

What should I already know?

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals).
 I Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans)
 I Reproduction and growth are two of the seven life processes.
 I How to live a healthy lifestyle.

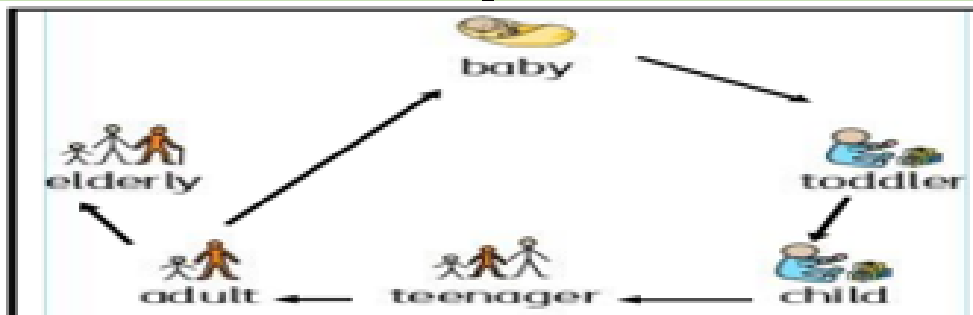
What will I know by the end of this unit

Research the gestation periods of other animals
 Collect data around school about height and hand span of different age ranges of pupils. Record the mean, mode and median height of pupils of different ages. Create a graph summarising results.
 Create a life story for a fictitious adult that has made healthy life choices.

Vocab and explanation

adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult
adulthood	the state of being an adult
development	the gradual growth or formation of something
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
genitals	the reproductive organs
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born
growth	an increase in something
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something
independent	If someone is independent , they do not need help or money from anyone else.
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive
mature	When a child or young animal matures , it becomes an adult

Diagrams



Working Scientifically

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary