

Types of animal

Fish – have gills, fins and live in the water e.g. goldfish and trout

Amphibian - have a back bone and are able to live in both water and on land e.g. frog, toad

Reptile - cold blooded and lay a soft-shell egg e.g. snake and tortoise

Birds - wings, feathers and beak and lay a hard-shelled egg e.g. chicken and house martin

Mammals - warm blooded and give birth to live young e.g. human, dog and dolphin



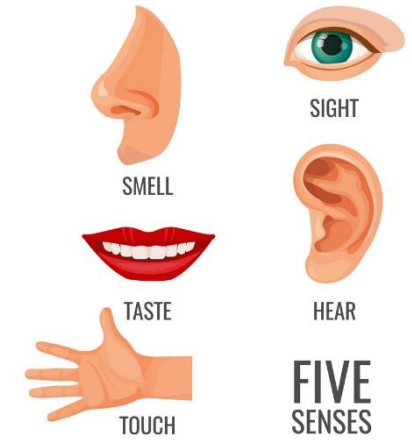
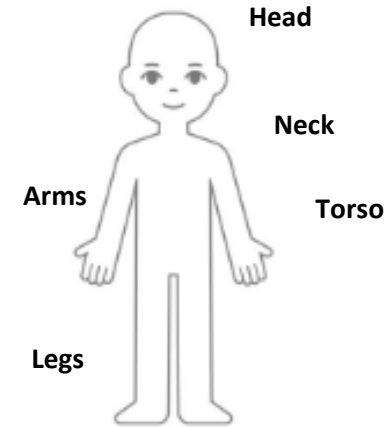
Joe Wicks
The Body Coach

What do animals eat?

Carnivores – meat eaters e.g. badger, fox, otter

Herbivores – plant eaters e.g. rabbit, red deer

Omnivores – eat plants and meat e.g. red squirrel, hedgehog



Offspring

babies that grow into adults

Life processes common to all living things

- Movement
- Reproduction (having offspring)
- Sensitivity (using the 5 senses)
- Nutrition (food)
- Excretion (getting rid of waste!)
- Respiration (breathing)
- Growth

THE EATWELL PLATE

A guide to the right balance of the five main food groups



- Fruit & Veg
- Carbs & Starches
- Dairy
- Protein
- Sugars & Fats



Jamie Oliver
Healthy Chef

How do you care for an animal?

air, water, food, shelter and care

How to stay healthy

Exercise, variety of food, hygiene

Hygiene

- Wash your hands before food and after the bathroom.
- cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze.
- brush your teeth every day.