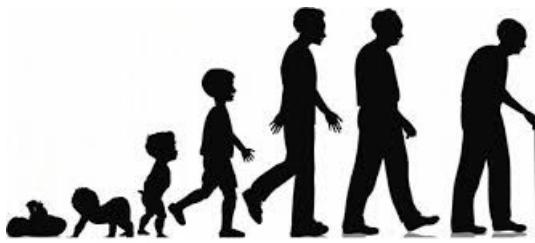


Animals including humans

Evolution



Prior Knowledge

EYFS: In EYFS, you were able to talk about and name some parts of your body. You were also able to talk about the importance of exercise and keeping healthy.

Year 1: 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.

Where next? Future learning

Year 3: Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition and that they cannot make their own food but they do get nutrition from what they eat.

Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Year 4: Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.

Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.

Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Year 5: Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Year 6: Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.

Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.

Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within

Key Vocabulary

Tier 1: Food, water, grow, move, group, fat

Tier 2: mammal, human, exercise, diet, compare, fruit, vegetable, dairy

Tier 3: Hygiene, carbohydrate, protein, fibre, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore



What is a healthy life style?



What are the five senses?

Working Scientifically

Identify and classify in different contexts.

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.

Gather and record data to help in answering questions.

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.