



Topic: Living things and their habitats

Year: 6

Background Information				Key Vocabulary	
 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. 				Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, sala- manders and caecilians.
				Annelid	A segmented worm.
Interesting facts Living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics.				Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a
 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. 				Bird	body formed of two parts. A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly.
 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 				Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
 mother milk. The first reptiles are believed to have evolved around 320 million years ago. 				Habitat	The natural home or environment of a animal, plant or other organism.
Most amphibians have thin, moist skin that helps them to breathe.				Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
 Scientists believe that birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs. Your body has more microbes than human cells. 				Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone.
Diagrams / Timelines / Photos Diagrams / Timelines / Photos Characteristics of amphibians.				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.
These are animals that have a backbone.	These are animals that	do not have a backbone.	They live the first part of their lives in the water and the last	Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.
			part on the land. When they hatch from their	Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
Reptiles Fish Amphibians ave dry scaly skin. V eags on dry talk the scales on their bodies. Have moist silmy skin vegas on dry talks to the stating. Law cass in water.	Protozoa Single cell organisms all microscopic.	Annelid Worms Segmented bodies. (Earthworm, Leech) Spiny sea creatures. (Starfish, Sea urchin)	eggs, amphibians have gills so they can breathe in the water.	Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a back- bone/ spinal column.
y eggs on dry land. Have gills for breathing. Lay eggs in water. Are cold blooded. Are cold blooded. Are cold blooded. Snake, Crocodile) (Shark, Tuna) (Frog, Newt)	Arthropods	They also have fins to help them	Know how to / Activity		
Birds Mammals Have forthers and wings. Mammals Are warm blooded. Were, Swan) (Were, Swan) Are warm blooded. (Cov, Human) Eight legs, two body party legs and the Image and the Directs Are warm blooded. (Cov, Human) Eight legs, two body party legs and the Image and the		Molluscs Soft bodied, most have shells. Gnails. Limped Insects Wing, six log, three body parts, one pair of antennae. Myriapods Many log, and body sagments.	swim, just like fish. Later, their bodies change, growing legs and lungs enabling them to live on the land.	Amphibian means two-lives, one in the water and on land. Can you create your own amphibian? Draw and label two pictures: 1) What your creature looks like at the start of the life. -2) What your creature looks like once they have changed.	