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| **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)* | **vertebrates** | Animals that have a backbone inside their body e.g. fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. |
| ***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. There are many different groups of invertebrates too. They include invertebrates which have soft bodies such as jellyfish, worms and molluscs (like slugs and squids). There are also groups of invertebrates with hard bodies, such as insects, crustaceans and spiders.* | **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. |
| **classes of animals** | amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal, |
| **kingdoms** | animals, plants, micro-organisms |
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