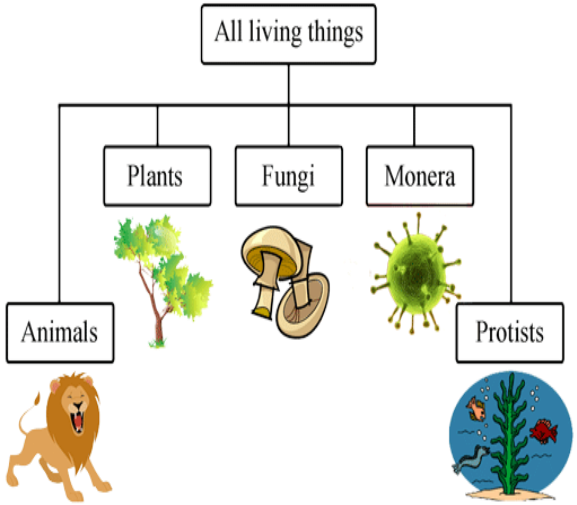
Year 6 Autumn 1 Living things and their habitats

Learning objectives for this topic

- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.

- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



Key vocabulary

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
Annelid – A segmented worm
Arachnid – An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts
Bird – A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
Crustaceans – Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body
Habitat – The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Insect – A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Invertebrate – An animal lacking a backbone
Mammal – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the posession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
Microorganism – A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Reptile – A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
Vertebrate – An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

Useful websites to search for

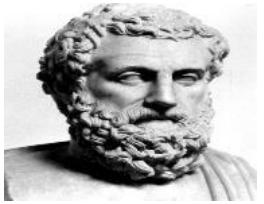
The Learning Zone: Animal I.D. (ox.ac.uk)

What is classification? - BBC Bitesize

Science KS2: The work of Carl Linnaeus - BBC Teach

Key scientists and people

Aristotle



Carl Linnaeus