

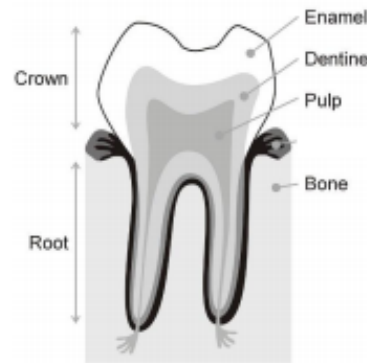
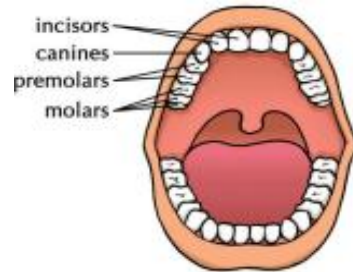
Teeth

Incisors: They are at the front of the mouth and used for biting.

Canine: These are the sharpest teeth. They are next to the incisors and used for tearing. Predators have sharp and pointed canine teeth for killing prey.

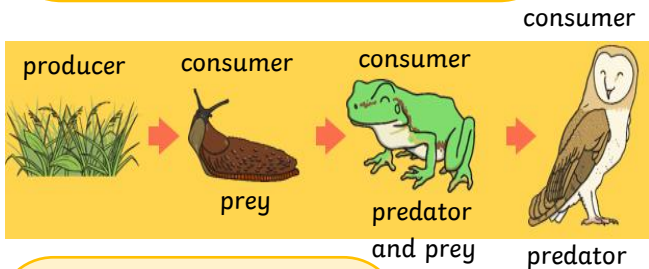
Molar: They are towards the back of the mouth and they are flat, wide and used for chewing.

Pre-molars: They are at the back of the mouth and are used for chewing and grinding food. These teeth are wide and flat in shape. Wisdom teeth are pre-molars which appear in adulthood.



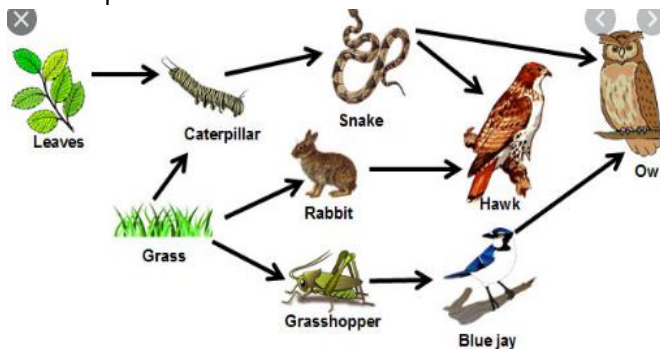
Food chain

A food chain shows how animals get their food and how nutrients and energy are passed from one living thing to another. The arrows represent where the energy and nutrients are passed to. Food chains always start with producers.



Food web

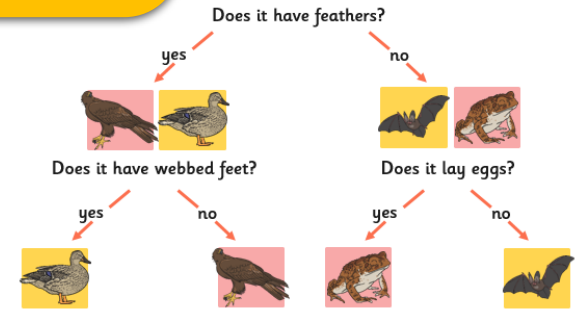
A food web is just a large food chain. It shows how plants and animals are connected and eat/are eaten by more than one animal.



Predators and Prey



Classification key
Classification keys help you to identify living things and decide what group it belongs to.



In 350 B.C, Aristotle classified all things into 4 main groups:

- Human beings
- Animals
- Plants
- Non-living things

Animals are split into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird and mammals are vertebrates. Animals such as crabs, spiders, worms, snails and jellyfish are invertebrates.

Animals' environments can change and this could pose dangers to them. Threats they may face:

- Deforestation
- Littering and pollution.
- Growing population and building

BOOKS TO READ WITH THIS TOPIC





predator



prey



producer



consumer



invertebrates



vertebrates



herbivore



carnivore



omnivore



decomposer



nutrition



nutrients



population and
building development



pollution



littering



deforestation



crown



dentine



enamel



root



pulp



record



ask questions