



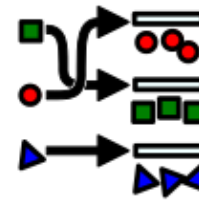
vertebrate



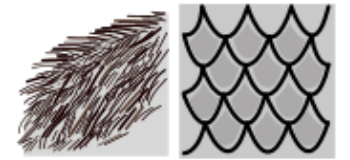
invertebrate



mammals



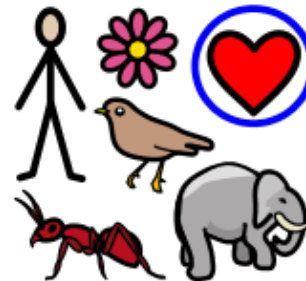
classify



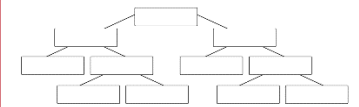
characteristics



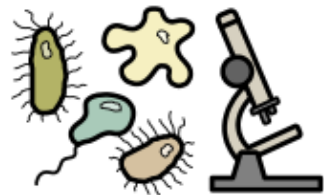
taxonomist



# Science: Living Things and their Habitats



classification  
key



micro-organisms



species



insects



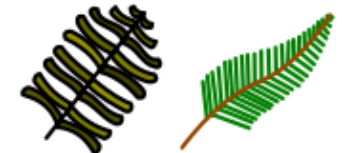
arachnids



molluscs

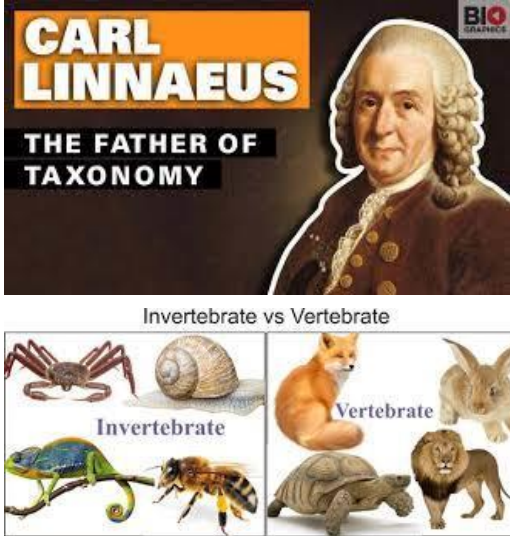


flowering



non flowering

# Science: Living Things and their Habitats - Y6 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal that has a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/communit/collection/12740/year-6-all-living-things">https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/communit/collection/12740/year-6-all-living-things</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhnj4j">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhnj4j</a></li> </ul>
<b>invertebrate</b>	An animal that does not have a backbone.		
<b>mammals</b>	Mammals include humans and all other animals that are warm-blooded vertebrates (vertebrates have backbones) with hair. They feed their young with milk and have a more well-developed brain than other types of animals		<b>Other information</b>
<b>classify</b>	To arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.		Here is an example of a classification key:
<b>characteristics</b>	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.		<p>What type of plant is that?</p> <pre> graph TD     Q1[What type of plant is that?] --&gt; A1[The plant grows seeds]     Q1 --&gt; A2[The plant doesn't grow seeds]     A1 --&gt; B1[The plant grows flowers (angiosperm)]     A1 --&gt; B2[The plant doesn't grow flowers (gymnosperm)]     B1 --&gt; C1[The leaves look like a net]     B1 --&gt; C2[The leaves look like a highway]     C1 --&gt; D1[It's a dicot]     C2 --&gt; D2[It's a monocot]     B2 --&gt; C3[The plant has needlelike leaves]     B2 --&gt; C4[The plant has fan shaped leaves]     C3 --&gt; D3[It's a conifer (Pinophyta)]     C4 --&gt; D4[It's a ginkgo (ginkgophyta)]     A2 --&gt; C5[The plant has stems and leaves]     A2 --&gt; C6[It doesn't have leaves or stems]     C5 --&gt; D5[It's a fern (pteridophyta)]     C6 --&gt; D6[It's a type of moss or algae (bryophyta)]                     </pre>
<b>taxonomist</b>	A biologist that groups organisms into categories.	<b>What I've learnt already</b>	<b>Key Knowledge</b>
<b>key</b>	A classification key is a series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.	<b>Y4:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</li> <li>I know and can identify the different types of teeth in humans, and their simple functions.</li> <li>I know which organisms are producers, predators and prey and can apply to the construction and interpretation of food chains.</li> </ul>	Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups – flowering plants and nonflowering plants.
<b>micro-organisms</b>	Microorganisms are living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye. They are normally viewed using a microscope. Bacteria, viruses, and some moulds are examples of microorganisms.	<b>Y3:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles which help them move, and provide protection and support.</li> </ul>	Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
<b>species</b>	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals. Animals in a species are those capable of interbreeding.	<b>Y2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that exercise is important to humans and can explain why. I know the different food groups and the benefits of each as part of a healthy, balanced diet.</li> </ul>	Animals can be divided into two main groups – vertebrates and invertebrates.
<b>habitat</b>	A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter. There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.		Each group has common characteristics.
			Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, arachnids, and molluscs.
			Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who devised a formal classification system for living things.
			Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms.
			Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.