



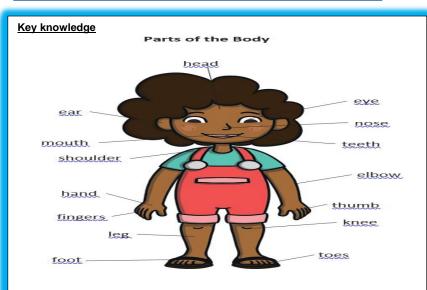
## Subject specific skills

Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

## **Prior Learning**

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (Nursery Humans)
- Name and describe people who are familiar to them. (Reception humans)



## Key Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

**<u>Reptiles:</u>** All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.

Carnivore: Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.

Herbivore: Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.

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

Sight: Your eyes let you see all the things around you.

Hearing: Your ears let you listen to all the things around you.

Touch: Your skin gives you the sense of touch.

Taste: Your sense of taste comes from your tongue.

**<u>Smell:</u>** You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

## Key Knowledge Mammals Dog Human Mouse Cow Birds Chicken Flamingo Robin Penguin Fish Goldfish Tuna Shark Eel Reptiles Snake Tortoise Lizard Alligator Amphibians Frog Toad Newt Salamander