|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Information** | **Key Scientists** | **Subject Specific Vocabulary** | |
| ***Food Chains*** *– All living things need energy, they get this energy from food. A food chain shows how energy is passed between plants and animals.* | **Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)**  **Carl Linnaeus** was a Swedish botanist, zoologist and taxonomist who was famous for his work in Taxonomy: the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms. His work is still used today. | **habitat** | **Habitats** are places where animals and plants live |
| ***Producers*** *are usually plants in a food chain as they have the ability to make their own food.* | **micro-habitat** | A **micro**-**habitat** is a small-scale specific **habitat** which supports the survival of certain animals or plants. For instance, a rock pool or a rotting log.  A **micro**-**habitat** will differ from the larger environment around it, making it particularly suited to one or more species. |
| *Plants make their own food using sunlight, water and air.* | **organism** | An organism is an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form. |
| ***Primary consumers*** *– feed on plants for energy (herbivores)* | **habitats** | pond, meadow, log pile, woodland, river, lake, beach, cliff |
| ***Secondary consumers*** *– feed on plants and animals for energy (carnivores and omnivores)* | **pond animals** | pond skater, Ramshorn snail, pond snail, leech, common frog, newt |
| ***Classification –*** *Animals can be divided into groups or ‘classified’ by looking at the similarities and differences between them.*  *Animals are divided into 2 main groups, vertebrates and invertebrates. They are then divided into smaller groups for example; vertebrates are divided into fish, birds, reptiles and mammals.* | **invertebrates** | Animals that do not have a backbone inside their body. They have a soft body like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their bodies like crabs and spiders. |
| **vertebrates** | Animals that have a backbone inside their body e.g. fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. |
|  | |