

# Year 1: Animals, Including Humans

## TYPES OF ANIMALS:



BIRD

Warm-blooded  
Have wings and beaks  
Have feathers  
Lay eggs

### EXAMPLES:

robin, goose, pigeon, turkey, parrot



FISH

Have fins and scales  
Breathe underwater using gills  
Lay eggs in water  
Cold-blooded

### EXAMPLES:

trout, mackerel, sea horse, snapper



MAMMAL

Give birth to live young  
Usually have hair or fur  
Warm-blooded  
Cannot breathe underwater  
Can be pets, farm animals or even wild.  
Humans are mammals

### EXAMPLES:

rabbit, human, dolphin, elephant



AMPHIBIAN

Cold-blooded  
Lay eggs  
Live on land and water  
Can breath underwater through gills when young, but then develop lungs.

### EXAMPLES:

frog, toad, salamander, newt



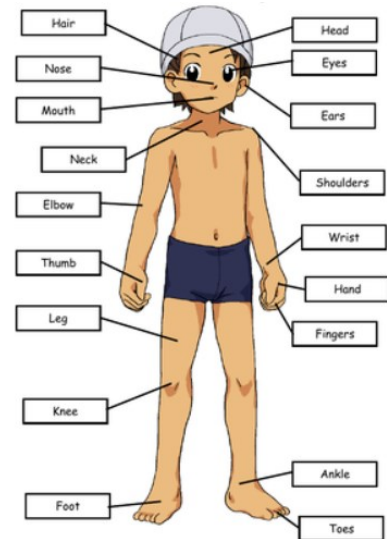
REPTILE

Cold-blooded  
Lay eggs  
Have scales  
Cannot breathe underwater

### EXAMPLES:

lizard, turtle, iguana, anaconda

## BODY PARTS:



## KEY VOCABULARY



**AMPHIBIAN:** a cold-blooded vertebrate animal, that has water based, gill breathing offspring



**BIRD:** a warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrate animal that has feathers, wings, a beak and can often fly.



**CARNIVORE:** an animal that only eats meat



**FISH:** a limbless, cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.



**GROWTH:** the process of increasing in size



**HABITAT:** the place where animals, plants and humans live.



**HERBIVORE:** an animal that only eats plants or plant-based products.



**INVERTEBRATE:** an animal that does not have a backbone.



**MAMMAL:** a warm-blooded vertebrate that has hair or fur and gives birth to live young.



**OFFSPRING:** a person's or animal's young.



**OMNIVORE:** a person or animal that eats all kinds of food, including both meats and plants.



**ORGAN:** a part of the body that is used for a particular purpose and is important to keeping the animal alive.



**REPTILE:** a cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has dry, scaly skin and typically lays eggs on land.



**SKELETON:** the collection of bones that provide support and protection for the body inside an animal.



**VERTEBRATE:** an animal that does have a backbone.

## OTHER INFORMATION:

### CARNIVORE

Carnivorous animals eat other animals

### EXAMPLES:

Cat, dog, lion, tiger, human, whale

### HERBIVORE

Herbivorous animals eat only plants

### EXAMPLES:

rabbit, snail,

### OMNIVORE

Omnivorous animals eat both plants and animals

### EXAMPLES:

Humans

### VERTEBRATES

Have internal skeletons and organs.  
They have a backbone

### EXAMPLES:

fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.