

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser: Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Animal	A living thing that moves and breathes
Mammal	An animal with fur or hair that feeds its babies milk
Bird	An animal with feathers and wings that usually lays eggs
Fish	An animal that lives in water and has gills and fins
Reptile	A cold-blooded animal with scales
Amphibian	An animal that lives on land and in water
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat
Herbivore	An animal that eats plants
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
Meat	Animal flesh used as food
Plant	A living thing that grows in the ground
Diet	The food an animal eats
Eat	To take in food
Food	Something that gives living things energy
Guess	To try and say what something is without being sure
Wing	A body part used for flying

Fin	A body part used for swimming
Fur	The hair that covers many mammals
Tail	A long part at the back of some animals
Compare	To say how things are similar or different
Pet	An animal kept at home
Body	The physical structure of an animal or person
Care	To look after
Describe	To say what something is like
Label	To name parts of something
Head	The top part of the body with eyes, ears, and mouth
Arm	A limb on the upper body
Leg	A limb used for walking
Foot	The end part of the leg
Senses	Ways we explore the world: sight, smell, touch, taste, hearing
Touch	To feel something with your skin
Smell	To detect scent with your nose
Taste	To detect flavour with your tongue
Sight	To see with your eyes
Hear	To listen with your ears
Sound	Something you hear
Feel	To touch and notice

Explore	To look at closely
Record	To write down or draw
Group	A set of similar things
Share	To show or give to others
Learn	To gain knowledge

Big Questions

- What types of animals are there?
- What do animals eat and how can we group them by diet?
- What body parts do animals have and how do they help them?
- What are the names and functions of human body parts?
- How do we use our five senses to explore the world?

Sticky Knowledge

- Animals can be grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians.
- Animals eat different things—some are herbivores, some carnivores, and some omnivores.
- We can describe animals by their body parts like wings, tails, or fins.
- Humans have body parts like heads, arms, and legs, and we use our senses to explore the world.
- Senses help us hear sounds, see objects, smell things, taste food, and feel textures.

Working Scientifically

- Group animals by type or diet.
- Label diagrams of animal and human bodies.
- Match senses to body parts.
- Use observations and comparisons to describe differences.
- Draw, label, and describe what is seen, heard, or felt.

Real-World Links

- Understanding how to care for pets and animals.
- Exploring animals in zoos, farms, and nature.
- Recognising how senses help us stay safe.
- Knowing about our bodies and how to look after them.

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser: Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Object	A thing that can be seen or touched
Material	What something is made from
Wood	A hard material from trees
Plastic	A man-made material that can be shaped
Glass	A clear, hard material often used for windows
Metal	A strong and shiny material used for tools and machines
Water	A clear liquid all living things need
Rock	A hard natural material found in the ground
Made from	What the object is built using
Use	The purpose of something
Item	An object or thing
Hunt	To look for something
Observe	To look closely at
Record	To write down what you find
Label	To name parts or features
Tally	A way to count using marks
Group	To put things together with similar features

Same	Exactly alike
Sort	To arrange by type
Match	To pair things that are alike
Type	A kind or sort of something
Hard	Not easily broken
Soft	Easily bent or shaped
Rough	Not smooth
Smooth	Even and flat surface
Texture	How something feels
Shiny	Reflects light
Dull	Not shiny
Loud	Makes a lot of noise
Quiet	Makes little or no noise
Describe	To tell what something is like
Test	To try something out to find out more
Feel	To touch and sense
Compare	To look at how things are alike or different
Waterproof	Does not let water through
Absorb	To soak up liquid
Wet	Covered with liquid
Dry	Not wet
Rule	A guide for sorting or grouping
Explain	To make something clear

Clue	A hint to help find the answer
Present	To show something
Reflect	To think about what was done
Show	To let others see
Share	To give something to others

Big Questions

- What is the difference between an object and a material?
- What materials are used to make everyday objects?
- How can we describe and group materials by their properties?
- What does it mean if something is waterproof or absorbent?
- How can we test and compare materials to learn about them?

Sticky Knowledge

- An object is made from one or more materials.
- Common materials include wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- Materials can be sorted by properties like hard, soft, shiny, dull, rough, and smooth.
- Some materials are waterproof, and others absorb water.
- We can test materials to find out their properties and best uses.

Working Scientifically

- Observe and describe materials using senses.
- Sort and group objects by material or property.
- Test materials to see if they are waterproof or absorbent.
- Record findings using drawings, charts, or tallies.
- Explain what was learned from investigations.

Real-World Links

- Choosing the best material for an umbrella or raincoat.
- Sorting recycling by material type.
- Understanding what everyday items are made from.
- Exploring how inventors choose materials for new designs.

