



Key Vocabulary

1	Senses	Sight, sound, taste, smell and touch
2	Amphibians	Amphibians are cold-blooded. They can live in water and on land.
3	Reptiles	Reptiles are cold-blooded, they lay eggs and they have scales.
4	Mammals	Mammals are warm-blooded, they give birth to live young and make milk to feed them. Humans are mammals.
5	Fish	Fish live in water and they breathe through gills.
6	Bird	Birds lay eggs, most birds have feathers and beaks. Birds can often fly.
7	Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
8	Herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
9	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat.
10	Habitat	The home/environment of an animal.

Sticky Knowledge

1	Animals are living things.
2	Animals can be grouped into different categories (e.g. fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals)
3	Animals eat certain things - Carnivores eat animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat animals and plants.
4	Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as eyes and a mouth, and some different body parts, such as fins or wings
5	Humans have key parts in common, but these vary from person to person.
6	Animals vary in many ways having different structures (e.g. wings, tails, ears etc.). They also have different skin coverings (e.g. scales, feathers, hair). These key features can be used to identify them.
7	Living things need to be cared for in order for them to survive.
8	Animals need water, food, warmth and shelter.
9	The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet.
10	Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses. The five senses are sound, sight, smell, taste and touch. These senses are linked to particular parts of the body. Ears are used for hearing, eyes are used to see, the nose is used to smell, the tongue is used to taste and skin gives the sense of touch.

Key Questions

1	What are the names of the parts of the human body that can be seen and not seen? Can you draw and label these?
2	What are the five senses and which part of the body are they linked to?
3	What are the differences between humans and animals?
4	How can you sort photographs of living and non-living things? What are the differences between living and non-living things?
5	Can you identify and name a variety of common animals?
6	How are animals suited to their environments?
7	Can you name common herbivores, carnivores and omnivores?
8	How can animals be classified by their diet?
9	How can bodies of different animals be compared?





Prior Vocabulary

1	calf	A baby cow
2	Chrysalis	The hard shell that caterpillars make before turning into a butterfly.
3	Chick	A baby chicken
4	Foal	A baby horse
5	Frogspawn	The eggs of a frog
6	tadpole	Frogspawn hatches into tadpoles before they become froglets/frogs.
7	Froglet	A young frog
8	Lamb	A baby sheep
9	Kitten	A baby cat
10	Piglet	A baby pig
11	Lifecycle	The changes an animal goes through during its life
12	Hibernation	The state that animals take during winter when they rest to escape the cold.

Prior Sticky Knowledge

1	Animals have babies or lay eggs
2	Babies grow and develop
3	Animals can change form (e.g. caterpillar into butterfly)
4	There are lots of different animals
5	The names of different animals
6	Animals need to eat to survive
7	Some animals live on land and some live in the sea
8	Some animals might be pets and some animals are wild

Future Learning

1	Identify different sources of food (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)
2	Use a simple food chain (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)
3	Describe why animals are well suited to their habitat (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)
2	Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to their observable characteristics, looking in detail at similarities and differences (Y6 – Living things and their habitats)
3	Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)