

Name: _____ Date: _____



Look at the Animal Fact Cards. Can you sort the animals shown using the Carroll Diagram below?

	Lays eggs	Does not lay eggs
Swims or flies to catch food		
Does not swim or fly to catch food		

Answer the questions below using the completed Carroll Diagram to help you. Can you think of some more questions? Share your ideas with a partner when you finish.



Question 1

Which sector contains the most animals?

Answer



Question 2

What types of animal are in the top-left sector of the Carroll diagram?

Answer



Question 3

What do bears and otters have in common?

Answer



Question 4

What do the animals that DO lay eggs but DON'T fly or swim to catch their food have in common?

Answer



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Answer the questions below using the completed Carroll Diagram to help you. Can you think of some more questions? Share your ideas with a partner when you finish.



Question 1

What do the animals in the bottom-left sector of the Carroll diagram have in common?

Answer



Question 2

By looking at the Carroll diagram, what can you learn about mammals?

Answer



Question 3

What types of animal are in the top-left sector of the Carroll diagram?

Answer



Question 4

Give a reason why it is advantageous for animals which fly or swim to catch their food to lay eggs instead of have slowly growing offspring inside the womb.

Answer



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Look at the Animal Fact Cards. Can you design a Carroll diagram to sort them? What labels will your Carroll diagram have?

Write some questions that can be answered by sorting animals using your Carroll diagram. Share them with someone else. Can they answer your questions?



Question 1	Answer
Question 2	Answer
Question 3	Answer



Cape cobra
(*Naja nivea*)
Southern Africa

The venomous Cape cobra preys on a number of species including rodents, birds and even other snakes.

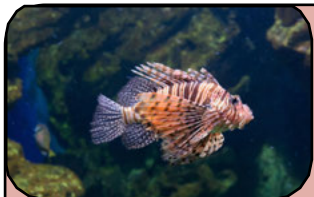
Females lay up to twenty eggs in their burrows. These eggs hatch after approximately 40 days.



Atlantic puffin
(*Fratercula arctica*)
North Atlantic

The Atlantic puffin can swim underwater for more than a minute, allowing it to catch several small fish each time it dives.

They burrow in the cracks and ledges of grassy clifftops, where they lay a single egg each year.



Red lionfish
(*Pterois volitans*)
Indo-Pacific

The red lionfish is a fantastic swimmer, able to precisely control the position of its body in the water. This makes it a fantastic hunter of other, smaller fish which it feeds on.

The female frequently lays clusters of up to 15,000 eggs at a time.



American black bear
(*Ursus americanus*)
North America

Black bears are omnivores. Their diet mostly consists of vegetation such as grasses and new shoots as well as nuts and berries. They also eat bees, ants and other insects.

Females remain pregnant for around eight months before giving birth to litters of one to six cubs.



Northern pike
(*Esox lucius*)
Northern hemisphere

The northern pike is a solitary hunter. It often follows schools of small fish, curling up its body before striking; this allows it to attack at great speed as it uncurls.

Male and female pike swim to mating grounds in the spring, where they fertilise hundreds of eggs. Only around 5% of the pike larvae will survive.



Central bearded dragon
(*Pogona vitticeps*)
Australia

The bearded dragon is a skilled climber, able to reach the leafy green leaves and tree-dwelling insects that form a large part of its diet.

After mating, females lay their clutches of up to thirty eggs in shallow burrows dug in the sand.

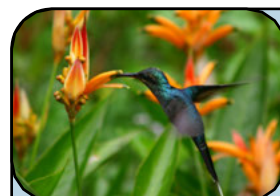


European otter
(*Lutra lutra*)
Europe

The otters' webbed paws and strong tails make them excellent underwater predators. For most of the year they eat fish.

Otters breed at any time of year. After a pregnancy of around two months, the female gives birth to a litter of up to four pups.

Did you know that otters have been seen making and using waterslides - just for fun!



Green hermit hummingbird
(*Phaethornis guy*)
Central America

The hummingbird hovers in the air to feed on its main food source, nectar. It will also catch small insects. These small birds flap their small wings so fast that they are able to hover in position like a helicopter.

Green hermit hummingbirds build their nests under large leaves, where they lay a single, tiny egg.

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The period when a new life grows inside the womb of a female animal is called **gestation**. The period when a new life grows inside an egg is called **incubation**. Can you design a **scatter graph** on graph paper to show the data in the table below?

Animal	Average life expectancy (years)	Average gestation or incubation period (days)
Bear	22	210
Chicken	7	22
Groundhog	7	32
Hamster	2	16
Hippopotamus	30	240
Monkey	14	205
Rat	3	21
Squirrel	8	44
Wolf	11	61

Use the scatter graph to help you answer the questions below.

1. Write two statements describing what can be understood from looking at the scatter graph:

Statement 1

Statement 2

2. Use the scatter graph to help you estimate the life expectancy of a goat and a lion.

Goat (151 days gestation)

Life expectancy:

Lion (108 days gestation)

Life expectancy:

3. What do the small animals have in common? Use the scatter graph to help you answer the question.

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Does not swim or fly to catch food	Cape cobra Central bearded dragon	American black bear

Answer the questions below using the completed Carroll Diagram to help you. Can you think of some more questions? Share your ideas with a partner when you finish.

**Question 1**

Which sector contains the most animals?

Answer

Swims or flies to catch food; lays eggs.

**Question 2**

What types of animal are in the top-left sector of the Carroll diagram?

Answer

Birds and fish.

**Question 3**

What do bears and otters have in common?

Answer

Example: 'They are mammals.'

**Question 4**

What do the animals that DO lay eggs but DON'T fly or swim to catch their food have in common?

Answer

Example: 'They are reptiles.'



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Does not swim or fly to catch food	Cape cobra Central bearded dragon	American black bear

Answer the questions below using the completed Carroll Diagram to help you. Can you think of some more questions? Share your ideas with a partner when you finish.

**Question 1**

What do the animals in the bottom-left sector of the Carroll diagram have in common?

Answer

Example: 'They are reptiles.'

**Question 2**

By looking at the Carroll diagram, what can you learn about mammals?

Answer

Example: 'These mammals do not lay eggs.'

**Question 3**

What types of animal are in the top-left sector of the Carroll diagram?

Answer

Birds and fish.

**Question 4**

Give a reason why it is advantageous for animals which fly or swim to catch their food to lay eggs instead of have slowly growing offspring inside the womb.

Answer

Example: 'The weight of growing offspring inside them would make it harder to catch food.'

