

Sithney C.P. School Knowledge Organisers



Science: Animals Including Humans Biology

What you should already know:

You should already know about similarities and differences in relation to living things. You can make observations of animals (EYFS KUW)

Key learning:

Y1

Animals vary in many ways having different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. These key features can be used to identify them. Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals.

Y2

Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be young, such as babies or kittens, that grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or insects, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young or other stages which then grow to adults. The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles.

Key Vocabulary:

Adult – A fully grown animal or plant

Develop – To grow bigger or become stronger.

Life Cycle – The changes living things go through to become an adult.

Offspring – The child of an animal.

Amphibians – Amphibians live in water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.

Birds – All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.

Fish – Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.

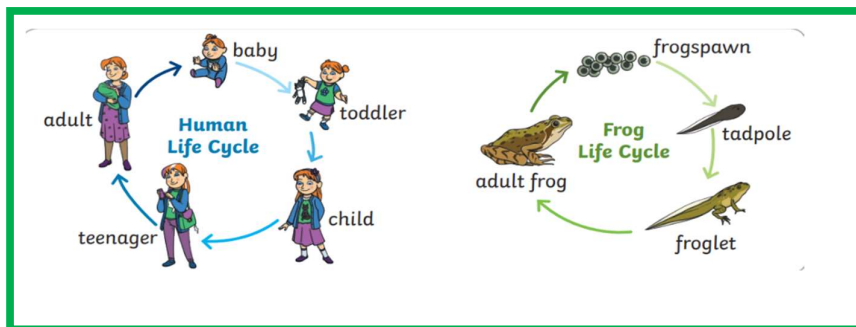
Mammals – Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.

Reptiles – All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.

Carnivore – Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.

Herbivore – Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.

Omnivore – Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.



Some animals give birth to **live young**.

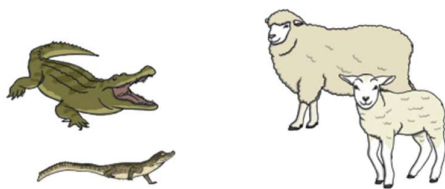


Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Amphibians



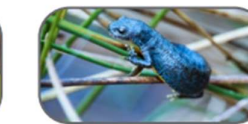
frog



toad



newt



salamander