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| ***Words to know and spell (Tier 2 Vocabulary)*** | | |
| fish | feathers | scales |
| amphibian | wing | organ |
| reptile | tail | hear |
| bird | head | see |
| mammal | neck | smell |
| skeleton | fur | touch |
| offspring | fin | taste |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Words to understand and spell (Tier 3 Vocabulary)*** | |
| **carnivore** | An animal that eats meat |
| **herbivore** | An animal that only eats plants |
| **omnivore** | An animal that eats meat and plants |
| **backbone** | The column of small linked bones down the middle of your back |
| **mammal** | An animal which has fur, produces live young and is warm blooded |
| **amphibian** | A cold blooded creature that has a backbone with gills. It can live on land and in water |
| **insect** | An animal that has six legs and wings |
| **reptiles** | An animal that produces eggs and uses the heat of the sun to keep its blood warm |

** Tigers – Science KCV – Animals including Humans**

• Know that science is a way to understand our world by carefully thinking about it and testing our guesses with observations and experiments

• Know that a trout is an example of a fish; a frog is an example of an amphibian; a lizard is an example of a reptile; a robin is an example of a bird; a rabbit and humans are examples of a mammal and explore further examples

• Know that herbivorous animals eat plants; carnivorous animals eat other animals; omnivorous animals eat both animals and plants

• Know that fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are similar in that they have internal skeletons and organs

• Know that fish are different to other animals in having gills so that they can breathe underwater and scaly skin

• Know that amphibians are different to other animals in that they begin their lives with gills but then develop lungs and breathe on land

• Know that reptiles are different to other animals in that they breathe air and have scaly skin, know that birds are different to other animals in that they have feathers and wings, know that mammals are different to other animals in that they have fur/hair and they feed milk to their young

• Know that eyes are associated with sight, ears with sound, nose with smell, tongue with taste and skin with touch

***Key facts to learn:***

***Concept check questions. Test yourself:***

|  |
| --- |
| Can you name some reptiles? |
| Why do some animals eat meat, but others eat plants?  How is a frog different to a human being? |
| How many different parts of the human body can you name? |
| **Opportunities for Investigation:**  **Research**: Do all animals have the same senses as humans?  **Identifying and classifying:** How can we organise these zoo animals? |

• Ask questions and make observations

• Use simple equipment to perform tests (including comparative tests)

• Use my sense of sight and smell to collect evidence

* • Understand the basis of fair testing
* • Take measurements
* • Record my results in tables, diagrams, drawings and photos

• Make predictions, giving reasons

***Key skills to do:***

**Year 1 – Science – Spring – Heyford Park School**

**Year 1 – Science – Autumn 1 – Heyford Park School**

**Year 5 – Science – Autumn 1 – Heyford Park School**