

Science - Year 6

Living Things and their Habitats – Block 6LvH

Classification Connoisseurs

Session 6

Resource pack

The Hog-nosed Shrew Rat (*Hyorhinomys stuempkei*)



Genus: Chrotomys



Genus: Urogale



Horse/unicorn classification routes

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Mammalia
Order: Perissodactyla
Family: Equidae
Genus: Equus
Species: E. ferus



Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Mammalia
Order: Perissodactyla
Family: Equidae
Genus: Equus
Species: E. unicornu



Classification of Animals

This is the grouping together of animals with similar characteristics. Animals can be classed as either vertebrates or invertebrates.

ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

These are animals that have a backbone.



Reptiles

Have dry scaly skin
Lay eggs on dry land
Are cold blooded
(Snake, Crocodile)



Fish

Have scales on their bodies
Have gills for breathing
Are cold blooded
(Shark, Tuna)



Amphibians

Have moist slimy skin
Lay eggs in water
Are cold blooded
(Frog, Newt)



Birds

Have feathers and wings
Have beaks and lay eggs
Are warm blooded
(Jay, Swan)

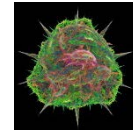


Mammals

Have fur or hair
Feed young on milk
Are warm blooded
(Cow, Human)

INVERTEBRATES

These are animals that do not have a backbone.



Protozoa

Single cell organisms
all microscopic



Flatworms

Simple and soft
bodied
(Tape worm, Flukes)



Annelid Worms

Segmented bodies
(Earthworm, Leech)



Echinoderms

Spiny sea creatures
(Starfish, Sea urchin)



Coelenterates

Soft bodies, stinging cells
(Jellyfish, Sea anemone)



Molluscs

Soft bodied, most have shells
(Snails, Limpet)



Arachnids

Eight legs, two body
parts, no antennae
(Spider, Scorpion)



Crustaceans

Mostly sea creatures
Many legs and two
sets of antennae
(Crab, Lobster)



Insects

Wings, six legs, three
body parts, one pair
of antennae
(Bee, Ladybird)



Myriapods

Many legs and
body segments
(Centipede,
Millipede)