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser: Plants

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Plant	A living thing that grows in the ground and has leaves and flowers
Grow	To get bigger or develop
Leaf	A flat part of a plant that is usually green
Flower	The part of a plant that is often colourful and makes seeds
Green	The colour of many plants and leaves
Wild	A plant that grows on its own in nature
Garden	A place where people grow flowers and plants
Sort	To put into groups
Tree	A large plant with a trunk, branches, and leaves
Evergreen	A tree that stays green all year
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in autumn
Season	A time of year like spring or winter
Identify	To find out what something is
Root	The part of the plant that holds it in the ground and takes in water
Stem	The part of the plant that holds it

	up and carries water
Trunk	The main part of a tree
Branch	A part of the tree that grows out from the trunk
Bark	The outer covering of a tree trunk
Petal	The colourful part of a flower
Daisy	A common flower with white petals and a yellow centre
Tulip	A flower with large, often colourful petals
Rose	A flower with a sweet smell and often with thorns
Hunt	To look for something
Observe	To look at carefully
Record	To write or draw what you see
Outdoors	Outside, in nature
Compare	To say how things are the same or different
Shape	The form of something
Size	How big or small something is
Colour	What you see when light reflects off something
Label	To name the parts of something
Name	To say what something is called
Part	A piece of something whole
Share	To let others see or use something
Reflect	To think about what you did

Present	To show something to others
Learn	To find out new things

Big Questions

- What is a plant and how can we find them around us?
- What is the difference between wild and garden plants?
- How do we identify common trees and flowers?
- What are the parts of a plant and a tree?
- How can we compare plants and record our findings?

Sticky Knowledge

- Plants grow in many places and can be wild or garden plants.
- Trees can be evergreen or deciduous.
- Each plant has parts like roots, stems, leaves, and flowers.
- We can sort and name plants by their shape, size, and colour.
- We can use our observations to record and compare different plants.

Working Scientifically

- Look carefully at plants and record what you see.
- Draw and label different parts of plants and trees.
- Sort and classify plants by their features.
- Use simple charts or pictures to record findings.
- Talk about and share what you have learned.

Real-World Links

- Explore plants in gardens, parks, and forests.
- Help take care of plants at school or home.
- Use plants to decorate or grow food.
- Learn how plants change with the seasons.

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser: Seasonal Changes

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Season	A time of year with different weather and daylight
Spring	The season when flowers grow and baby animals are born
Summer	The warmest season with the longest days
Autumn	The season when leaves fall and days get shorter
Winter	The coldest season with the shortest days
Change	To become different
Order	The arrangement of things in sequence
Year	A full cycle of four seasons
Sequence	A specific order of things
Cycle	A series that repeats in the same order
Weather	The condition of the air, such as sunny or rainy
Sunny	When the sun is shining
Rainy	When rain is falling
Snowy	When snow is falling

Windy	When the wind is blowing
Observe	To look at carefully
Record	To write down what is seen
Cloud	A white or grey shape in the sky made of water drops
Temperature	How hot or cold something is
Diary	A place to write daily weather observations
Blossom	Flowers that bloom in spring
Grow	To get bigger
Lamb	A baby sheep
New	Something that has just begun
Hot	Very warm
Long	Having great length or duration
Bright	Giving off lots of light
Leaf	Part of a plant that can change colour in autumn
Fall	To drop down
Orange	A colour leaves may turn in autumn
Harvest	Collecting crops that have grown
Cold	Low temperature
Snow	Soft white flakes of frozen water
Frost	Ice crystals formed when it's very cold

Dark	With little or no light
Daylight	The light of day
Short	Not long
Morning	The early part of the day
Evening	The later part of the day
Hibernate	To sleep through the winter
Migrate	To move from one place to another for warmth or food
Adapt	To change to suit the season
Light	What helps us see
Present	To show or explain something
Show	To let others see
Reflect	To think about what happened

Big Questions

- What are the four seasons and what makes each one different?
- How does the weather change through the seasons?
- What happens to plants and animals in different seasons?
- How does the length of daylight change in each season?
- How can we observe and record weather changes?

Sticky Knowledge

- There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.
- Each season has different weather and daylight hours.
- In spring, new plants grow and baby animals are born.
- Summer is warm with long days; winter is cold with short days.
- Some animals hibernate or migrate to survive the seasons.

Working Scientifically

- Observe and describe the weather and seasons.
- Keep a weather diary and record daily changes.
- Use pictures and charts to show seasonal differences.
- Compare what happens in nature across the year.
- Present learning about the seasons in creative ways.

Real-World Links

- Dressing for different weather conditions.
- Celebrating seasonal festivals like harvest or Christmas.
- Caring for animals and plants in changing seasons.
- Planning activities around seasonal weather, like holidays or farming.