

Name:

1. Carnivores

Shared Read – Miss Francis

Carnivore

Close

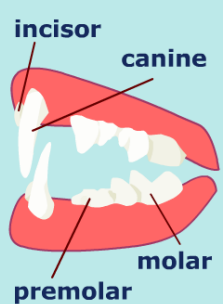
An animal that eats only meat. Its teeth are adapted for catching and killing.

Incisors (front teeth)
Small

Canine teeth
Long and pointed for stabbing and killing.

Molars and premolars (back teeth)
Large and sharp for cutting through flesh and bones.

Did you know?
The molars and premolars together are sometimes called 'carnassial teeth' or 'cheek teeth'.



- 1a. What is a carnivore?
(Start your answer with:
A carnivore is...)
.....
- b. What are the canine teeth in a carnivore like? (Start your answer with: *The canine teeth...*)
.....
- c. Why are the molars and premolars large and sharp in carnivores? (Start with: *They are large and sharp...*)
.....
- d. What are carnassial teeth? (There are two possible answers to this question – give both for **two marks!**)
.....
.....
- e. Why do you think incisors are small in canines? (The answer is **not** in the next – write your own ideas!)
.....

2. Omnivores

Omnivore

Close

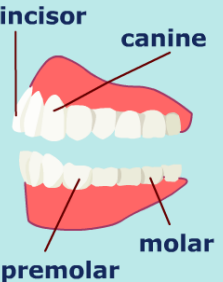
An animal that eats plants and animals.

Incisors (front teeth)
Sharp for biting off pieces of food.

Canine teeth
Pointed for gripping and tearing food, especially meat.

Molars and premolars (back teeth)
Large and flat for crushing food into pieces that can be swallowed.

Did you know?
Omnivores have both sharp and flat teeth to cope with their varied diet.



- 2a. What is an omnivore?
(Start your answer with:
An omnivore is...)
.....
- b. What does an omnivore use its canines for? (Start with: *They are used for...*)
.....
- c. Which teeth does an omnivore use for biting off pieces of food? (Start with: *It uses...*)
.....
- d. What shape are the premolars and molars in an omnivore? (*They are...*)
.....
- e. Why do omnivores have both sharp and flat teeth? (*They have...*)
.....

Name:

Remember to give all your answers in full sentences. We have given you some starting words to remind you.

Herbivore

Close

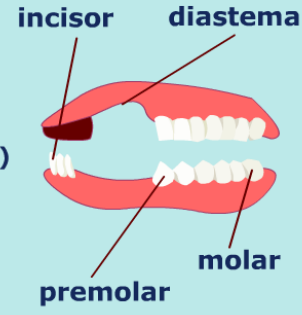
An animal that eats only plants.

Incisors (front teeth)
Specially adapted for cutting through leaves and grass.

Canine teeth
None.

Molars and premolars (back teeth)
Flattened for grinding plants.

Did you know?
Many herbivores don't have canine teeth. Instead they have a gap ('diastema') where the canines should be.



The diagram shows a top-down view of a herbivore's mouth with red lips. It highlights four types of teeth: a single pointed incisor on the left side, a large gap (diastema) in the center, a smaller premolar on the right side, and a large, flat molar on the far right. Labels with lines point to each of these teeth.

3. Herbivores

- 2a. What is a herbivore?
(Start with: *An omnivore is...*)
.....

- b. Which teeth do herbivores use for grinding plants? (*They use...*)
.....

- c. What does a herbivore use its incisors for? (*They use them...*)
.....

- d. What is a diastema? (*It is...*)
.....

- e. Why do you think many herbivores don't have canine teeth? (*I think...*)
.....

- f. Are humans carnivores, omnivores or herbivores? Why do you think this? (Worth two marks!)
.....
.....

- g. Give two examples of carnivores:
.....

- h. Give two examples of omnivores:
.....

- j. Give two examples of herbivores:
.....

