

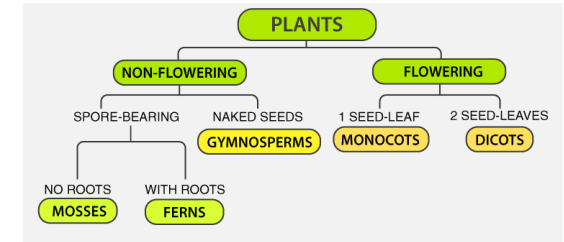


Key vocabulary	
vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cold-blooded - scales covering its body - has fins - lives in water, lays eggs in water - breathes through gills
amphibian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cold-blooded - breathes with lungs - dry, scaly skin - lay soft-shelled eggs on land
bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - warm-blooded - breathes with lungs - lays eggs with hard shells - covered with feathers - have wings but not all can fly
mammal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

Living things and their habitats – Year 6

Significant scientists	
<p>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)</p> 	Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name.
<p>Chris Nelson</p> 	Chris Nelson is a horticulturist and a director of Growing Underground which uses hydroponic techniques to grow pesticide-free crops in a former London underground air-raid shelter.

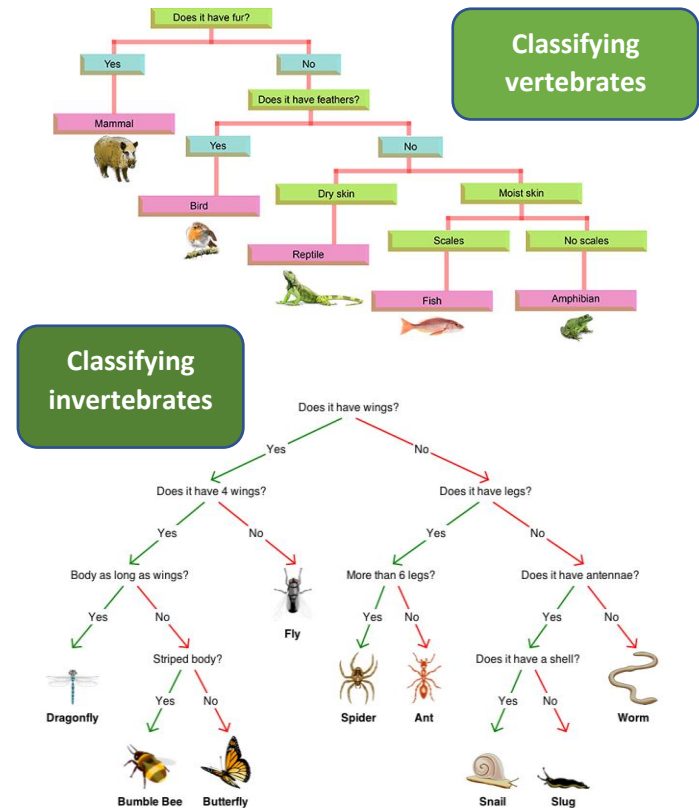


Flowering plants – numerous and diverse group. Reproduce through flowers and seeds. E.g. sunflower

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

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.**



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