

	Year 1 – Types of Animals (Animals Including Humans )
Links made with	PHSE our body
other subjects	Geography – Where do the animals live?
The BIG Question	Are all animals the same?
The BIG Outcome	Label/ explain the difference between 2 different animals or Venn Diagram
The bid outcome	
Science objectives	-Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles,
(link to NC)	birds and mammals.
	-Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and
	omnivores.
Prior knowledge	Children already know:
What prior knowledge is needed for children to be	EYFS – Understanding the world - Children know about similarities and differences in
successful in this unit?	relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of
	their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one
	another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things
	occur and talk about changes.
Future learning	This unit gives prior knowledge to:
Consider the conceptual	Yr 2 - Animals Including Humans (Feeding & Exercise and Living Things)
knowledge within a	Yr 3 - Animals Including Humans (Movement and Feeding)
subject that pupils need for future learning not	Yr 4 - Animals Including Humans (Human Nutrition)
just the recall of facts but	Yr 5 - Animals Including Humans (Life Cycles)
the importance of	Yr 6 - Animals Including Humans (Our Bodies and Evolution and Inheritance)
concepts Science strands	Polated Enguiny Questions
Science stranus	Related Enquiry Questions Classifying
	Classify animals they have seen/have first-hand experience of, choosing their
	own criteria to do so.
	Classify animals based on physical structure.
	<ul> <li>Classify animals based on physical structure.</li> <li>Classify animals they have first-hand experience of based on what they eat</li> </ul>
	(plants, other animals, both). (Complete this after the research.)
	Observing over time
	Observe animals in the local environment throughout the year.
	Pattern Seeking
	Not relevant
	Comparative testing
	Not relevant
	Researching
	- Use secondary sources to name animals seen in the local environment that they
	may not currently be able to name (e.g. birds: magpie, blackbird).
	<ul> <li>Research what animals they have first-hand experience of eat</li> </ul>
Vocabulary/	Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group
Glossary	
Knowledge	The knowledge that children will learn and remember:
(see italics for knowledge to remember)	
to remember y	(They do not need to use the terms mammal, reptiles etc. or know the key
	characteristics of each although they will probably be able to identify birds and
	fish, based on their characteristics.)
	1. Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group (Mammal,
	reptile, birds, fish and amphibians) Examples most likely shildren are familiar with include:
	Examples most likely children are familiar with include:



## Science Scheme of Work

	Science Scheme of Work	Pri
	Amphibians: Frogs, toads, newts	
	Mammals: Dogs, Humans, Cats	
	Fish: Goldfish	
	Reptiles: turtles, snakes, crocodiles	
	Birds: Robin, Pigeon,	
	2. Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals (Cats, Dogs, Humans)	
	3. Some eat plants (Cows)	
	4. Some eat both plants and animals. (Hedgehogs, Birds, Foxes)	
SEND expectations	1. Names of some animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group	
	2. Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat	
	both plants and animals.	
Common	Some children may think:	
Misconceptions	<ul> <li>only four-legged mammals, such as pets, are animals</li> </ul>	
	- humans are not animals	
	- insects are not animals	
	-all 'bugs' or 'creepy crawlies', such as spiders, are part of the insect group	
	<ul> <li>amphibians and reptiles are the same.</li> </ul>	