

RECEPTION KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER ANIMALS AND LIFECYCLES



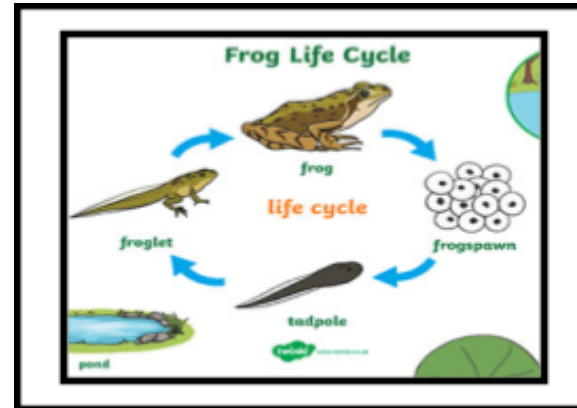
KEY VOCABULARY

Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with fur or hair on its skin and a skeleton inside its body. Mammal mothers produce milk to feed their babies. Most mammals have four legs or two arms and two legs.

Reptiles: a cold-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body and dry scales or hard plates on its skin. Most reptiles lay eggs with soft, leathery shells.

Birds: an animal with two wings, two feet, and a body covered with feathers. Most birds can fly. Birds are warm-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Birds lay eggs with hard shells.

Amphibians: a small animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land. Amphibians are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies.



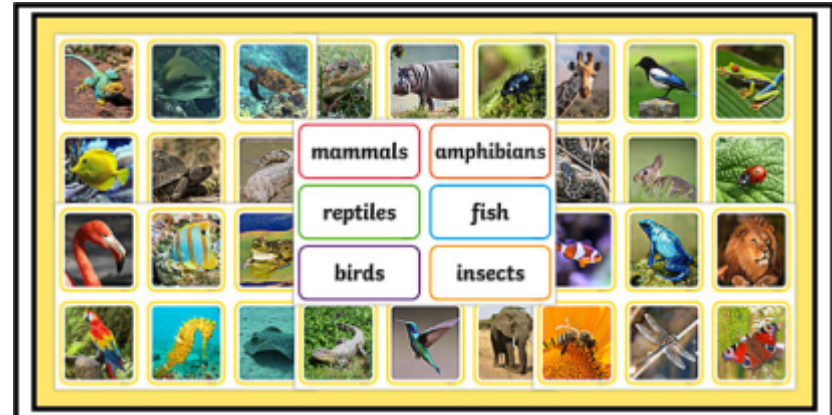
FUN FACTS



A giraffe has 7 bones in its neck, the same as us!
Horses and cows sleep while standing up.
Instead of bones, sharks have a skeleton made from cartilage.
Despite the white, fluffy appearance of Polar Bears fur (which is transparent), it actually has black skin.

We will learn:

- About similarities and differences in relation to places and living things.
- To talk about the features of our environment and how environments might vary from one to another.
- To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.



Fish an animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies.

Birds are warm-blooded and lay eggs. Their bodies are covered with feathers and they have wings. They have a hard beak with no teeth.