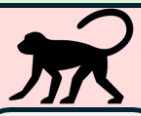
Living things and their Habitats

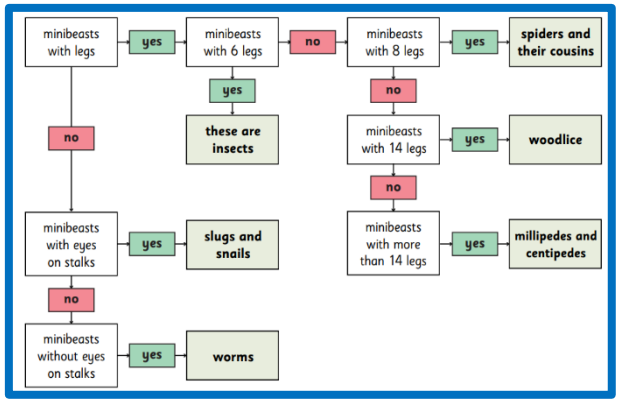
Prior Year 5 Learning:

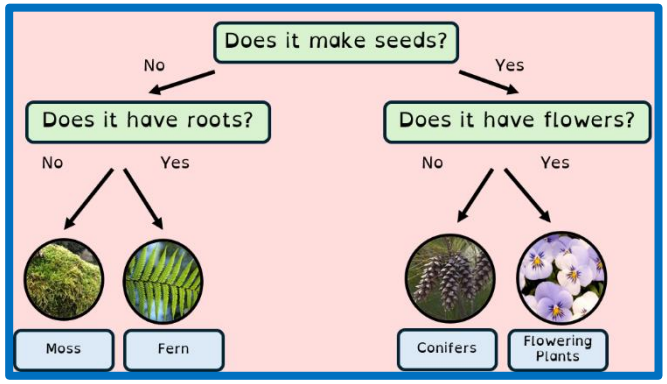
- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Year 6 Learning:

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

Fish	Mammals	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds
				
• Live in water • Gills, scales and fins	• Hair on its body • Gives birth to live young • Babies drink milk from mother	• Born in water (with gills) • Grow to develop lungs	• Scaly skin • Cold-blooded • Born on land	• Feathers • Born out of shells
Can you name some different types?	Can you name some different types?	Can you name some different types?	Can you name some different types?	Can you name some different types?

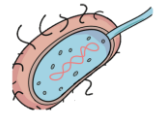




Vertebrate	Animals with a backbone.
Invertebrate	Animals without a backbone.
Classification key	A set of questions that helps to organise living things.
Vascular	Plants with roots.
Non-vascular	Plants without roots.
Microorganisms **(bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, virus)**	A microscopic (very, very small) animal, plant or single-celled life form.
Ferment	The breakdown of a substance by microorganisms.
Cell	Smallest unit with basic properties of life.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which something lives.
Carbon dioxide	Gas produced from breathing out or when yeast ferments.
Activate	To cause an action or start something.
Evaluate	To judge the success or value of something.
Predict	To tell in advance that something will happen.

I wonder how many organisms we have in our body?

Bacteria



Viruses

Fungi

Algae

Protozoa