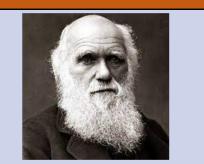


Year 1 Science: Animals and Their Needs

Vocabulary	Meaning	
mammal	A warm-blooded animal that breathes air, has a backbone, grows hair or fur and (typically) gives birth to live young.	
fish	A cold-blooded animal that lives in water and has gills to breathe and fins to swim.	
bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying animal that has feathers, wings, a beak and can usually fly.	
reptile	A cold-blooded animal that lays eggs and usually has skin covered with scales on bony plates.	
amphibian	A cold-blooded animal that can live both on land or water.	
survive	Continue to live or exist.	
shelter	A shielded or safe place; protection.	
diet	The kinds of food that a person or animal eats.	
gill	An organ that allows fish to breathe underwater.	
beak	The hard, pointed part of a bird's mouth and nose.	
paw	An animal's foot having claws and pads.	
tail	The part extending from the rear of an animal's body.	
claw	A sharp, usually thin and curved nail on the finger or toe of an animal.	

Key knowledge – What was Charles Darwin famous for?



Charles Darwin is famous for his observations of wildlife in South America. His work helped us to understand how different animals are suited to the environments they live in.

Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

Key knowledge – How can we classify animals?			
Carnivores	Herbivores	Omnivores	
Animals which eat other animals are called carnivores. They eat meat. Dolphins, whales, hyenas, snakes and lizards are examples of carnivores.	Animals that eat plants are called herbivores. Elephants, cows, deer are some examples of herbivores.	Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores.	