



Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 1 – Animals



What makes animals different?

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 data-bbox="904 432 1070 523">Birds</td> <td data-bbox="1084 432 1827 523">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 data-bbox="904 528 1070 619">Mammals</td> <td data-bbox="1084 528 1827 619">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 data-bbox="904 624 1070 683">Fish</td> <td data-bbox="1084 624 1827 683">A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 687 1070 746">Reptiles</td> <td data-bbox="1084 687 1827 746">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 data-bbox="904 751 1070 842">Amphibians</td> <td data-bbox="1084 751 1827 842">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 data-bbox="904 847 1070 890">Carnivore</td> <td data-bbox="1084 847 1827 890">An animal that feeds on other animals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 895 1070 954">Omnivore</td> <td data-bbox="1084 895 1827 954">An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 959 1070 1002">Herbivore</td> <td data-bbox="1084 959 1827 1002">An animal that feeds on plants.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1007 1070 1082">Habitat</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1007 1827 1082">The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1086 1070 1145">Classification</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1086 1827 1145">The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1150 1070 1209">Cold blooded</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1150 1827 1209">Animals whose body temperature varies with that of the environment (e.g. fish).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1214 1070 1273">Warm blooded</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1214 1827 1273">Animals (chiefly mammals and birds) which maintain a constant body temperature, typically above that of the surroundings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1278 1070 1321">Gills</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1278 1827 1321">The paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1326 1070 1385">Scales</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1326 1827 1385">one of the many small, hard, thin plates that cover fish, reptiles, and certain other animals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="904 1390 1070 1449">Wing</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1390 1827 1449">either of a pair of movable body parts used by birds, bats, or insects to fly.</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.	Scales	one of the many small, hard, thin plates that cover fish, reptiles, and certain other animals.	Wing	either of a pair of movable body parts used by birds, bats, or insects to fly.	<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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