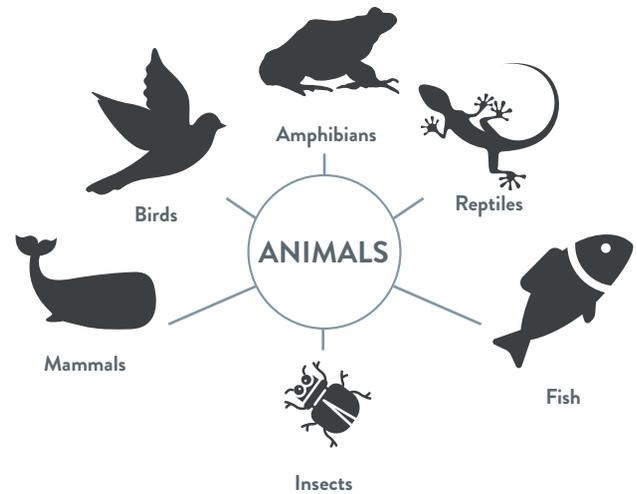


# ANIMALS AND THEIR SKELETONS

## KEY FACTS

- 
- There are five different groups of animals: mammals, birds, insects, amphibians and reptiles
- Most animals have skeletons
- Different groups of animals have different skeletons
- Skeletons are made up of lots of different bones, and hold the body upright
- Animals have different numbers of bones. Humans have 206 bones, less than most other mammals. The animal with the most bones is the python, with 600 bones. The shark has no bones apart from its jaw.
- The spine is an important part of the skeleton that runs along the back of an animal
- The skull protects the brain
- Carnivores are animals that eat meat. They have sharp teeth for tearing and gripping
- Herbivores are animals that eat plants. They have flat teeth for grinding.
- Omnivores eat meat and plants. They have a mix of different teeth.



## WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



**OBSERVING**



**ASKING QUESTIONS**



**GROUPING**



**COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA**

## KEY VOCABULARY



- 
- Amphibian:** An animal that can live both in land and in water.
- Reptile:** An animal with skin covered with scales or bony plates.
- Mammal:** An animal that breathes air, has a backbone, grows hair/fur and feeds on its mother's milk as a baby.
- Carnivore:** An animal that eats mostly meat.
- Herbivore:** An animal that eats only plants.
- Omnivore:** An animal that eats both meat and plants.
- Vertebrates:** Animals that have backbones.
- Invertebrates:** Animals without backbones.

## SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



**David Attenborough:** A naturalist who has researched the lives of people and wildlife for many years. With his amazing amount of knowledge, his achievement is to explain and illuminate life, wildlife and human life to the people of this earth.