Knowledge Organiser
Year 1
Science – Animals including Humans

Mammals	Reptiles	Birds	Fish	Amphibians
				
• Mammals are warm-blooded. • Most have hair or fur. • They give birth to live young that are fed with milk. • Cannot breathe underwater.	• Reptiles are cold blooded—their body temperature changes to its surroundings. • They lay eggs. • They have dry, scaly skin. • Cannot breathe underwater.	• Birds are warm-blooded. • They lay eggs. • They often have feathers to keep them warm. • They have wings and hollow bones to help them fly. • They have beaks.	• Fish are cold blooded. • They live in water. • They lay eggs in water. • They have fins and scales. • Can breathe underwater using gills.	• Amphibians are cold blooded. • They live in water and land. • They lay eggs. • They have 3 life stages: egg, larvae and adult. • Can breathe underwater using gills
human monkey lion bear dog	lizard crocodile snake	robin penguin duck chicken owl	shark salmon ray tuna goldfish	frog toad salamander newt

What should I already know?

- I know similarities and differences between living things.
- I know the names of some baby animals; calf, foal, kitten, kid, cub, piglet, tadpole, chick, pup, fawn, lamb, joey, cygnet.
- I know that animals need food, water, space, shelter, air to stay alive.
- I know that animals have places that they like to live called habitats.
- I know the key features of a lifecycle.

Vocabulary

tail	Part of animal or bird that helps with balance or sends messages.
fur	The hairy coat of a mammal.
wing	Allows some birds to fly or swim.
claw	Pointy, sharp nail at the end of each digit.
fin	Helps fish to swim and balance.
scales	Small plates that protect skin.
feathers	Cover the body of a bird.
beak	The nose and mouth of a bird.
paw	The foot of a mammal.
hooves	Hard covering that protects the toes—like a toe nail.

Carnivore		Omnivore		Herbivore	
Animal that eat other animals		Animal that eats both plants and other animals		Animal that only eats plants	