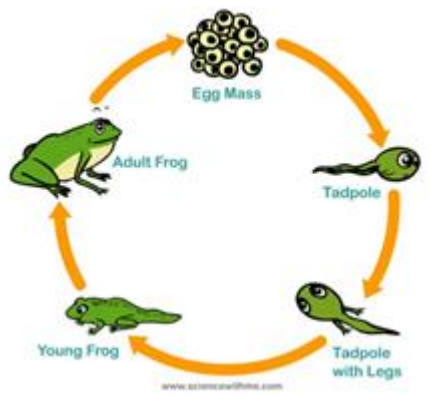
Knowledge organiser for Year 12 Topic- Animals

Example of a life cycle



Tier 3 Vocabulary	
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat
Omnivore	An animal that eats both meat and plants
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
Life Cycle	The stages plants and animals go through from birth to death
Offspring	A human or an animal's babies
Reproduction	Making more of something
Vertebrate	An animal with a back bone
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone
Young	An animal's baby or babies
Adult	A fully grown animal
Domesticated	An animal that is kept as a pet
Wild	An animal that doesn't live with people
Arthopod	An invertebrate with a body divided into sections and jointed legs

What are the different types of animal and what are their features?

Type of animal	Features	Examples
Mammal	Most mammals have live young They drink milk from their mothers when they are young They have warm blood They have fur or hair Many mammals live on land but some, like whales, live in the water	Cow Bear Whale Elephant Giraffe
Bird	All birds have feathers They lay eggs They have wings They have beaks They are warm blooded They rely on their parents when they are born	Parrot Chicken Duck Blue tit Eagle
Amphibian	They live in land and on water They are born with gills but develop lungs They are cold blooded They lay eggs They don't rely on their parents when they are born	Frog Toad Newt
Reptile	They usually lay eggs They are cold blooded They have scales They don't rely on their parents when they are born	Snake Crocodile Lizard
Fish	They have gills They have fins They are usually cold blooded They live in water	Shark Salmon Tuna
Invertebrates	They don't have a back bone Insects are a special type of invertebrate called arthropods	Snail Jelly fish Spider Butterfly