

BIOLOGY - 'Why do we need bones?'

# Carnivores Omnivores & Herbivores



What do animals and humans eat?

Animals are adapted to what they eat.

**Carnivores** eat other animals.

**Herbivores** eat plants and fruit only.

**Omnivores** eat meat and plants.

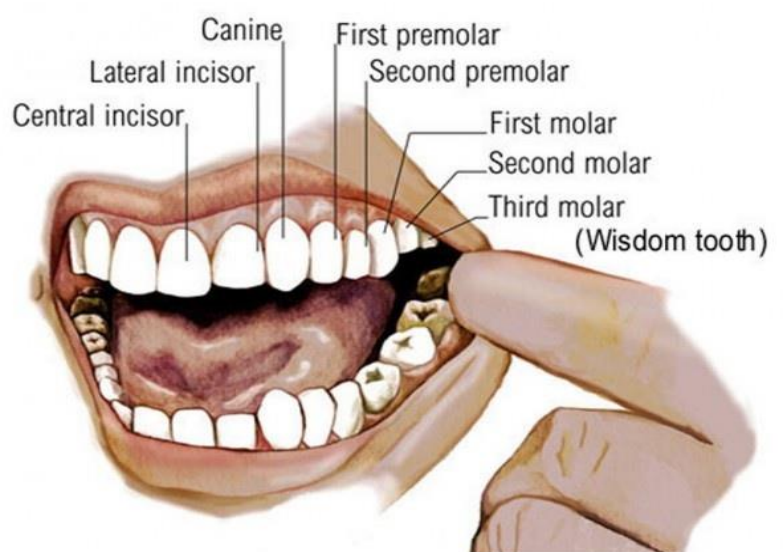
Why are my teeth different?

incisor Cut our food

canine Tear our food

Molar and Premolar Chew our food

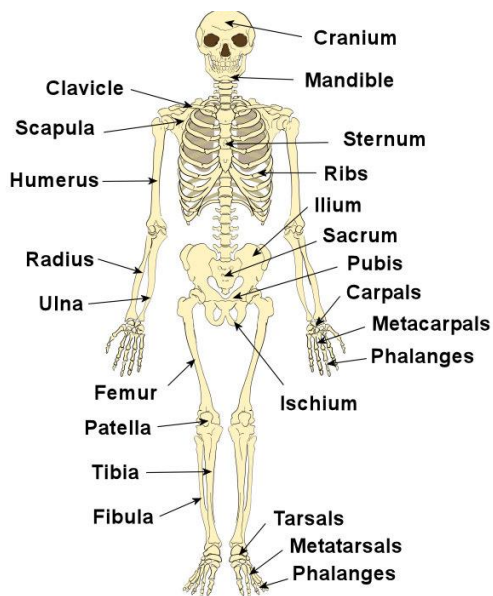
## TYPES OF HUMAN TEETH



Different **teeth** do different jobs.

**Incisors** (say in-si-zors) are for cutting. **Canines** (say cay-nines) are for tearing. **Molars** and **pre-molars** (say mow-lers) grind up food until it is small enough to swallow.

# The human skeleton



## Why do I need a skeleton?

<b>movement</b>	Joints like elbows, knees and hips
<b>protection</b>	Soft organs like the brain and heart
<b>support</b>	Stand up, run, and jump
Humans can move because their body is supported by an internal skeleton - that's right, you are just a bag of bones!	

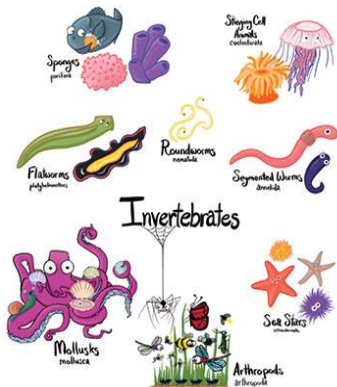
## Do all animals have skeletons?

Animal skeletons have adapted to different forms of movement. Fish swim with a long flexible backs and strong fins while frogs hop using their strong back legs. Birds are light because their bones are hollow so they fly with wings. They are **vertebrates** because they have a backbone.

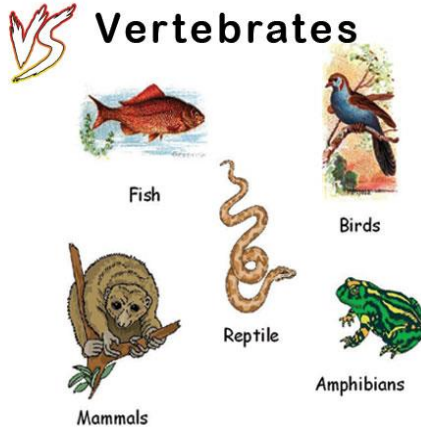
Some animals, like insects and crabs, have an external (outside of their bodies) skeleton. They are called **invertebrates** because they do not have a backbone.

Some other **invertebrates**, like jellyfish and worms, have no skeleton at all.

## Invertebrates



## Vertebrates



## Key vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
<b>nutrition</b>	food needed for health and growth
<b>carnivore</b>	an animal that feeds on other animals
<b>herbivore</b>	an animal that feeds on plants
<b>omnivore</b>	an animal that feeds on plants and animals
<b>teeth</b>	hard, bony structures in the jaws of most vertebrates, used for eating
<b>skeleton</b>	an framework of bone the body of an animal or plant
<b>vertebrate</b>	an animal with a backbone
<b>invertebrate</b>	an animal without a backbone
<b>cranium</b>	the skull, especially the part enclosing the brain
<b>ribs</b>	curved bones articulated protecting the internal organs
<b>spine</b>	vertebrae extending from the skull and down the back