

Key vocabulary	
<b>vertebrate</b>	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
<b>fish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- scales covering its body</li> <li>- has fins</li> <li>- lives in water, lays eggs in water</li> <li>- breathes through gills</li> </ul>
<b>amphibian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- start as eggs in water and breathe through gills</li> <li>- later develop lungs and live on land and in water</li> <li>- lays eggs in water</li> <li>- damp skin/body</li> </ul>
<b>reptile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- breathes with lungs</li> <li>- dry, scaly skin</li> <li>- lay soft-shelled eggs on land</li> </ul>
<b>bird</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- warm-blooded</li> <li>- breathes with lungs</li> <li>- lays eggs with hard shells</li> <li>- covered with feathers</li> <li>- have wings but not all can fly</li> </ul>
<b>mammal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- warm-blooded</li> <li>- have fur or hairy skin</li> <li>- give birth to live young</li> <li>- feed their young milk</li> </ul>
<b>invertebrate</b>	Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
<b>plants</b>	Can make their own food. They can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.

# Living things and their habitats – Year 6

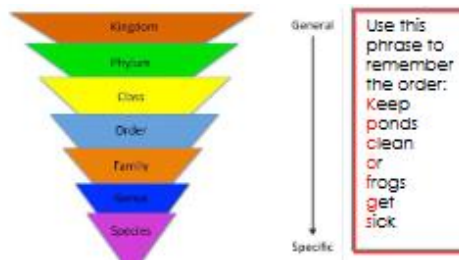
## Significant scientists

**Carl Linnaeus**  
(1707-1778)



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name.

Assessment question  
Why do scientists need to classify?

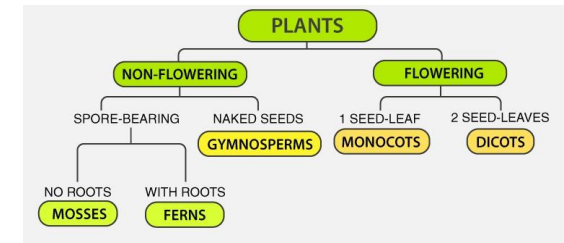


## Classification

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are

## Micro-organisms

These are tiny living creatures. Most can only be seen through a microscope. They can be sub-divided into smaller groups including **bacteria**, **fungi** and **viruses**.



**Flowering plants** – numerous and diverse group. Reproduce through flowers and seeds. E.g. sunflower

**Non-flowering plants** – smaller group. They have a simple structure and do not have flowers or seeds. They reproduce through spores. E.g. algae, mosses

