Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Science	Topic: Identifying Animals	Year: 1

Key Knowledge

Animals vary in many ways having different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. These key features can be used to identify them. Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals. Humans have key parts in common, but these vary from person to person. Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses. Humans have five senses – sight, touch, taste, hearing and smelling. These senses are linked to particular parts of the body.

Common misconceptions

• Only four-legged mammals, such as pets, are animals.
• Humans are not animals.
• Insects are not animals.
• All 'bugs' or 'creepy crawlies', such as spiders, are part of the insect group.
• Amphibians and reptiles are the same.

Key Learning

• Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
• Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
• Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
• Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Disciplinary Skills

- Identifying
- Comparing
- Considering similarities and differences
- Sorting

Key Concepts

Animal Features and Structures	Animal Diets	Human Senses and Body Parts
Animals have different structures like wings, tails, and ears. They also have unique skin coverings such as scales, feathers, and fur. These features help us identify and compare various animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.	Animals eat different types of food. Some are carnivores (meat eaters), some are herbivores (plant eaters), and others are omnivores (eat both). Understanding these diets helps us learn more about different animal species.	Humans have five senses—sight, touch, taste, hearing, and smell—that help us explore the world. Each sense is linked to specific parts of the body. We can identify and label these body parts to understand how we experience our environment.

The Big Question

How can we find out about different animals and see how they are similar and different?

Key Vocabulary	
claw	A curved pointed horny nail on each digit of the foot in birds, lizards, and some mammals.
feathers	Any of the flat appendages growing from a bird's skin and forming its plumage.
beak	A bird's horny, projecting jaws; a bill.
taste	The sensation of flavour perceived in the mouth and throat on contact with a substance
fingers	Each of the four slender, jointed parts attached to either hand (or five, if the thumb is included).

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	**Year One**	**Year Two**	**Year Three**	**Year Four**	**Year Five**	**Year Six**
Humans Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Name and describe people who are familiar to them.	**Identifying animals**	**Living Things and their habitat** Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.				**Living Things and their habitat** Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Mammals

human

mouse

dog

cow

Birds

penguin

chicken

flamingo

robin

Fish

goldfish

tuna

shark

eel

Reptiles

snake

tortoise

lizard

alligator

Amphibians

frog

toad

newt

salamander

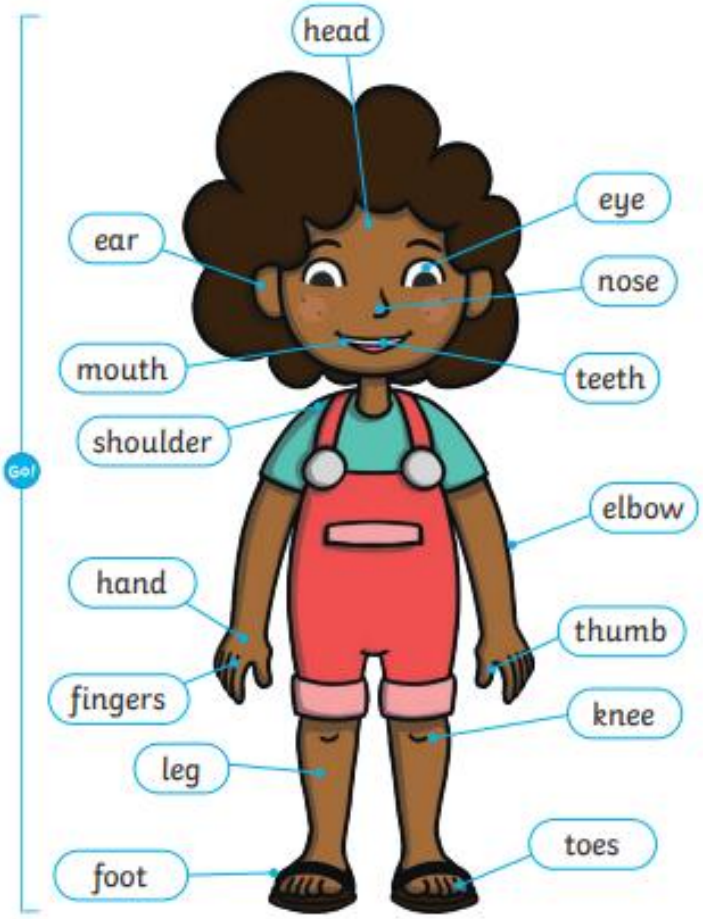
Senses

sight

hearing

touch

taste

smell

Parts of the Body