

Herbivores, Carnivores, and Omnivores

HERBIVORES

Herbivores usually have broad, flat front teeth that help them bite and cut. They have blunt or sometimes no canines, and strong back teeth that they use to crush and grind plants.

Deer and zebras have strong and long legs with tough hooves that help them travel long distances in search of food, and also run fast to escape predators.

Giraffes have long necks, which help them reach leaves high up on trees. Elephants have strong and extremely flexible trunks, which they use to break off grass, leaves, fruit, and branches and take them into their mouths.

The eyes of herbivores are located on either side of their head for a wider view. This helps them spot and escape predators.

CARNIVORES

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them spot and judge the distance of the prey.

OMNIVORES

Most omnivores have sharp front teeth and broad back teeth. The teeth help them not only cut and grind plant food but also tear flesh.

Omnivorous birds have strong and pointed beaks to kill small animals, crack seeds, and pick at fruit. They also have sharp claws on their feet.

A grizzly bear eats anything nutritious, which includes a variety of animals, salmon, fish, rodents, and sheep. They gorge on pine nuts, tubers, and berries. Their diet varies depending on what food is available for the season.

Interestingly, since omnivores both hunt and are hunted, they can be both predators and prey.