Year 1 – Animals including Humans (Classification of animals)

How are animals and humans different?

Prior learning	Future learning
In Reception, you observed yourself and explained similarities and differences between yourself and others.	**In Year 2,** you will find out about the basic needs of animals (including humans) and the importance of exercise and a healthy diet.

In this unit you will:

- 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)

Key Scientist: Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall is an English scientist who is famous for her studies of chimpanzees. She discovered that chimpanzees can use tools and are omnivores like humans.

Science discipline: Biology

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.

Scientific diagram

Animal groups	Description	Examples
Fish	Backbone – spine Skin covered in scales Fins for movement Gills for breathing under water Lay eggs	salmon shark piranha
Amphibians	Gills and fins when young Legs when adult Back bone – spine Thin, moist skin Lay eggs	frog salamander newt
Reptiles	Backbone- spine Scales or bony plate Lay eggs	crocodile turtle lizard
Birds	Forelimbs are modified as wings Body is covered in feathers Lay eggs Backbone – spine	eagle pigeon robin
Mammals	Skin usual covered in fur or hair Backbone – spine Live young 4 limbs	lion cow dolphin

Vocabulary:

- **Carnivore:** An animal that mostly eats other animals. (meat)
- **Herbivore:** An animal that only eats plants.
- **Omnivore:** An animal that eats both animals (meat) and plants.
- **Vertebrate:** Animals that have a backbone inside their body.
- **Invertebrate:** Animals that do not have a backbone.