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| **Key vocabulary** | |
| **vertebrate** | Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. |
| **fish** | - cold-blooded  - scales covering its body  - has fins  - lives in water, lays eggs in water  - breathes through gills |
| **amphibian** | - cold-blooded  - start as eggs in water and breathe through gills  - later develop lungs and live on land and in water  - lays eggs in water  - damp skin/body |
| **reptile** | - cold-blooded  - breathes with lungs  - dry, scaly skin  - lay soft-shelled eggs on land |
| **bird** | - warm-blooded  - breathes with lungs  - lays eggs with hard shells  - covered with feathers  - have wings but not all can fly |
| **mammal** | - warm-blooded  - have fur or hairy skin  - give birth to live young  - feed their young milk |
| **invertebrate** | Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms. |
| **plants** | 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**

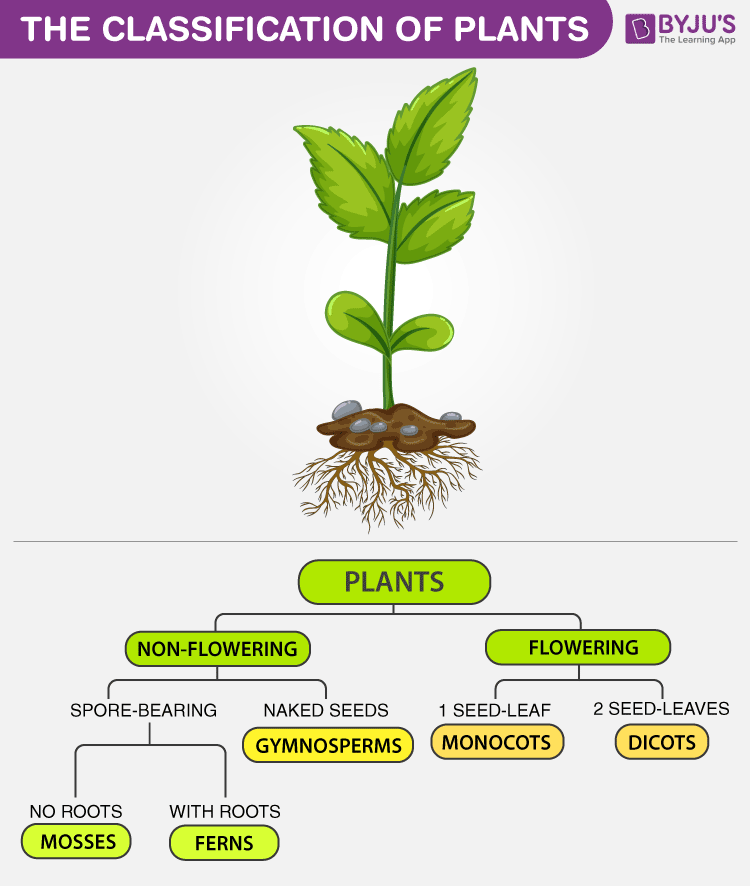
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| **Significant scientists** | |
| **Carl Linnaeus**  *(1707-1778)* | Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name. |
| **Chris Nelson** | Chris Nelson is a horticulturist and a director of Growing Underground which uses hydroponic techniques to grow pesticide-free crops in a former London underground air-raid shelter. |

**Classification**

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

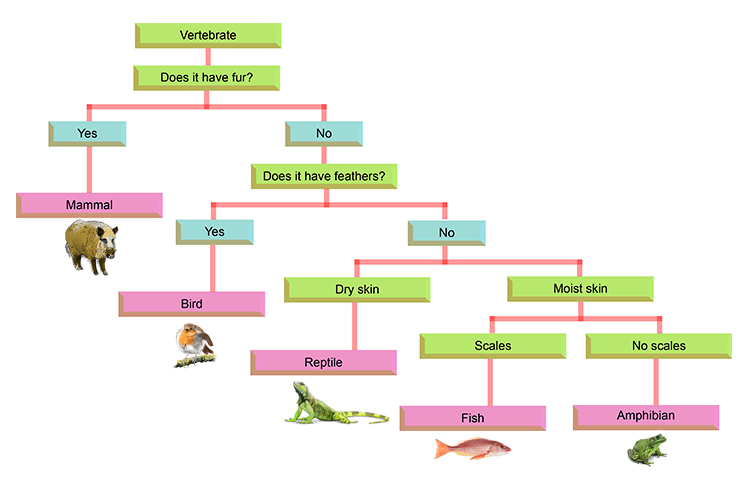
**Micro-organisms**

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



**Classifying invertebrates**

**Classifying vertebrates**

