

SCIENCE

ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS



WHAT ANIMALS CAN WE SPOT?

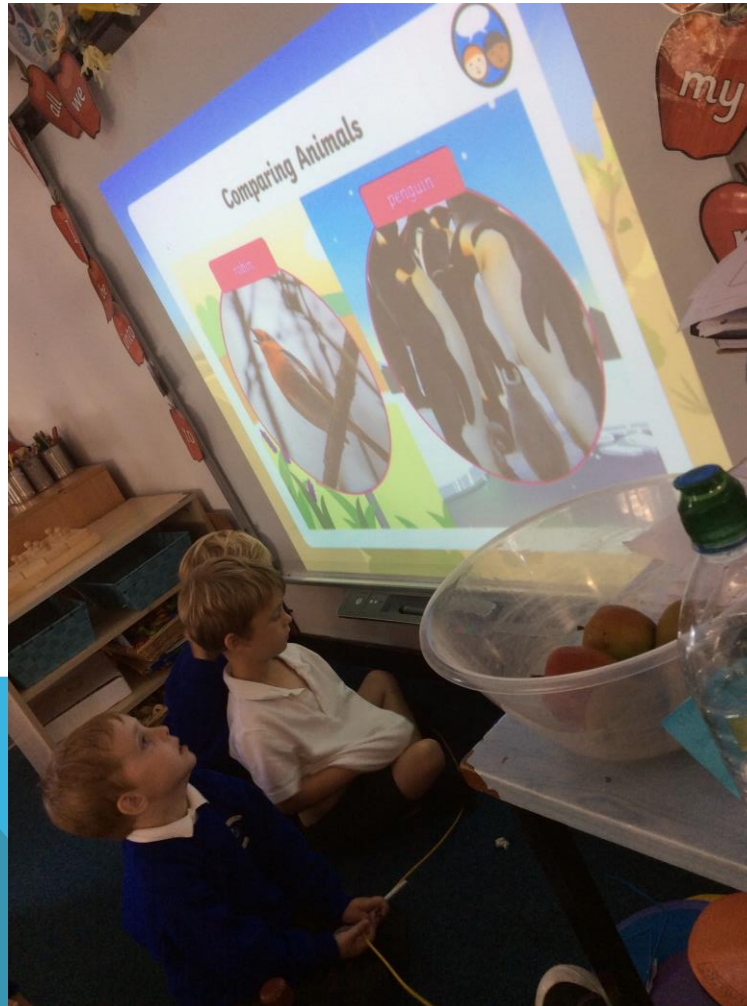


It has a beak
It has wings
It has small legs
Big claws
Stripes
There are more mammals

COMPARING ANIMALS

Penguins are
way bigger
than the little
birds.

They both
have a beak.



Penguins
can't fly but
robins can.

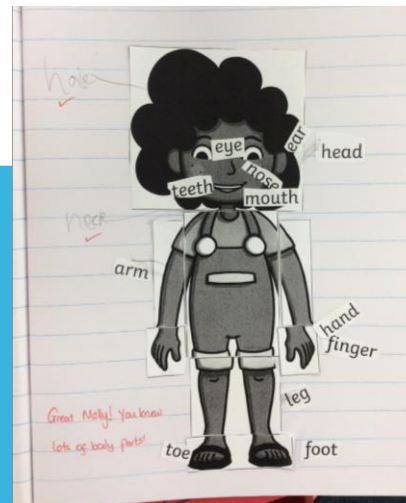
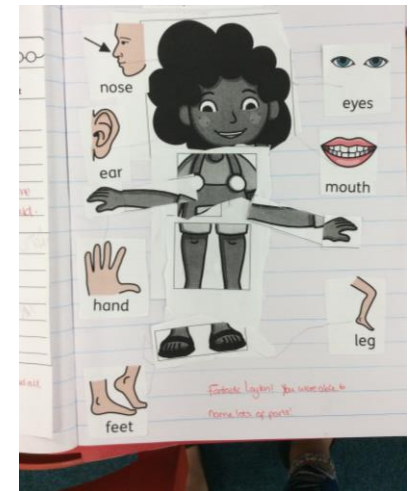
OMNIVORES, CARNIVORES AND HERBIVORES



I'm a
carnivore like
a lion
because I
love meat!

Hmm. I like
meat and fruit
and veg so I
must be a
herbivore.

PARTS OF THE BODY

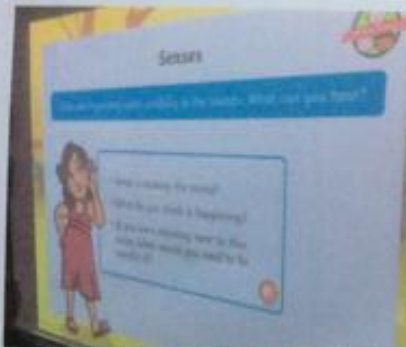


We started
with a game of
heads,
shoulders,
knees and
toes!

EXPLORING OUR FIVE SENSES

Monday 11th October
2021

To name the five senses
and find out more about
them.



