



Animal Types

Mammals	Mammals are among the most adaptable animals on the planet. They are found on every continent and in every ocean, and range in size. All mammals share four traits: hair, mammary glands, a hinged jaw, and three tiny middle ear bones. Most have specialized teeth and moveable external ears.
Reptiles	Reptiles are air-breathing vertebrates covered in special skin made up of scales, bony plates, or a combination of both. All regularly shed the outer layer of their skin.
Fish	All fish share two traits: they live in water and they have a backbone—they are vertebrates. Apart from these similarities, however, many of the species in this group differ hugely from one another.
Amphibians	Amphibians are small vertebrates that need water, or a moist environment, to survive. The species in this group include frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts. All can breathe and absorb water through their very thin skin.
Birds	Birds are vertebrate animals adapted for flight. Many can also run, jump, swim, and dive. Some, like penguins, have lost the ability to fly but retained their wings. Birds are found worldwide and in all habitats. The largest is the nine-foot-tall ostrich. The smallest is the two-inch-long bee hummingbird.



What's for dinner?

Omnivores?	An omnivore is a kind of animal that eats either other animals or plants. Some omnivores will hunt and eat their food, like carnivores, eating herbivores and other omnivores. Some others are scavengers and will eat dead matter. Many will eat eggs from other animals.
Herbivores?	A herbivore is an animal that gets its energy from eating plants, and only plants. Omnivores can also eat parts of plants, but generally only the fruits and vegetables produced by fruit-bearing plants. Many herbivores have special digestive systems that let them digest all kinds of plants, including grasses.
Carnivores?	A carnivore is an animal that gets food from killing and eating other animals. Carnivores generally eat herbivores, but can eat omnivores, and occasionally other carnivores. Animals that eat other animals, like carnivores and omnivores are important to any ecosystem, because they keep other species from getting overpopulated.

What could these abbreviations stand for?

GWS	
CB	
BW	
BE	

Vocabulary

Life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.
Death	The action or fact of dying or being killed; the end of the life of a person or organism.
Characteristic	Typical of a particular person, place, or thing.
Classify	Arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.
Vertebrate	An animal of a large group distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone, such as an arthropod, mollusc, annelid, coelenterate, etc. The invertebrates constitute an artificial division of the animal kingdom, comprising 95 per cent of animal species and about thirty different phyla
Reproduction	The production of offspring.
Gestation	The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth.
Grow	A living thing that undergoes natural development by increasing in size and changing physically.
Develop	Grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate.
Deadly	Causing or able to cause death.

