

Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser – Spring 1

Topic: Animals



Key Vocabulary

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amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.



Key Knowledge

By the end of this unit pupils will...

Children will be able to identify the different types of animals and be familiar with the common names of some fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. Animals need to eat to survive, diets can differ depending on the animal. Children will know the definition of a carnivore, herbivore and omnivore and give examples of each one. This Bitesize video shows what types of food animals eat. [Click here](#)

Working Scientifically

	» Ask questions. » Recognise when identifying and classifying will help me answer my questions. » Use secondary sources to identify and classify things. » Look for similarities and make comparisons.
	» Ask questions. » Make careful observations. » Use scientific language. » Draw and label what you observe. » Use observations to suggest answers to questions. » Talk about and explain observations using scientific knowledge and understanding. » Observing over Time
	» Ask questions and find different ways to answer them. » Use scientific language. » Use equipment to make observations. » Make careful observations. » Talk about findings. » Make simple conclusions.