Today we explored our five main senses.
We decided that without our noses we
wouldn't be able to smell the yummy food
Mrs Boyle cooks but smelling smelly farts
isn't so good! We also talked about how we
couldn't read our books without our eyes or
see if any cars are coming when we need to
cross the road. We tried some lemon and
cherries and talked about how they felt
and tasted and smelt. Some were sour,
sweet, tangy. Children thought the lemon
was wet and slippery. Someone thought the
cotton wool was soft and squishy. The sand
paper felt rough and hard. It also looked
like it was full of glitter. We tried to make
the tambourine make loud and quiet sounds
by moving it harder and more gently.



CHOOSING HOW TO SORT ANIMALS..



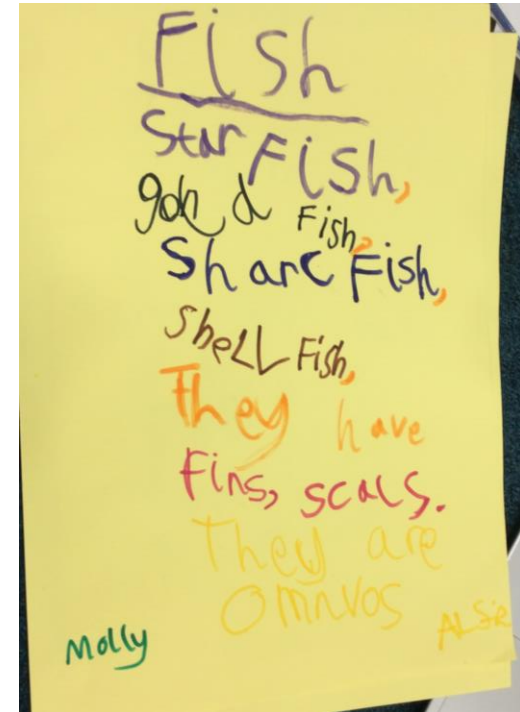
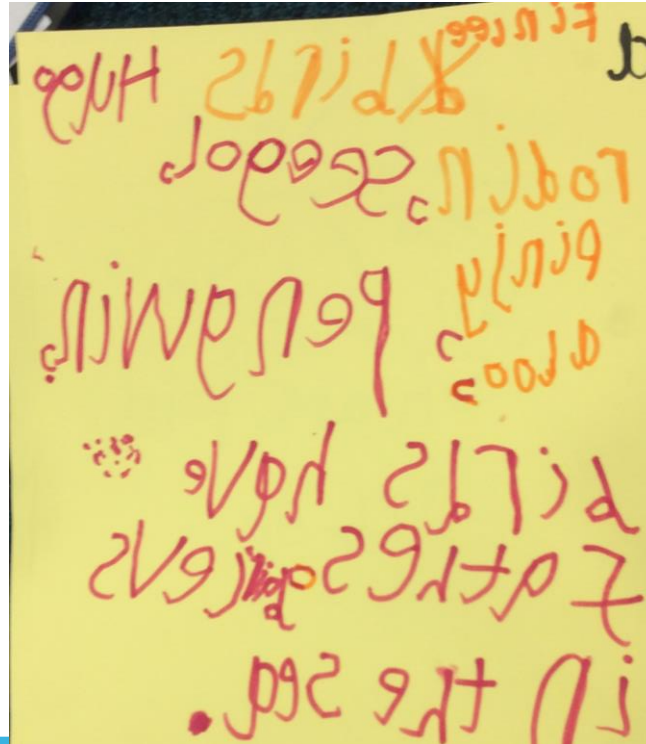
We did birds
and not birds

We did two
legs and not
two legs to
sort



The
crocodile
has four
legs I think

ANIMAL GROUP POSTER



Science

FLE Y1/2

Animals including humans

What we already know: Animals and what habitats they live in. Features of different habitats. What animals/humans need to survive/live.



Our Endpoint

A poster for a chosen group of animals.

Forever Facts

Humans, cats, sheep and rhinos are all types of mammals.

Lizards, snakes, turtles and alligators are all types of reptiles.

Sharks, clown fish, cod and goldfish are all types of fish.

Chickens, robins, peacocks, owls and penguins are all types of birds.

Animal bodies have lots of body parts that are the same as ours although they might look different.

Carnivores are animals that only eat meat. Some animals have to catch animals to eat.

Herbivores are animals that only eat plants and these can be flowers, fruit, nuts, grass or wood.

Omnivores are animals that eat meat and plants, for example, a chicken eats worms and seeds.

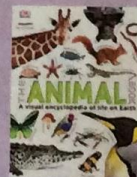
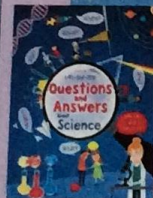
All living things reproduce which means making a new living thing of the same kind which is part of a life cycle.

Animal babies need food to grow to become adults.

Culture capital

Show a sense of enjoyment and Understand the consequences of our behavior. Safety rules for carrying out investigations. Working together.

Exciting books



Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------|--|
| mammal | an animal that feeds its babies with milk |
| bird | an animal with feathers, wings and a beak: most birds can fly |
| reptile | an animal that has cold blood, rough skin and lays eggs |
| amphibian | an animal that lives both on land and water |
| feather | soft, light things that cover a bird's body |
| gills | a body part of a fish that allows it to take the oxygen from water |
| baby | a very young child or animal |
| child | a young person between a baby and an adult |
| adult | a fully grown person, animal or plant |

Skills

Make observations, ask and answer questions. Carry out simple investigations and make predictions. Record in different ways including labelled diagrams. Begin to use scientific vocabulary.