| Key vocabulary |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| fish | - cold-blooded <br> - scales covering its body <br> - has fins <br> - lives in water, lays eggs in water <br> - breathes through gills |
| amphibian | - cold-blooded <br> - start as eggs in water and breathe through gills <br> - later develop lungs and live on land and in water <br> - lays eggs in water <br> - damp skin/body |
| reptile | - cold-blooded <br> - breathes with lungs <br> - dry, scaly skin <br> - lay soft-shelled eggs on land |
| bird | - warm-blooded <br> - breathes with lungs <br> - lays eggs with hard shells <br> - covered with feathers <br> - have wings but not all can fly |
| mammal | - warm-blooded <br> - have fur or hairy skin <br> - give birth to live young <br> - feed their young milk |

## Living things and their habitats - Year 6

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


