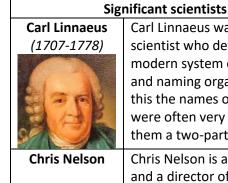
Key vocabulary	
fish	- cold-blooded
	 scales covering its body
	- has fins
	- lives in water, lays eggs in water
	 breathes through gills
amphibian	- cold-blooded
	 start as eggs in water and breathe
	through gills
	 later develop lungs and live on
	land and in water
	 lays eggs in water
	 damp skin/body
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

Living things and their habitats – Year 6



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. Chris Nelson is a horticulturist and a director of Growing Underground which uses hydroponic techniques to

grow pesticide-free crops in a

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish

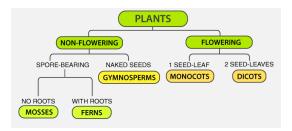
former London underground air-raid shelter.

Classification

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

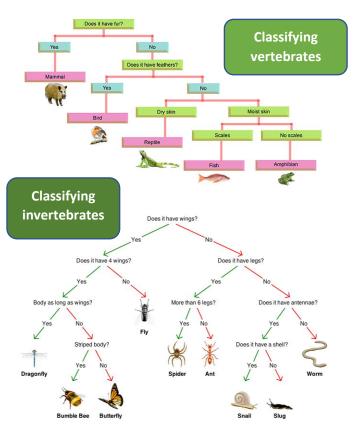
Micro-organisms

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



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

