

Our final Science topic is Living Things and their Characteristics and it links so well to other subjects too. The aim by the end of this is for you to have created your own project, you can set this out as you like (a large factsheet, a project booklet, a PowerPoint are just a few ideas). The main objective for you to learn is that living things are classified into different groups according to their similarities and differences (characteristics). We have also given you a sheet of the different animal groups to help you.

English/Design Technology

Write your own fact cards or make top trumps cards for a variety of animals. Include the animal group, their characteristics, country of origin and some categories of your own.

Maths

Create a tally chart and a graph of the animals that can be found in your garden. You could always ring up a relative to see what they can find in their garden so you can compare what you find.

Geography

Can you find an example of an endangered animal from each animal group? Can you find out the 5 most endangered animals on our planet?

Art

Choose an animal from each animal category and try drawing or painting it. You could add some of your favourite drawings to your final project.

Citizenship

Come up with 5 suggestions of how you can protect/help the animals which live near you.

Home Learning Project

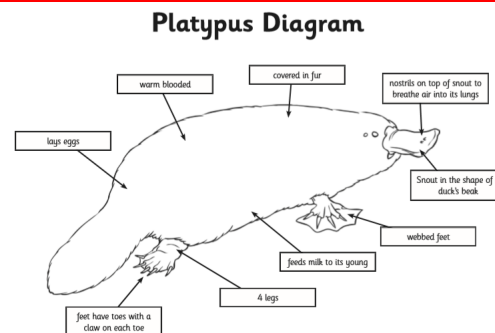
Year 6

Living Things And Their Characteristics



Reading/Science

Complete your own research on a chosen animal to create a diagram like this one:



Music

If you have access to the internet, listen to these pieces of classical music that were composed to represent an animal. Can your family guess the animals each piece is describing without looking at the music title?

Do you have a favourite? Least favourite?

The Flight Of The Bumblebee

Catalogue D'oiseaux (birds)

The Waltzing Cat

Alternatively, you can try this music quiz where you have to guess the animal:

<https://www.classicfm.com/lifestyle/quizzes/animal/>

Mammals

Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have hair or fur.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Give birth to live babies which drink their mother's milk.



Amphibians

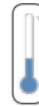
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have moist skin and webbed feet.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



Reptiles

Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have scales, ear holes and dry skin.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies (but tortoises have one on the outside, too!).

Lay eggs.



Fish

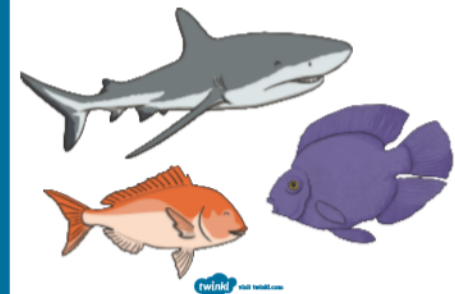
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live in water.

Have fins to move and gills to breathe underwater.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs (in water).



Birds

Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have feathers (unique to birds), wings and a beak.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



Insects

Are **cold**-blooded, though their blood (actually called haemolymph) is not like ours as it does not carry oxygen or carbon dioxide.

Live on land and in water.

Have bodies in 3 parts and most insects have 2 pairs of wings.

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Hatch from eggs and often change their bodies (for example, a caterpillar changes into a butterfly).



Arthropod

Are **cold**-blooded.

Are invertebrate (without a spine).

A segmented body (with more than one part).

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

About 85% of all animals are arthropods, including spiders, insects and crustaceans.



Crustaceans

Are **cold**-blooded.

Live usually in the sea (except for woodlice!).

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



Molluscs

(Mollusks)

Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land or water.

Have very soft bodies.

Some have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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Arachnids

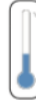
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live mostly on land.

Have 8 legs and spiders spin webs.

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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Annelids

Are **cold**-blooded.

Live mostly in water but some live on land.

Have soft, segmented bodies.

Have no skeleton.

Lay eggs.



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Gastropods

Are **cold**-blooded.

Commonly known as slugs and snails.

Are invertebrate (without a spine).

Tentacles with smell and taste receptors.

Many have shells for protection.



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Invertebrates

Are **cold**-blooded.

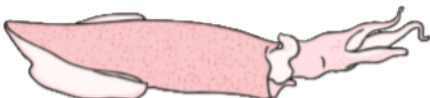
Are animals without backbones.

Can be divided into further groups.

These include: Molluscs, Insects, Arachnids, Annelids, Crustaceans and Echinoderms.

Some examples of invertebrates are:

ladybirds, squids, bees, snails, centipedes, wasps and flies.



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Vertebrates

Can be **warm** or **cold**-blooded.

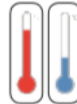
Are animals with backbones.

Can be divided into further groups.

These include: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Some examples of vertebrates are: frogs,

alligators, dogs, sharks, owls, leopards, and clownfish



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