

Year 6 - Living things and their habitat.

Key Vocabulary

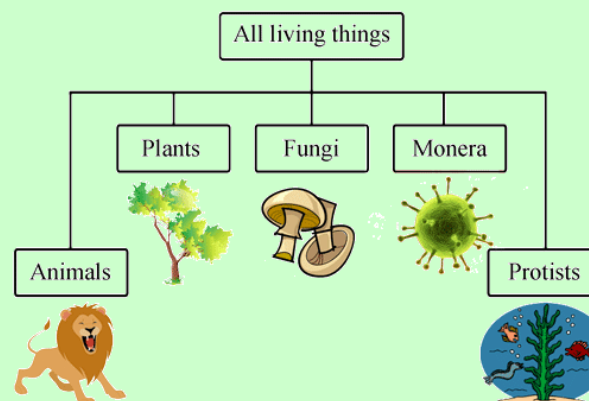
Vertebrate	an animal that has a skeleton with a backbone inside its body. Mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish are large groups of vertebrates.
Invertebrate	an animal that does not have a backbone or skeleton inside its body. Insects, spiders, worms, snails and squids are some kinds of invertebrates.
Amphibian	An animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land.
Reptile	A cold-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body and dry scales or hard plates on its skin.
Mammal	A warm-blooded animal with fur or hair on its skin and a skeleton inside its body. Mammal mothers produce milk to feed their babies.
Bacteria	Micro-organisms that play a role in the decay of living things, the process of fermentation, and sometimes in causing disease.
Fungi	A large group of living things that appear similar to plants but cannot make their own food using sunlight in the way plants do.
Micro-organism	Any life form so small that it can only be seen with a microscope. Microorganisms include bacteria and viruses.

Did you know?

Almost one million bacteria can be created by one person in a school day.

Important Information

Living things can be grouped according to their characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups such as micro-organisms and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.



Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into several groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.

Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants; and non-flowering plants.