



Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 1 – Animals



What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Ideas for Scientific Enquiry																										
<p>* Name of some common animals. * Name basic parts of an animal. * Name what some common animals eat.</p> <p>Interesting Facts</p> <p>There are over 9 million species of animals found on Earth.</p> <p>An animal class is made up of animals that are all alike in important ways.</p> <p>Mostly, animals are divided into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.</p> <p>The largest and heaviest that has ever lived is the blue whale.</p>	<p>What are the five main classes of animals?</p> <p>There are a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p> <p>What animals are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores?</p> <p>Animals that eat meat are carnivores such as lions, sharks, cheetahs and snakes. Animals that eat plants, roots, seeds and vegetables are herbivores such as elephants, giraffes, sloths, zebras, and cows. Animals that eat both meat, plants, roots seeds and vegetables are omnivores such as pigs, bears, racoons, chickens and humans.</p> <p>What is the common structure of a variety of common animals?</p> <p>Animals are either warm or cold blooded. Fish and some amphibians have gills that allow them to breath underwater. All mammals have fur on their bodies and produce milk for their young. All birds have wings but not all birds can fly. Reptiles have dry scaly skin and typically lay eggs.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Birds</td> <td>A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mammals</td> <td>Warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish</td> <td>A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reptiles</td> <td>A vertebrate animal of a class, they are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphibians</td> <td>A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class, they are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carnivore</td> <td>An animal that feeds on other animals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Omnivore</td> <td>An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herbivore</td> <td>An animal that feeds on plants.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat</td> <td>The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification</td> <td>The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cold blooded</td> <td>Animals whose body temperature varies with that of the environment (e.g. fish).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warm blooded</td> <td>Animals (chiefly mammals and birds) which maintain a constant body temperature, typically above that of the surroundings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gills</td> <td>The paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians.</td> </tr> </table>	Birds	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.	Mammals	Warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.	Fish	A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.	Reptiles	A vertebrate animal of a class, they are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.	Amphibians	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class, they are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.	Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.	Omnivore	An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.	Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants.	Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.	Classification	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities.	Cold blooded	Animals whose body temperature varies with that of the environment (e.g. fish).	Warm blooded	Animals (chiefly mammals and birds) which maintain a constant body temperature, typically above that of the surroundings.	Gills	The paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians.	<p>Use your observations to compare and contrast animals at first hand or through videos and photographs, describing how you identify and group them.</p> <p>Explore a variety of animals and group them according to what they eat.</p>
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