Long Sutton County Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living things and their habitats | **Year: 6** | **Term: 1**

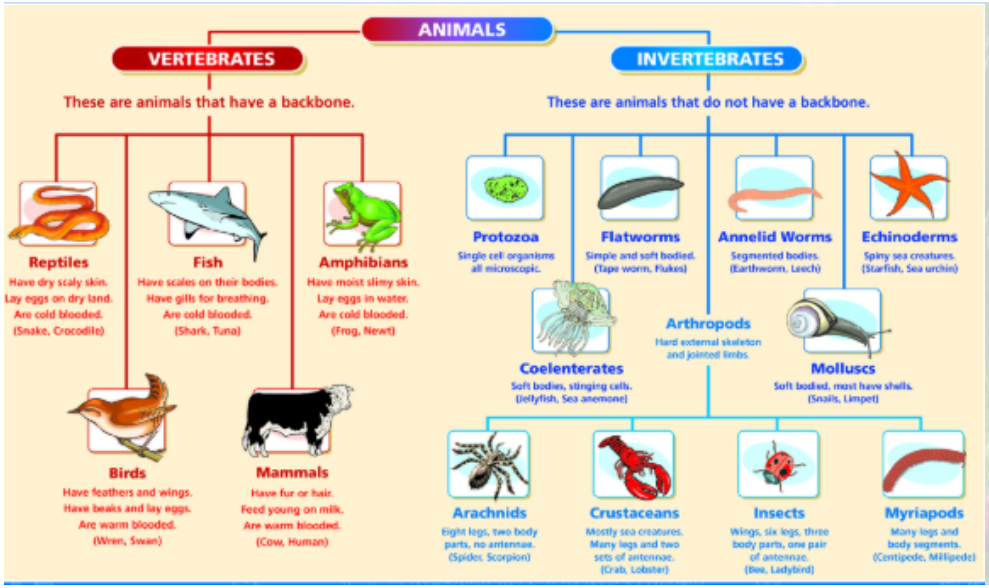
Background Information

- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Interesting facts

- **Living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics.**
- **Living things are classified into broad groups based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.**
- **Plants and animals can be groups based on specific characteristics.**
- **Fish have gills that extract oxygen from the water around them.**
- **All mammals (apart from the duck-billed platypus) give birth to live babies, which are then fed on their mother milk.**
- **The first reptiles are believed to have evolved around 320 million years ago.**
- **Most amphibians have thin, moist skin that helps them to breathe.**
- **Scientists believe that birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs.**
- **Your body has more microbes than human cells.**

Diagrams / Timelines / Photos



Characteristics of amphibians.

They live the first part of their lives in the water and the last part on the land.

When they hatch from their eggs, amphibians have gills so they can breathe in the water.

They also have fins to help them swim, just like fish.

Later, their bodies change, growing legs and lungs enabling them to live on the land.

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 possession 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.

Know how to / Activity

Amphibian means two-lives, one in the water and one on land.
Can you create your own amphibian?
Draw and label two pictures:
1) What your creature looks like at the start of their life.
-2) What your creature looks like once they have changed.