Brough Primary School – Curriculum Intention Plan 2023 - 2024



Subject: Science		Area of learning:	Area of learning: Animals Including		
Year Group: Year 1/2		Humans (Year B)	Humans (Year B)		
Links to previous work/Remember when	 Know adults Find huma Desc amou Simils Obse Work Ask s differ Obse Use t Gath 	now that animals including humans have offspring which grow into lults. Ind out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including imans, for survival (water, air, food). Rescribe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right nounts of different types of food, and hygiene. Indicate and differences between living things (EYFS) Indicate an exercise of sections and recognise that they can be answered in inferent ways. Indicate a section of section in the section of section			
Term	Year 1/2	Key Skills to be taught			
Autumn 1 2023 What the children should know at the end of this series of lessons	112	 Identify and name a variety of confish, amphibians, reptiles, birds an Identify and name a variety of concarnivores, herbivores and omnive Describe and compare the structure common animals including fish, arbirds and mammals – including permanents Working Scientifically begin to observe closely, using sire begin to identify and classify begin to use observations and identify questions 	nd mammals. nmon animals that are pres. re of a variety of mphibians, reptiles, ets. mple equipment;		

Vocabulary

Birds, fish, reptiles, mammals, invertebrates, group, classify, carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, habitats, fur, hair, legs, teeth, wings, beak, claws, fins, tail, scales, water, 'cold blooded' & 'warm blooded' (May be brought up during conversation),

C	Objectives and topoling someone
Sequence of	Objectives and teaching sequence
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learning	
learning	

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	Print and a series of the seri
1&2	 i). Identify and name a variety of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals – including pets) WS – Begin to observe closely, using simple equipment.
	 Include in this work the opportunity for the children to sketch different animals and label the similarities and differences. (ART LINK) This is also an opportunity to have a look around the school grounds to see what living things are around and what evidence can be seen of living things.
	Wk 1 learning the animal classification names, then naming and sorting animals into relevant groups.
	SS taught 12.9.23 by JH (PPA)
3	 i). Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. WS – Begin to identify and classify.
	 Children might agree they can't use the number of eyes an animal has to help them, explaining why, but they can use features like if an animal has fur or if it has feathers, giving an explanation for their choice.
4&5	 i). Describe and compare the structures of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals – including pets) WS - Begin to observe closely, using simple equipment. Note – this objective could quite easily be covered using pictures/video clips) WS - Begin to use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
	 Discussions should centre on external features and structure, not internal such as bones. So you might say a dog has fur and hair covering its skin, has 4 legs, eats meat and is therefore a carnivore, and is a mammal.
6	ASSESSMENT TASK – Photograph identification quiz. Should be a short activity which includes animals of different groups and different feeding habits to test the learning undertaken.,

Learning Outcome/product

Children will be familiar with the names of different types of animals and be able to use the terms carnivore, herbivore and omnivore. They will be able to identify and classify known animals within these groups (including pets) giving reasons for their choices.

Assessment	List only those children who have not achieved the expected
records	outcomes.

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End of unit assessment question

E.g. How do we use the structure of different animals to help us classify them as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores and identify them as for example a fish rather than a mammal?