

Year 6 – Autumn 2

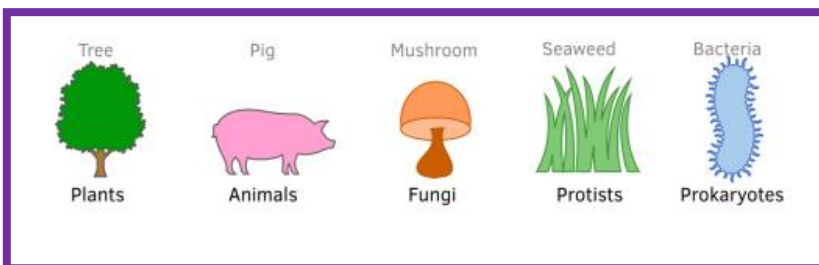
Living things and their habitats

HIERARCHY OF BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION



Research more:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7x78xs>



vocabulary	definition	Example
Vertebrates:	Definition: Animals that have a backbone or spine made of bones.	Example: Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals are all vertebrates.
Fish:	Definition: Animals that live in water, usually with scales, gills for breathing, and fins for swimming.	Example: Goldfish, salmon, and sharks are examples of fish.
Amphibians:	Definition: Animals that can live both in water and on land, often starting their lives as aquatic and later transforming into land-dwelling creatures.	Example: Frogs, toads, and salamanders are amphibians.
Reptiles:	Definition: Cold-blooded animals with scales, usually laying eggs on land, and often having a tough skin.	Example: Snakes, turtles, and crocodiles are reptiles.
Birds:	Definition: Feathered, warm-blooded animals with wings and beaks, typically capable of flight.	Example: Eagles, sparrows, and penguins are examples of birds.
Mammals:	Definition: Warm-blooded animals with fur or hair, usually giving birth to live young and producing milk to feed their offspring.	Example: Dogs, cats, dolphins, and humans are mammals.
Invertebrates:	Definition: Animals that do not have a backbone or spine made of bones.	Example: Insects, spiders, snails, and worms are all invertebrates.
Insects:	Definition: Small invertebrate animals with six legs and typically one or two pairs of wings.	Example: Butterflies, ants, and bees are insects.

Read more:



The Bacteria Book

Botanicum (Welcome To The Museum)

Bacteria Cell

