

# Animal Parts

## Animals

Animals are living things. They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. All animals are born, then they grow and change over time.



Animals have senses.



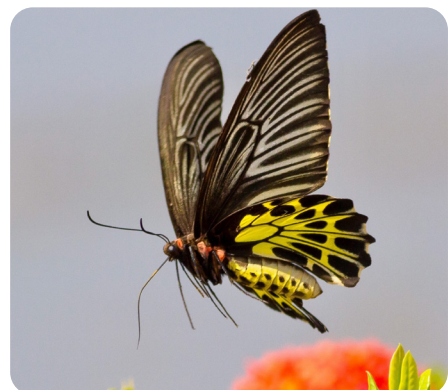
Animals breathe.



Animals eat.



Animals get rid of waste.



Animals move.



Animals have offspring.

## Body parts

Humans have body parts. They have eyes for seeing. They have a mouth for eating, tasting, breathing and communicating. They have ears for hearing. They have a nose and nostrils for smelling and breathing. Other animals can have similar body parts to humans. Animals can also have different body parts, such as a tail, gills or antennae.



eyes



mouth



nose



tail



gills



antennae

## Grouping animals



### Amphibians

- Moist, slimy skin
- Adults have four legs



### Invertebrates

- Most are small
- Most have soft bodies
- Some have hard shells or hard body coverings
- No legs or many pairs of legs



### Birds

- Feathers
- Beak
- Two wings
- Two legs



### Mammals

- Most are covered with hair or fur
- Most have four legs or two arms and two legs
- Some have flippers



### Fish

- Skin covered in scales
- Gills
- No limbs
- Most have fins



### Reptiles

- Dry, scaly skin
- Four legs or no legs



# Pets

A pet is an animal that humans keep at home as a companion they spend a lot of time with. Pets come from different animal groups. For example, a rabbit is a mammal and a corn snake is a reptile.



rabbit



corn snake

Pets need different things to keep them healthy. For example, rabbits need plants to eat and water to drink. They need a cage or hutch and time to run around. Corn snakes need mice, rats and birds to eat and water to drink. They live in a tank called a vivarium.

# What animals eat

Animals can be sorted into three groups based on what they eat. Carnivores only eat meat. Herbivores only eat plants or parts of plants, such as seeds, fruit and vegetables. Omnivores eat meat and plants. Animals in different groups have different body parts to help them catch and eat food. Carnivores have eyes on the front of their heads to see the animals they are hunting. They have sharp claws and teeth to grab and eat animals. Herbivores have eyes on the sides of their heads to spot animals that might eat them. They have sharp, flat teeth to cut and grind plants. Omnivores have features of carnivores and herbivores.



carnivores

herbivores

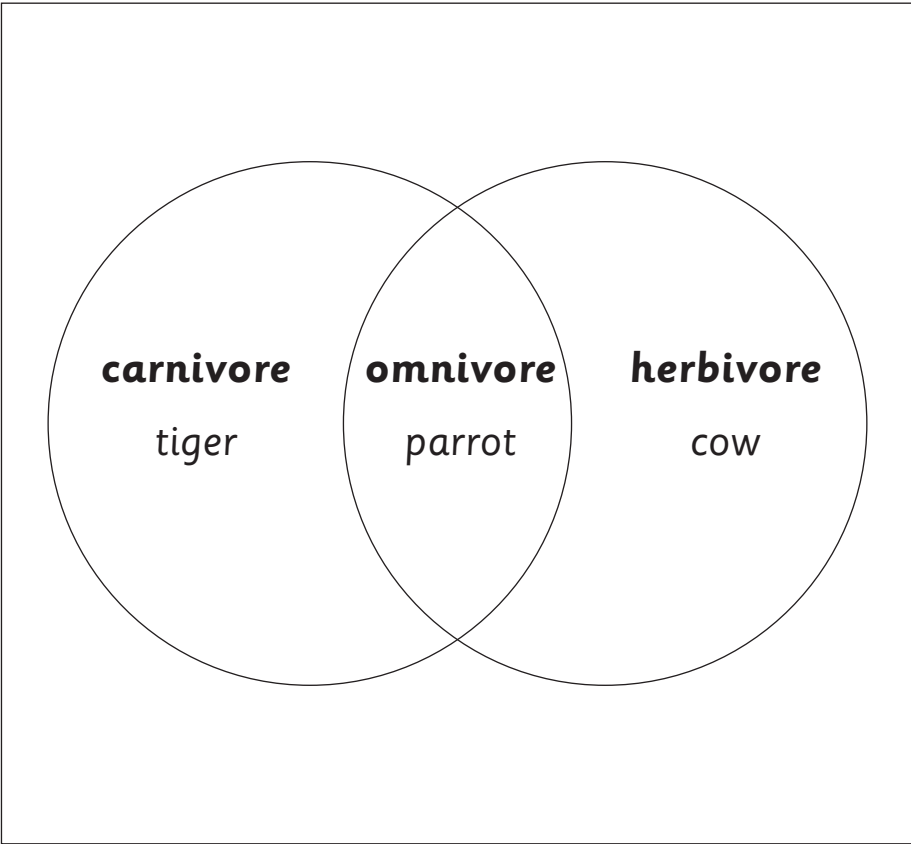
omnivores

# Sorting diagrams

A **Carroll diagram** sorts information into a table using ‘yes or no’ questions.

|         | scales                                                                                           | no scales                                                                                         |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| legs    | <br>chameleon | <br>mouse      |
| no legs | <br>snake    | <br>earthworm |

A **Venn diagram** shows the relationship between two groups of things using overlapping circles.



# Glossary

|                |                                                                                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>antenna</b> | A long, thin body part on an invertebrate’s head that is used to sense the environment.    |
| <b>gill</b>    | A body part that fish and some amphibians use to breathe underwater.                       |
| <b>sense</b>   | The ability to understand our environment, such as sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing. |
| <b>tail</b>    | A body part that sticks out from the base of an animal’s back.                             |

