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.

Information relating to 'famous scientists' adapted from work by Alex Sinclair & Amy Strachan of St Mary's University

Living things and their habitats – Year 6



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



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