

Animals Including Humans Progression Map Year 1

<u>Previous Year: Reception</u>	<u>Current Year: Year 1</u>	<u>Next Year: Year 2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know about similarities and differences in relation to living things Describe what they see, hear and feel when they are outside Begin to understand the life cycle of an animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene
<p><u>Learning Values:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -respect -responsible -resourceful -resilient -risk taker 	<p><u>How can the learning be applied?</u></p> <p>Make first-hand, close observations of animals from each of the groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare two animals from the same or different groups. Classify animals using a range of features. Identify animals by matching them to named images. Classify animals according to what they eat. Make first-hand close observations of parts of the body e.g. hands, eyes. Compare two people. Take measurements of parts of their body. Compare parts of their own body. Look for patterns between people e.g. Do people with big hands have big feet? Classify people according to their features. Investigate human senses e.g. Which part of my body is good for feeling, which is not? Which food/flavours can I identify by taste? 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key learning for the topic:</u></p> <p>Animals vary in many ways having different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. These key features can be used to identify them.</p> <p>Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals.</p> <p>Humans have key parts in common, but these vary from person to person. Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses. Humans have five senses – sight, touch, taste, hearing and smelling. These senses are linked to parts of the body.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Possible stimulus to teach:</u></p> <p>A First Book of Animals by Nicola Davies & Petr Horacek Here Comes Mr Postmouse by Marianne Dubuc Little Explorers: My Amazing Body by Ruth Martin & Allan Sanders Slow Down: Bring Calm to a Busy World with 50 Nature Stories by Rachel Williams & Freya Hartas</p>		

Common animals:

- Fish
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Mammals
- Pets

Omnivores: eat both meat and plants:

Here are a few examples that the children should know:

- Badger
- Human
- Bear
- Chickens

Carnivores: only eat meat

Here are a few examples that the children should know:

- Cat
- Dog
- Lion
- Tiger
- Fox
- Shark
- Killer whale
- Eagle
- Hawk
- Vulture
- Snake
- Tyrannosaurus rex

Herbivores: only eat plants

Here are a few examples that the children should know:

- Cows
- Horses
- Elephants
- Mice
- Deer

5 Senses:

Here are a few examples that the children should know:

- Vision - eyes
- Hearing - ears
- Smell - nose
- Touch - skin
- Taste - tongue

The Human Body:

Here are a few examples that the children should know:

- Head
- Shoulders
- Arms
- Neck
- Legs
- Elbows
- Knees
- Hair
- Mouth
- Teeth
- Face
- Ears

Animal features:

- Claws
- Feathers
- Fins
- Scales
- Wing
- Tail
- Hooves
- Paws

Key Vocabulary for Animals
Including Humans