Year 1 Science: Animals, including Humans Knowledge Builder

This term we will learn about human and animal bodies and consider similarities and differences between them. We will draw and label the human body and various other animals. We will learn about our senses and how we use them in everyday life.

All animals have three basic needs. Air to breathe. Food to eat. Water to drink.

Animal Classification:

Reptiles – They are cold-blooded, have dry skin and scales, ear holes not ears, and live on land **and** water.

Fish – They are cold-blooded, have fins not legs, live in and lay their eggs in water and have **gills** instead of lungs to breathe in water.

Amphibians – They are cold-blooded, lay eggs, have moist skin, webbed feet and live on land **and** water.

Birds – Are warm-blooded, have beaks, feathers, wings and two legs. They lay eggs.

Mammals – They are warm-blooded, give birth to live young, have fur or hair and drink their mother's milk.

Animals can be classified by the types of food that they eat.

Herbivores – Only eat plants.

Carnivores – Only eat meat.

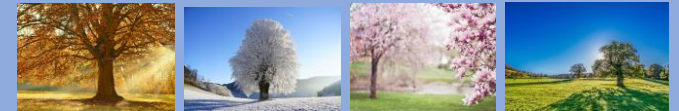**Omnivores** – Eat both plants and meat.

Did you know!

The largest ostrich is taller and heavier than the average person.

Forest School

Our Forest School Science learning will focus on the four seasons, with a particular focus on winter and spring. Children will observe changes across the seasons by exploring the signs of winter/spring through nature and wildlife. As part of our work on seasons we will be observing and describing the weather and specific events associated with each season. We will also be learning how to identify deciduous and evergreen trees.

Seasons – the four periods of the year marked by weather patterns and daylight hours. The four seasons are Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.

Deciduous – trees that shed their leaves. Examples of deciduous trees: Oak, Maple, Elm.

Evergreen – trees that keep green leaves throughout the year. Examples of evergreen trees: Pine, Holly, Larch.