

Science: Year 6

Living things and their habitats

Knowledge Organiser

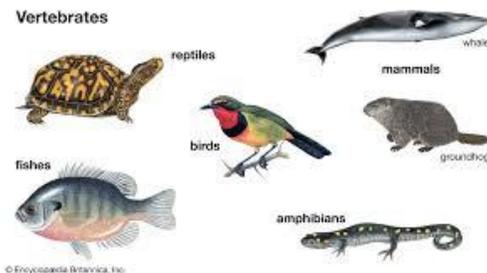
What should I already know?

- I know that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- I can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things
- I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

TAPS assessment

Outdoor keys

Class reader



Learning Objectives

LO: 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

LO: give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Key Vocabulary

Vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals .
Invertebrate	Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, arachnids, molluscs and annelids .
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, viruses, animals and plants .
Classification	Organisms can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.
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 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