



# Science

## Year 1

# Carnivores, Herbivores and Omnivores

### What sort of animal am I?

Shakespeare  
Primary School  
and Nursery



## Vertebrate groups

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. There are five **vertebrate** groups in the animal kingdom.

- 1 Reptiles** have scaly skin and they lay eggs on land. Many reptiles also have four legs, claws and teeth.
- 2 Birds** have a beak, claws, feathers, wings and they lay eggs.
- 3 Amphibians** live on land and in water and they lay eggs, usually in or near water. Many have smooth, moist skin.
- 4 Fish** have a tail and fins to swim underwater. They have gills to help them breathe underwater. They all lay eggs.
- 5 Mammals** have hair or fur covering their bodies and give birth to live young.



## Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

Animals that eat only plants are called **herbivores**.



Examples of herbivore in the UK: rabbits, cows and sheep

**Omnivores** eat both plants and animals.



Examples of omnivores in the UK: foxes, badgers and hedgehogs

**Carnivores** only eat other animals.



Examples of carnivores in the UK: frogs, owls and otter

Vertebrate Group:	Examples:
Reptiles	
Birds	
Amphibians	
Fish	
Mammals	

## Speak Like a Scientist

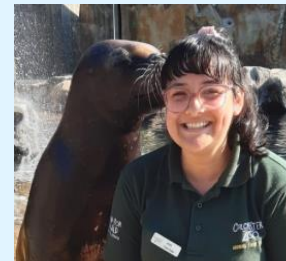
**Previously learned vocabulary:** bird

**New vocabulary:** adult, amphibian, carnivore, fish, herbivore, mammal, omnivore, reptile, vertebrate

## Project Questions

Can you name one of each of the vertebrate groups?  
 Can you name one carnivore?  
 Can you name one omnivore?  
 Can you name one herbivore?  
 How can we keep animals safe in our local environment?

## A Scientist Just Like Me!



Jemma Dias is a British and Indian animal behaviour scientist who works at Colchester Zoo. She observes animals to try and find out more about what they do and their well-being. Jemma wants to learn more about animals so that we can make sure they are being looked after properly.

## Working Like a Scientist and Working Scientifically

Scientists classify animals by putting them in groups based on if they look the same or have the same properties. For example, penguins and chickens both have feathers and lay eggs so scientists are able to classify them as birds. Scientists that work with animals need to be able to identify different animals. This means that they need to look at it closely and know what animal it is.

**Careers:** animal behaviour scientist, vet, marine biologist

If you want to be an animal behaviour scientist, you need...

- to have a passion for animals** and enjoy looking after them
- to be curious** about the world around you
- to enjoy getting messy** because looking after animals can be a very stinky job!

