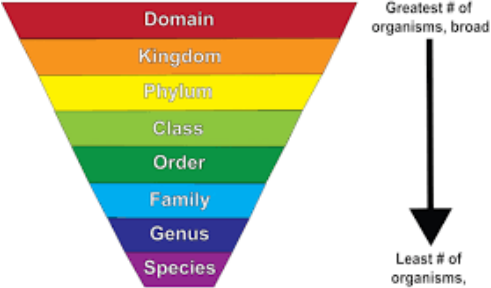
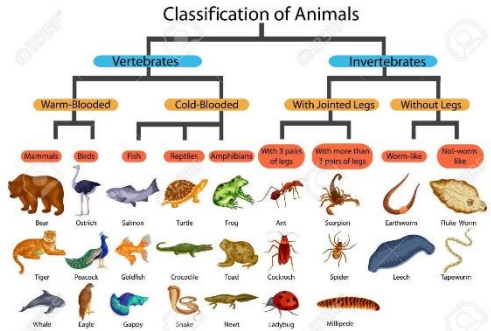


Year 4: Living things and their habitats

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	Sticky Knowledge about living things
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or living organism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. Record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Identifying differences and similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food chains are used to show the progression and transfer of energy through a range of organisms.
Food chain	A process showing the transfer of energy, and each organism's source of food.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers gain their energy from sunlight through the process of photosynthesis.
Producer	The earliest point of a food chain, they produce energy, often using sunlight or photosynthesis.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers rely on gaining their energy through killing and consuming their prey, they cannot make their own energy.
Consumer	They gain energy by killing and consuming other members of the food chain.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxonomical classification works as follows: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.
Organism	An individual animal, plant or single celled life form.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An organism is the definition for any living thing. There are billions of different kinds of organisms living on Earth.
Classification	The arrangement of animals and plants into groups based on their features and similarities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingdoms are huge groups, covering millions of organisms each. There are 5 kingdoms: Animal, Plant, Fungi, Prokaryotes and Protocists.
Taxon	A taxonomic group for classification.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species are the smallest groups. They consist of all the animals of the same type who are able to breed and produce young of the same kind.
Kingdom	The largest taxon for classification.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification keys can be used to group any living things in many numbers of ways.
Phylum	A taxonomic category. Smaller than a kingdom.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the environment changes, this can pose a danger to all living things and their habitats.
Genus	A taxonomic category. Often will have a capitalised Latin name.		
Species	A group of living things with similarities who are capable of exchanging genes.		