

Knowledge Organiser – How the World has Changed

Year 1 Animals, including Humans

WHAT I SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

I can use my senses to explore natural materials.
I can name and describe people who are familiar to me.

WHAT I WILL KNOW BY THE END OF THE TOPIC

I will be able to identify and name common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

I will be able to identify and name common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

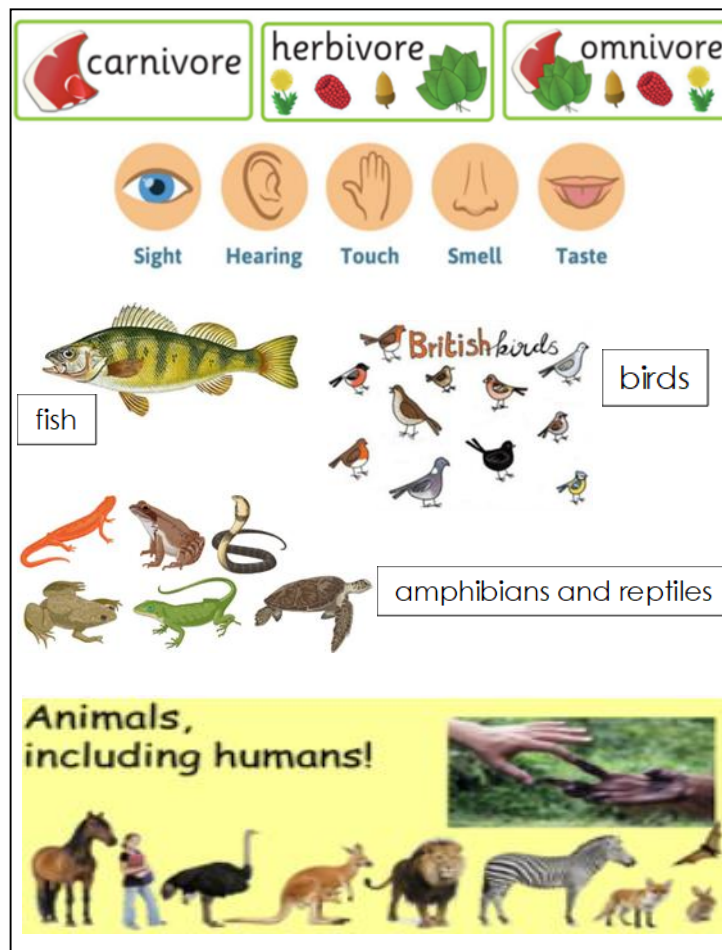
I will be able to describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).

I will be able to identify, name, draw and label the parts of the human body and say which part of the body matches which sense.

Scientific skills

To ask questions, to present findings and answer questions through observations, to find patterns and change over time.
To identify, group and classify by sorting the animals into groups.
Carry out simple comparative tests exploring senses.

DIAGRAMS



KEY VOCABULARY

Key Word	Definition
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.
senses	Our senses are what help us to understand and interact with the world we live in. The five senses include Sight, Sound, Smell, Touch and Taste.
habitat	A habitat is a natural home environment for plants and animals, example: the ocean, forest and woodland.