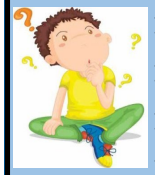
Animals including humans
KNOWLEDEGE ORGANISER

What I should already know?



I can name common animals, including different types of pets.

I can name different parts of my body; e.g. head, feet, hands.

I can name the different parts of my face; e.g. mouth, eyes, nose and ears.

I might be able to state what different animals eat.

What I will know by the end of the unit:







What are Amphibians, Reptiles and Fish? - I will know that there are different types of animals, each with their own characteristics. These include: amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles and mammals.

What are Mammals and Birds? - I will know that amphibians are cold-blooded vertebrates, birds are warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers and a beak, fish are aquatic vertebrates that use gills to help them breathe, reptiles are cold-blooded and most lay eggs, mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates - most are born live and have milk-producing mammary glands.

What are Carnivores, Herbivores and Omnivores? - I will know that animals have different diets. Obtaining this food is important if animals are to survive. Carnivores feed on other animals, herbivores feed on plants and omnivores feed on other animals and plants. Humans can choose their diets (vegetarian, vegan, etc).


ladybird – carnivore

How can we Recognise Different Animals? - I will know that animals have different appearances: Mammals have fur or hair on their skin, birds have feathers, wings and beaks, fish usually have fins, scales and gills, reptiles usually have dry scales, and amphibians can be seen on both land in water.

What are the Senses? - I will know that humans have five senses, each associated with a different organ; sight (eyes), smell (nose), touch (skin), taste (tongue), hearing (ears). Some people need additional help with their senses, for example: glasses or hearing aids to help them see or hear more clearly.

What are the Different Parts of the Body? - I will know that the human body has lots of different parts. We use different names for the different parts of the body. These different parts can differ; e.g. eye colour and eye shape. Fingers all have their own unique fingerprint. All these factors make us special and unique.

Scientific enquiry skills



Vocabulary

Common animals	characteristics	diet	reptiles
amphibians	birds	fish	mammals
appearance	carnivore	herbivore	omnivore
plants	animals	meat-eating	survive
fur	wings	beaks	claws
gills	fins	appearance	scales
feathers	skin	hair	senses
smell	touch	taste	hear
listen	feel	touch	feet
head	neck	arms	legs
fingers	elbows	knees	shoulders
toes	thumbs	fingerprint	ankles