🐾 ANIMALS

VISUAL STUDY SUMMARY • GRADE 3

🌱 1. THE THREE VITAL FUNCTIONS

🍎 NUTRITION

Animals eat food to get **energy** and grow. They use nutrients and remove waste.

👀 INTERACTION

Animals use their **senses** to get information and respond to the world around them.

🐣 REPRODUCTION

Animals have babies called **offspring**.

🧠 REMEMBER

Nutrition + Interaction + Reproduction = the three vital functions.

■■ 2. WHAT DO ANIMALS EAT?

🌿 HERBIVORES

Eat plants.
Example: rabbit

🥩 CARNIVORES

Eat other animals.
Example: lion

🍎🥩 OMNIVORES

Eat plants and animals.
Example: bear

■ 3. HOW DO ANIMALS BREATHE?

🐟 GILLS

Fish get oxygen from water.

🐶 LUNGS

Mammals, birds and reptiles breathe with lungs.

🪱 SKIN

Earthworms can breathe through moist skin.

➡️ **Nutrition steps:** eat food → use nutrients for energy and growth → eliminate waste.

🦴 CLASSIFYING ANIMALS

Animals can be grouped by their bodies and how they are born.

🦴 4. VERTEBRATES OR INVERTEBRATES?

🦴 VERTEBRATES

Have an internal skeleton and a **backbone**.

🐌 INVERTEBRATES

Do not have a backbone. Some have shells or spines to protect themselves.

🐾 5. THE FIVE GROUPS OF VERTEBRATES

🐱 MAMMALS

Have hair or fur. Mothers feed milk to their babies.
Examples: cat, elephant

🐦 BIRDS

Have feathers, wings and beaks. They lay eggs.
Examples: robin, penguin

🐟 FISH

Live in water and use gills. Usually have fins.
Example: salmon

🐢 REPTILES

Have dry, scaly skin. Most lay eggs.
Examples: snake, tortoise

🐸 AMPHIBIANS

Usually start life in water. Many later live on land and have moist skin.
Example: frog

💡 MEMORY TIP

Mammals • Birds • Fish • Reptiles • Amphibians

🥚 6. HOW ARE ANIMALS BORN?

🥚 OVIPAROUS

Animals hatch from eggs. **Examples:** birds, many fish and turtles.

👶 VIVIPAROUS

Animals give birth to live young. **Examples:** humans, cats and elephants.

🦌 **Interaction example:** A deer senses danger → its nervous system prepares a response → its muscles help it run away.

🪸 INVERTEBRATES + QUIZ

Remember: invertebrates do not have a backbone.

■ 7. IMPORTANT GROUPS OF INVERTEBRATES

🧽 **SPONGES**
Aquatic animals. Water passes through tiny holes called **pores**. They filter food from water.

🪼 **CNIDARIANS**
Examples: jellyfish and sea anemones. They use **tentacles** to catch food or protect themselves.

⭐ **ECHINODERMS**
Aquatic animals with a hard outer skeleton. Examples: starfish and sea urchins with spines.

🐌 **MOLLUSCS**
Have soft bodies; some have shells. Examples: snails, clams and octopuses.

🦀 **ARTHROPODS**
Have a hard outer covering, body sections and jointed legs. Examples: flies, crabs and millipedes.

🪱 **WORMS**
Have long, soft bodies. Earthworms can breathe through moist skin.

🧠 8. QUICK TEST

1. Name the three vital functions.	✅ Nutrition, interaction and reproduction.
2. What does an omnivore eat?	✅ Plants and animals.
3. How do fish breathe?	✅ With gills.
4. What is the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates?	✅ Vertebrates have a backbone; invertebrates do not.
5. Is a chicken oviparous or viviparous?	✅ Oviparous — it hatches from an egg.
6. Name two groups of invertebrates.	✅ For example: sponges and arthropods.
7. How does a sponge get food?	✅ It filters food from water through pores.

⭐ Study tip: cover the answers, say them out loud, then check!