



Science



Knowledge organiser – Animals, Including Humans (KS1)

What will we be learning?

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. All animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive. To grow into healthy adults, they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise. Good hygiene is also important in preventing infections and illnesses.

Key knowledge

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.



Key Vocabulary

Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages
 (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly), **exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types**
 (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)

Possible Evidence

- Can describe, including using diagrams, the life cycle of some animals, including humans, and their growth to adults e.g. by creating a life cycle book for a younger child
- Can measure/observe how animals, including humans, grow.
- Show what they know about looking after a baby/animal by creating a parenting/pet owners' guide
- Explain how development and health might be affected by differing conditions and needs being met/not met

Common Misconceptions

Some children may think:

- an animal's habitat is like its 'home'
- all animals that live in the sea are fish
- respiration is breathing
- breathing is respiration.