



## Year 6 Sticky Knowledge Mat: Living Things and their Habitats

### Sticky Knowledge

Living things can be 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.

Animals can be divided into two main groups:

- vertebrates which can be divided into 5 groups (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals)
- invertebrates which can be divided into many groups (e.g. insects, spiders, snails, worms)

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

Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.

### Prior Learning

*Explore and use classification keys to group living things in a variety of ways (Y4)*

*Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5)*

*Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5)*

Invertebrate vs Vertebrate

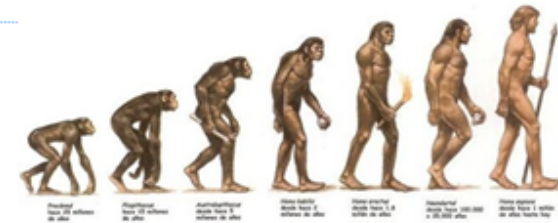


### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>amphibian</b>	Vertebrate that is cold blooded, has moist skin and can breathe through their skin as well as through their lungs (e.g. frog, newt)
<b>classify</b>	To group living things based on their
<b>invertebrate</b>	Animal <u>without</u> a
<b>mammal</b>	Vertebrate that is warm blooded and gives birth to live young (e.g. human, elephant, sheep)
<b>micro-organism</b>	A tiny organism such as bacteria. Needs a
<b>reptile</b>	Vertebrate that is cold blooded, has scales, lungs
<b>vertebrate</b>	Animal <u>with</u> a backbone.



# Year 6 Sticky Knowledge Mat: Evolution and Inheritance



## Sticky Knowledge

Living things produce offspring of the same kind but they are not identical to their parents and they vary from each other. Variation in offspring over time can make animals and plants more or less able to survive in particular environments.

Animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways. If an environment changes, the living things that are best suited survive and reproduce. These characteristics are then passed onto their offspring. Over time, a species will change or a new species may be created. This is evolution.

Fossils are the remains of living things which are found in layers of rock. They tell us about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago and provide evidence for evolution.

Charles Darwin observed how living things adapt to different environments to become different varieties of the same species. This research formed the basis of his Theory of Evolution.

## Prior Learning

- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited (Y2)
- Animals have offspring that grow into adults (Y2)
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed (Y3)
- Recognise that environments can change and this can endanger living things (Y4)
- Describe reproduction (Y5)

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>adaptation</b>	When living things change over time to suit their environment.
<b>environment</b>	The conditions in which an animal or plant lives.
<b>evolution</b>	The development of animals and plants from simpler forms over time.
<b>fossil</b>	The remains of a prehistoric animal or plant.
<b>habitat</b>	Where an animal or plant lives naturally.
<b>inheritance</b>	To get certain characteristics from our parents.
<b>offspring</b>	The young of a living thing.
<b>reproduce</b>	To produce offspring (e.g. a calf, a kitten)
<b>variation</b>	The differences between individuals in a species.