



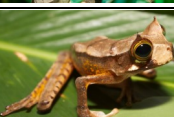
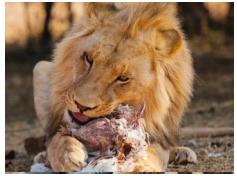




# Types of Animals

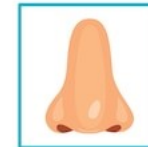
## Key Definitions

<b>energy</b>	The power needed to do something.
<b>growth</b>	The development of the body over time.
<b>habitat</b>	The natural environment of an animal or plant.
<b>amphibian</b>	Animals that spend part of their lives in water and part of their lives on land.
<b>reptile</b>	Animals like snakes and lizards. They have scaly skin.
<b>mammal</b>	Most mammals have hair or fur. They give birth to live young rather than laying eggs.
<b>offspring</b>	The child or young of a human
<b>skeleton</b>	The bones of the animal that give it its shape.
<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal that has a backbone in its skeleton.

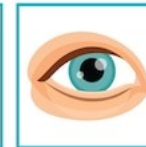
Group	Animal example
Mammal	
Fish	
Bird	
Reptile	
Amphibian	

What do I eat?	Animal example
Carnivore	
Herbivore	
Omnivore	

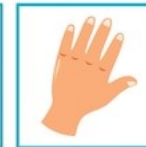
Our senses and body parts



SMELL



SIGHT



TOUCH



HEARING



TASTE

## BIRDS

- have feathers & wings
- lay eggs
- warm-blooded



## FISH

- breathe underwater using gills.
- have scales and fins.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.

