Year I - Animals including Humans (Parts of the body and senses) Why do humans and animals need all five senses?

Prior learning

In Reception, you observed yourself and explained similarities and differences between yourself and others.

Future learning

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
- 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

Key Scientist: Patricia Bath



Patricia Bath was a scientists who cured people from blindness! She worked on restoring this sense by implanting artificial parts of the eye into 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

	I . .
Name of sense	Picture_
Sight	Everybody has a unique
	eye. No two pairs or
	eyes are exactly the same!
Smell	We taste food by using
	both our sense of smell
	and taste.
Hearing	If you cup your hand
	🧲 around your ear, you'll
	hear more. This is
	because you are helping your ear
	to gather more sounds.
Taste	There are four kind of taste
	veceptirs on our tongue:
	bitter, sweet, salt and sour.
Touch	Some parts of our
	skin is more sensitive
	than other parts.

Vocabulary:

- Senses: The ability to see, taste, touch, smell, and hear. Our sense receptors send signals to the brain.
- Features: A prominent attribute or aspect of something. Can be used to
 describe a main part of the face, such as the eyes, nose, or mouth.
- Body parts: External parts that make up the whole body.