Animals- classifying		Science Knowledge organiser		Learning lens: Biology Class: Year 1		
Previous Knowledge				The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:		
The names of some common animals.			Identify and classify - classify animals into mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians and vertebrates			
Project Hook or 'Wow' memory				Research – do all animals have the same senses as humans ? Gather, record, sort and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.		
Animals to visit– KS1 had a wow day with reptiles and invertebrates			Key vocabulary			
Learning Steps	Key Knowledge (answers)			Invertebrates Animals that do not have a backbone, they include insects, arachnids and molluscs		
Can you sort mammals, birds and fish (Identifying and classifying)	 Mammals- give birth to live young, are warm blooded, they breath air and cannot breath underwater. They feed on their mother's milk as babies. Fish—have fins and scales, they breath underwater using gills. They lay eggs and live in water. They are cold blooded. Birds are warm blooded, they have wings and beaks, they have fathers and lay eggs. 		Backbone The co		The column of small linked bones down the middle of your back.	
			Cold-blo	oded	A body temperature tat changes according to the surrounding temperature.	
			Warm-b	looded	A fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature	
Can you sort reptiles and amphibians (Identifying and classifying)	 Reptiles — Reptiles are cold blooded, most reptiles lay eggs. Reptiles have scales on their skin and cannot breath underwater – they breath air. Amphibians are cold blooded and they lay eggs, usually in water. Amphibians live in water and on land. They are born with gills to breath under water and later develop lungs. 		Gills		The organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe	
			Mammals		Give birth to live young, are warm blooded, they breath air and cannot breath under- water. They feed on their mother's milk as babies.	
Can you identify the inverte- brates? (Identifying and classi- fying) Group work	Invertebrate- Animals that do not have a backbone, they include insects, arachnids and molluscs. Slug, snails, butterflies, ladybirds, bees		Fish		Have fins and scales, they breath underwater using gills. They lay eggs and live in water. They are cold blooded.	
			Amphibia	ns	Are cold blooded and they lay eggs, usually in water. Amphibians live in water and on land. They are born with gills to breath under water and later develop lungs	
Independently can you sort the animals into mammals, fish birds, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates (insects) (Identifying and classifying)	Mammals– human, lion, mouse Amphibian– toad dart frog, newt		Reptiles		Are cold blooded, most reptiles lay eggs. Reptiles have scales on their skin and cannot breath underwater- they breath air.	
	Fish– , butterfly fish, shark, yellow tang Reptile– lizard, snake, crocodile		Birds		Are warm blooded , they have wings and beaks, they have fathers and lay eggs	
	Bird– parrot, flamingo, magpie Invertebrates—butterfly, ladybird, bee		Statutory Requirements			
Do all animals have the same senses as humans? Over 2 weeks (Research)	Animals use their senses to find out about five senses as humans, but some have ext and dolphins make streams of clicking sou The sound vibrations bounce back off obje hunter uses its sharp hearing to listen for sharper senses than humans. Birds such a can detect ultraviolet light. A bloodhound human's. Bats, whales, and elephants can	t the world around them. Most have the same rra senses, such as ECHOLOCATION. Hunting bats unds, which spread out through the air or water. ects such as flying insects or shoaling fish. The the returning echoes. Many animals have far s falcons have much sharper vision. Some insects 's nose is many times more sensitive than a detect very high or low sounds that we cannot .	I can identify ad name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mam- mals. I can describe and compare the structure of a varie- ty of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets.			