






Key Stage 1 - Forest Academy
Knowledge organiser - Science

Know how to...

- Identify, name and compare a variety of common animals
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals
- Ask simple questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways
- Identify and classify animals
- Use observations and ideas to suggest the answers to questions

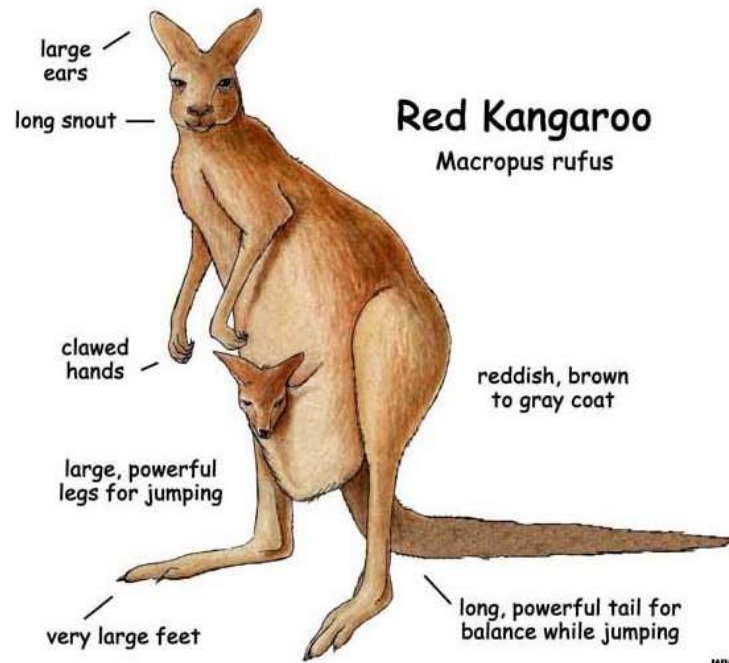
Animal Kingdoms

Amphibians 	Amphibians live the first part of their lives in the water and the last part on the land. When they hatch from their eggs, amphibians have gills so they can breathe in the water.
birds 	The main characteristic of a bird is feathers. No other animal has feathers. Other important features for birds are wings and hollow bones. Birds also lay eggs, like reptiles, however they are warm-blooded, like mammals.
fish 	All fish are cold-blooded animals that live in the water. They have backbones, fins, and gills. Some fish are carnivores. They eat other fish and small animals and insects.
mammals 	What makes an animal a mammal? Firstly, they must have glands that give milk. This is to feed their babies. Second, they are warm-blooded. Third, all mammals have fur or hair.
Reptiles 	Reptiles are animals that are cold-blooded. Most reptiles lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales or have a bony external plate such as a shell. Reptiles breathe air and nearly all reptiles are cold blooded.

Key vocabulary

amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
carnivores	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	An herbivore is an animal that gets its energy from eating plants, and only plants.
omnivore	An omnivore is an animal that eats both plants and animals.

Kangaroos



Kangaroo facts

- There are four different kangaroo species, the red kangaroo, eastern grey kangaroo, western grey kangaroo and antilopine kangaroo.
- Kangaroos can hop around quickly on two legs or walk around slowly on all four.
- Kangaroos have very powerful legs and can be dangerous at times. They can jump very high, sometimes three times their own height.
- Baby kangaroos are known as 'joeys'.
- A group of kangaroos is called a 'mob', 'troop' or 'court'.
- The red kangaroo is the largest marsupial in the world.
- Kangaroos usually live to around six years old in the wild.

Australian animals

Echidna



Koala



Humpback whale



Dolphin



Wallaby

