interactives/class.html>

Introduction to the main parts of the body <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zsjsbk7>

Carnivore Herbivore Omnivore Song <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZa8qkdP86M>

Animal groups

Mammals

Mammals are animals that have hair, are warm-blooded, and drink milk when they are babies.



Tiger



Elephant



Human



Rabbit

Amphibians

Amphibians spend part of their lives in water and part on land and they are cold-blooded.



Frog



Newt



Toad

Reptiles

Reptiles have scales, breathe air, are cold-blooded, and usually lay eggs on land.



Lizard



Snake



Crocodile



Tortoise

Fish

Fish live in water, have gills to breathe, scales and fins on their bodies, and are cold-blooded.



Goldfish



Cod



Salmon

Birds

Birds are warm-blooded, have wings, feathers, a beak, and their babies hatch from eggs.



Sparrow



Woodpecker



Owl



Robin