

Year 6 Science: Living Things and Their Habitats



Prior Learning

- I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Sticky Knowledge

- I can describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
- I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

INVERTEBRATES

These are animals that do not have a backbone.

Vocabulary

A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that can live in water and on land. Larvae have Amphibian gills to breathe underwater and as they become adults they loose them and have lungs to breathe air out of water.

Arachnid

An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.

Bird

A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal. They can be distinguished by their feathers, wings, a beak and are typically able to fly.

When animals are sorted into groups Classification based on their characteristics, animal group or other observable feature.

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 invertebrate animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of winas.

Invertebrate An animal lacking a backbone.

Mammal

A warm-blooded vertebrate animal which has hair or fur and gives 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 a backbone or spinal column.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

This is the grouping together of animals with similar characteristics. Animals can be classed as either vertebrates or invertebrates.

ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

These are animals that have a backbone.



Have dry scaly skin. Lay eggs on dry land. Are cold blooded. (Snake, Crocodile)



Have scales on their bodies. Have gills for breathing. Are cold blooded. (Shark, Tuna)



Amphibians

Have moist slimy skin. Lay eggs in water. Are cold blooded. (Frog, Newt)





Simple and soft bodied (Tape worm, Flukes)



Coelenterates

Soft bodies, stinging cells.

(Jellyfish, Sea anemone)

Arthropods

Hard external skeleton



Molluscs

(Snails, Limpet)

and jointed limbs.

Soft bodied, most have shells.

Eight legs, two body parts, no antennae (Spider, Scorpion)



Flatworms

Mostly sea creatures. Many legs and two sets of antennae. (Crab. Lobster)



Annelid Worms

Segmented bodies

(Earthworm, Leech)

Insects

Wings, six legs, three body parts, one pair of antennae (Bee, Ladybird)



Echinoderms

Spiny sea creatures.

(Starfish, Sea urchin)

Myriapods

Many legs and body segments. (Centipede, Millipede)

Have feathers and wings. Have beaks and lay eggs. Are warm blooded. (Wren, Swan)

Have fur or hair Feed young on milk Are warm blooded. (Cow, Human)