

Year 6

Living things and their habitats

Be a taxonomist and a palaeontologist.

Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other livings 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.



Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those that do not (invertebrates).



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



Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals.

Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.

Each group has common characteristics.

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus published a system for classifying all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaean System. He is known as the Father of Taxonomy.

vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone
fish	Breathes with gills/lays eggs in water/has fins and scales/its body temperature
amphibians	Born with gills then develops lungs/lays eggs in water/damp skin/body tempera- ture changes
reptiles	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/dry scaly skin/body temperature changes
birds	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body tempera-
mammals	Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/ body hair or fur/steady body tempera-
invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone.
insects	3 body sections/6 legs
spiders	2 body sections/8 legs
snails	One slimy foot and a hard shell.
worms	Soft, long body that is round or flattened and usually lacks limbs
flowering	Plants that grow flowers to help them
non-flowering	Plants that do not grow flowers but reproduce in other ways. e.g spores, seeds in cones.

Taxonomists are scientists that use classification keys to classify living things.

