Animal Survival

Living things are alive. They need water, food and air to stay alive.

Something that was once living but is now dead is no longer alive.

Non-living things have never been alive.

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

Food chains

A food chain shows how living things depend on one another for food. All food chains start with a plant, which is a producer, followed by animals, which are consumers. Animals can be herbivores that only eat plants, carnivores that only eat meat or omnivores that eat plants and meat.



lettuce (plant)



slug (omnivore)



hedgehog (carnivore)

Sorting diagrams

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

	scales	no scales
legs	 chameleon	 mouse
no legs	 snake	 earthworm

Offspring

Adult animals reproduce to have young called offspring. Having offspring is important for the continued survival of all species of animals. Some offspring look like smaller versions of their parents. Others look very different to their parents.



calf



cow

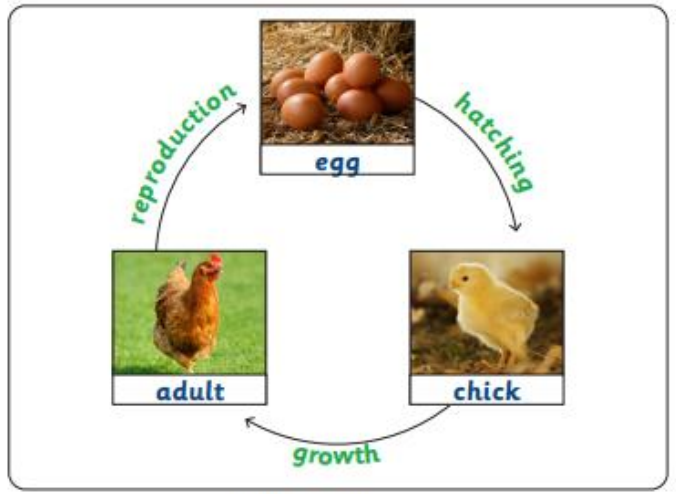


tadpole



frog

Life cycles



chicken's life cycle

Core vocabulary

living	reptiles	physical characteristics
non-living	birds	invertebrates
dead	fish	amphibians
mammals	offspring	Carroll diagram
food chain	sort	observation

In Year 1, I learned about habitats, microhabitats and how animals survive.
I began to learn about grouping animals and some names of baby animals.