Animal Explorers

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser

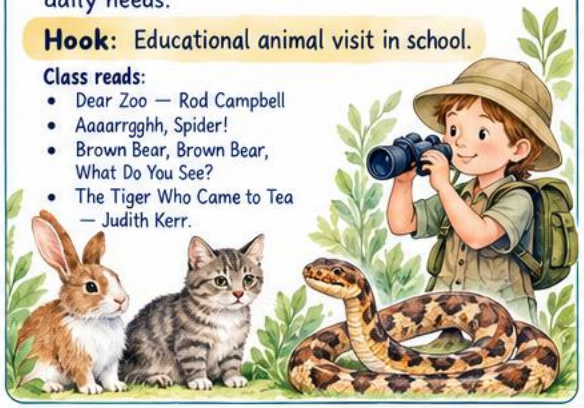
Our Topic

Explore pets and wild animals: what they eat, where they live and how to care for them. Compare fur, claws, whiskers and movement. Discover herbivores, carnivores and food chains. Help care for mysterious pets by meeting their daily needs.

Hook: Educational animal visit in school.

Class reads:

- Dear Zoo — Rod Campbell
- Aaaarrgghh, Spider!
- Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?
- The Tiger Who Came to Tea — Judith Kerr.



This Term

Geography: Maps.

Science: Animals, including humans.

PSHE and No Outsiders: Safety and the Changing Body; My World, Your World.

RE: Who is Allah and how do Muslims worship him?

DT: Structures — constructing a windmill.

Games: Net and wall games; fundamental movements with bats and rackets.

PE: Gymnastics — jumps, rolls and linking.

Computing and Online Safety: Moving a robot; online bullying.

Music: The orchestra; Prokofiev — Peter and the Wolf.

Key Knowledge

- Animals need food, water, air and shelter.
- Humans are animals. Some features are shared; others, such as eye and hair colour, vary.
- Compare animals by size, colour, pattern and body parts: wings, tails, ears, claws and fins.
- Coverings include scales, feathers and hair or fur.
- Camouflage helps animals hide from predators or prey.
- Animals have adaptations that help them survive in their habitats.



Fur
Hair or fur keeps animals warm.



Feather
Feathers help birds to fly and keep warm.



Scales
Scales are dry and scaly, like a reptile's skin.



Camouflage
Helps animals blend into their surroundings.

Our Five Senses



Sight
Eyes help us see.



Hearing
Ears help us hear.



Touch
Skin helps us feel.



Taste
Tongue helps us taste.



Smell
Nose helps us smell.

Animal Groups



Fish
Usually live in water, breathe through gills and have fins.

Goldfish
Cod
Shark



Amphibians
Usually begin life in water with gills; adults usually breathe through lungs and skin.

Frog
Toad



Reptiles
Breathe air and usually have dry, scaly skin.

Snake
Crocodile
Lizard



Birds
Have feathers, beaks and backbones; lay eggs.

Sparrow
Chicken
Owl



Mammals
Breathe air, have hair or fur at some stage, and mothers produce milk for their young.

Human
Lion

Diets and Habitats

Herbivore
An animal that eats plants.



Rabbit

Carnivore
An animal that eats other animals.



Lion

Omnivore
An animal that eats plants and animals.



Bear

Habitat
The place where an animal lives.



Camouflage
Features that help an animal blend into its surroundings.



A simple food chain
Arrows show energy passing from food to eater.



Grass → Rabbit → Fox

Continents

A continent is a very large area of land.

Seven continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australasia.



What We Already Know — EYFS

Communication and Language



Use talk to solve problems, organise ideas and explain how and why things happen.

Understanding the World

Explore nature; describe what we see, hear and feel outdoors; observe and draw animals and plants; compare environments and life in different countries; notice seasons and changes in materials.

Future Learning

Year 2 — A Bug's World
Growth, eggs, larvae, pupae, life cycles, minibeasts, insects and microhabitats.



Honey bee: egg → larva → pupa → adult.
Butterfly: egg → caterpillar → pupa → butterfly.

Year 2 — Habitats and Treasures of the Shore
Living and non-living things, animals' basic needs and simple food chains beginning with producers.



Year 4 — Secrets Beneath the Waves
Marine animals' adaptations to their habitats.



Year 5 — Small Creatures, Extraordinary Worlds
Classify plants and animals; compare life cycles.



Year 6 — At the Ends of the Earth
Arctic and Antarctic food chains and webs; energy sources, producers, primary and secondary consumers, top predators and classification.

