

Science Knowledge Organiser: Year 1 - Autumn term

Animals including humans – *How do animals survive?*

What we already know:

- Local habitats (woods and fields) and what animals like to live there.
- Can name common mini beasts found around the school.
- Can name different types of animals and baby animals we may see.
- What these animals need to stay alive – water, food.

Key Vocabulary:

*Organisms	*Energy
* Growth	* Fish
* Amphibians	* Reptiles
* Birds	* Mammals
* Carnivores	* Herbivores
* Omnivores	* Predators
* Prey	* Food chains
* Survival	

Sense organs: nose, eyes,
tongue, skin

What we are going to learn:

- There are many different groups of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. They have different structures, and they eat different types of foods.
- Some eat other animals (carnivores), and others only eat vegetables (herbivores), and some like to eat both plants and meat (omnivores)
- Animals must move to get their food. They will move in different ways to get their food.
- Animals that eat other animals are called predators. Animals that are eaten by other animals are called prey.
- Animals feeding relationships can be illustrated in a food chain.
- Animals have senses to help them survive. Animals have developed a range of ways to find prey or avoid being eaten

What we are going to learn next time: Animal life cycles

- All living thing reproduce and have offspring.
- Some animals give birth to live young. Their offspring normally looks like them when they are born.
- Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This young then develops into an adult. When the egg hatches some animals look like their adult.
- Other animals have offspring which do not look like them e.g fish and amphibians.
- All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.