

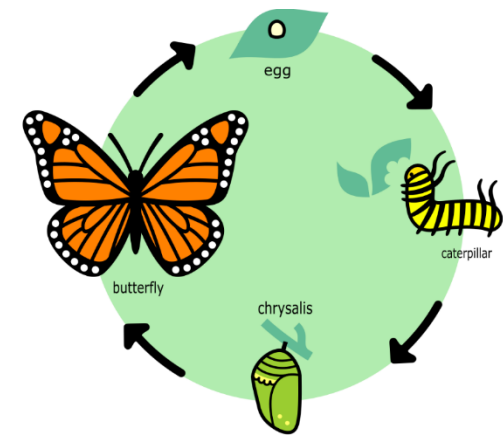
Animals and Insects Knowledge Organiser- Reception

In **Reception** children will learn the following:

Animals and Insects

By the end of this topic, we want the children to have an embedded knowledge of the following:

- Honeybees make honey using the pollen and nectar found in flowers.
- Butterflies have the same patterns and colours on each set of wings (symmetrical).
- Animal's babies are called their 'Offspring'.
- Animals can gradually adjust themselves to different climates.
- Zoos help to protect animals that are at risk of being hunted or eaten (endangered).
- Animals carry babies in either their tummy or an egg.
- Butterflies, Ladybirds and Frogs undergo a 4-part Lifecycle.



By the end of this topic, the children will know the following facts about Butterflies:

- Butterflies are part of the **insect** family. They have 6 legs, a set of antennae and 3 parts to their body (**head, thorax and abdomen**).
- Butterflies undergo a life cycle change and are only butterflies at the end of the cycle. There are 4 stages of the life cycle. These are: **egg, larvae, chrysalis** and **butterfly**. Once a butterfly, they only live for around 30 days.
- Butterflies protect themselves from **predators** by holding up their wings to reveal a **camouflage** pattern, helping them to blend in within their natural surroundings.
- Butterflies have no lips or teeth. Butterflies have a long, straw like tongue called a **proboscis** which they use to eat and drink (liquid diet).

Key vocabulary your child will learn and can define are:

Habitat	A natural home or environment for insects and animals.
Lifecycle	The stages a living thing goes through during the stages of its life.
Antennae	Feelers that are attached to an insect's head.
Chrysalis	A hard, protective shell which grows over the caterpillar during the transition from caterpillar to butterfly.
Proboscis	A long, straw like tongue found on butterflies.
Offspring	A baby animal in relation to their mother.