



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Understanding the World	Topic: Jungle Animals	Year: Reception
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What should I know?

The names of different safari animals.

Some animals live in a zoo.

How the safari is different to the farm?

Key Questions

What is this animal called?

What is it like in the jungle?

How do jungle animals move?

Key Photographs



Interesting Facts

- The Amazon rainforest is the largest jungle in the world, home to over 40,000 plant species and 2.5 million insect species!
- Some jungle animals, like chameleons, can change colour to blend into their surroundings.
- Jaguars are known as the strongest cat in the jungle and can even swim well!
- Sloths only leave their trees once a week to go to the toilet.
- Over half of the world's plant and animal species can be found in tropical rainforests!

Key Knowledge and Skills

Zoos are home to many kinds of animals from all over the world that you might not get to see in the wild. Depending on the zoo, some of those animals include polar bears, elephants, giraffes and even leopards.

Zoos try to re-create the natural habitats, or the places the animals would live in the wild to make them feel more comfortable and less confined. Some of these habitats include grassy plains, deserts and rainforests.

There are many different kinds of animals that live in jungles that have become excellent hunters and gatherers in this extreme environment. Some of the most common animals that live in jungles are jaguars, howler monkeys, tigers, and cobras.

Important Events and Concepts

Introduction to Jungles

- Understanding what a jungle is and identifying its features.

Jungle Animals

- Exploring different animals that live in jungles (e.g., tigers, monkeys, and parrots).

Animal Habitats and Food Chains

- Learning about where these animals live and what they eat (herbivores, carnivores, omnivores).

Endangered Species

- Discussing animals that are endangered and what that means.

Jungle Conservation

- Understanding why jungles are important and how we can help protect them

In Reception children will:

Identify and name various jungle animals and understand their characteristics.

Explain what a habitat is and describe the jungle as an example of a habitat.

Discuss the different types of diets (carnivores, herbivores, omnivores) of jungle animals.

Recognise some endangered species and talk about why they are at risk.

Understand the importance of jungles and discuss ways to protect these natural environments.

Key Vocabulary	
Jungle	A dense, tropical forest with many trees, plants, and animals.
Habitat:	The natural home where animals or plants live.
Camouflage:	The ability of animals to blend in with their surroundings for protection.
Carnivore:	Animals that eat meat.
Herbivore:	Animals that eat plants.
Endangered:	Animals that are at risk of disappearing.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
The natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)	Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults		Recognise that living things (including those in the locality) can be grouped in a variety of ways.	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	Classify animals into commonly found invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals). Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals.