

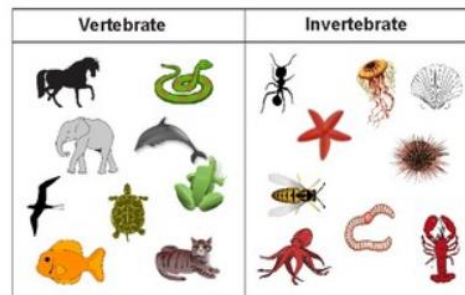
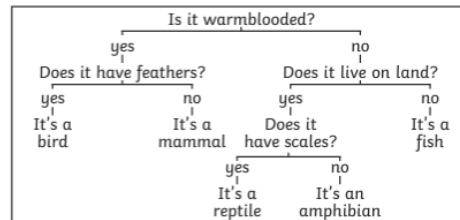
Science: Living things and their habitats

Key vocabulary

organism	an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form
micro-organisms	an organism that can be seen only through a microscope
vertebrate	an animal with a backbone
invertebrate	an animal without a backbone e.g. worms, ants, squid etc.
mammal	humans and all other animals that are warm-blooded <u>vertebrates</u> with hair (feed their young with milk)
reptile	a cold-blooded <u>vertebrate</u> that breathes air, has skin covered with scales or bony plates and usually lays eggs
bird	<u>vertebrate</u> animals that have feathers, wings, and beaks and lay eggs most can fly
fish	<u>vertebrates</u> that live and breathe in water
amphibian	cold-blooded <u>vertebrates</u> that don't have scales (live and breathe in water and on land)

Key knowledge

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
- 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.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups **vertebrates** and **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 a number of groups including insects, arachnids and molluscs.



We are building our knowledge from
Living Things and their
Habitats (Year 5)

Micro-organisms

