

Living Things and their Habitats (Y5&6)

knowledge

Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features.

which provides an

change naturally e.g.

through flooding, fire,

earthquakes etc.

Living things live in a habitat environment to which they are suited (year 2 learning). These environments may

Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things.

Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a goodway i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves or in a bad way i.e. negative human impact, such as littering.

These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.



-		A	NIMALS		1	
•	VERTEBRATES			INVERT	EBRATES	
These are animals that have a backbone.			These are animals that do not have a backbone.			
Reptiles Here dry staly skin. Lay eggs on dry land. Ant cold blooded. Strake. Cronodite	Fish Have scales on their bodies. Have glish for breathing. Are celd blooded. (Short, Tuna)	Amphibians New origins time stines Lay oggs in water. Are rold blooded. (Pros. News)	Protozoa Single cell organisma all microscopic.	Flatworms Singire and soft bodied. (Tape worm, Flakes)	Annelid Worms Segmented bodies. (Earthwors, Looch)	Echinoderms Spiny sea creatures (Starfalt, Sea unthin
	_	-0	Soft bodies.	Hard exter and join sterates stinging cells.	not skeleton tod limbs. Molb Soft bodied, me (Snalk.)	nt have shells.
Bir		nmals		8		
Have feather Have beaks a Are warm (Wiren,	and lay eggs. Peed your blooded. Are warn	ng on milk.	Arachnids Eight legs, two body parts, no antercase. (Spider, Scorpion)	Crustaceans Mostly sea creatures. Many legs and two sets of antennes, (Crab. Lobeler)	Insects Wings, vir legs, three body parts, one pair of artiennae, other Landwird)	Myriapod Many legs an body segment (Centipede, MISs

subject vocabulary

venieniales
invertebrate

vortobratos

Something without a backbone

insects

has a well-defined head. thorax, and abdomen, only three pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings.

Something with a backbone

environment

surroundings of a living thing, which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage

Dividing something into smaller and smaller groups

seasonal movement of a

complete population of animals from one area to

classification key

migrate

hibernate

inactive state resembling deep sleep in which certain animals living in cold climates pass the winter



another



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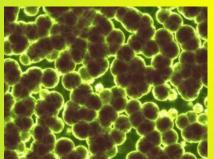
knowledge

Be able to classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.

Know how living things have been classified.

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





Vocabulary				
Micro-organism	Micro-organisms are tiny. They are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.			
Species	This is the grouping together of similar types of plants, animals and other organisms that can reproduce with each other			
Fungi	Fungi are a classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.			
Bacteria	Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.			
Taxonomy	A branch of science concerned with the classification of organisms.			
algae	Algae is a single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.			
Carl Linnaeus	Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, fungi etc.).			



