



Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser: Animals



Subject Specific Skills

- Can I identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals?
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- Can I identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores?
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- Can I describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals, including pets?

Prior Learning

The world: children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Key Knowledge:



human



mouse



dog



cow

Mammals



penguin



chicken



seagull



robin

Birds



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Fish



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Reptiles



frog



toad



newt



salamander

Amphibians

Key Vocabulary

Omnivore, carnivore, Herbivore.
Fish, Amphibian, Reptile,
Mammal, Bird.

Body: tail, wing, feather, gill, ear,
leg, horn, fin, webbed feet, fur,
scales, nose, whiskers, skin,
hair,
Cold blooded, warm blooded,
Egg, live babies.

Key Individuals

Sir David Attenborough, Charles Darwin,
Steve Irwin, Dian Fossey, Aristotle



Key Knowledge:

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. There are five groups of vertebrates: ☐ mammals ☐ fish ☐ birds ☐ reptiles ☐ amphibians.

Mammals give birth to live young. They usually have hair or fur. They are warm-blooded. They cannot breathe underwater. Some common mammals are: pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters, farm animals such as cows, sheep and horses, wild animals such as foxes, hedgehogs, lions and giraffes, humans.

Birds are warm-blooded. They have wings and beaks. They have feathers and lay eggs.

Fish have fins and scales. They breathe underwater using gills. They lay eggs in water. They are cold-blooded. Some common fish are salmon, cod and tuna.

Reptiles are cold-blooded. They lay eggs. They have scales. They cannot breathe underwater. Some common reptiles are snakes and lizards.

Amphibians are cold-blooded. They lay eggs. They live on land and water - can breathe underwater through gills. Some common amphibians are frogs and toads.

Animals that only eat plants are known as **herbivores**. They often have long digestive systems that are well suited to digesting plant matter. Cows, rabbits, elephants, giraffes and aphids are all herbivores.

Animals that only eat other animals are known as **carnivores**. Some carnivores are specifically suited to catching and killing prey, while others scavenge for food. Lions, tigers, polar bears and dolphins are all carnivores.

Animals that eat a mixture of plants and other animals are known as **omnivores**. Being able to consume both plants and meat can make it easier to find food. Humans, chickens, turtles and worms are all omnivores.



Year ? Geography
Knowledge Organiser:
(Add Big Question)



Subject Specific Skills

Prior Learning

Key Knowledge:

Key Vocabulary

Key Individual:

Key Knowledge:



Year ? History Knowledge
Organiser: (Add Big
Question)



Subject Specific Skills

Prior Learning

Key Individuals:

Key Vocabulary

Timeline:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Key Event</u>

Key Knowledge:



Year ? Art and Design
Knowledge Organiser:
(Add Big Question)



Subject Specific Skills

Prior Learning

Key Vocabulary

Key Artist:

Investigate (style / techniques / examples):

Design and Create:

Evaluate:



Year ? DT Knowledge
Organiser: (Add Big
Question)



Subject Specific Skills

Prior Learning

Key Vocabulary

Technical Knowledge:

Design:

Make:

Evaluate: