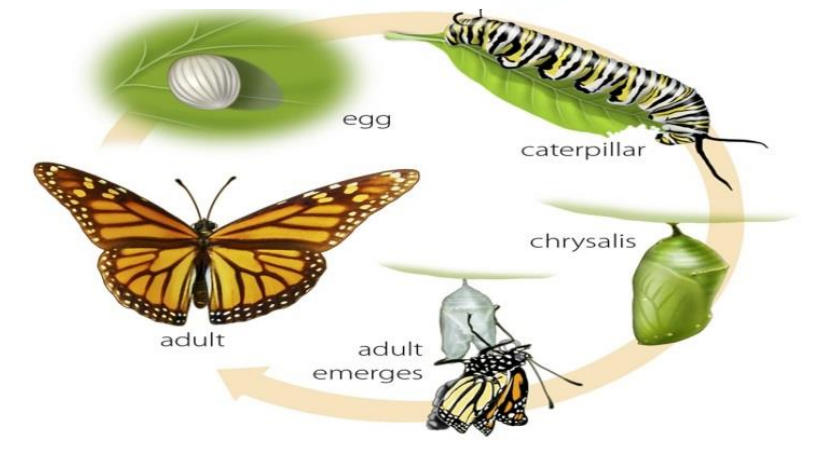
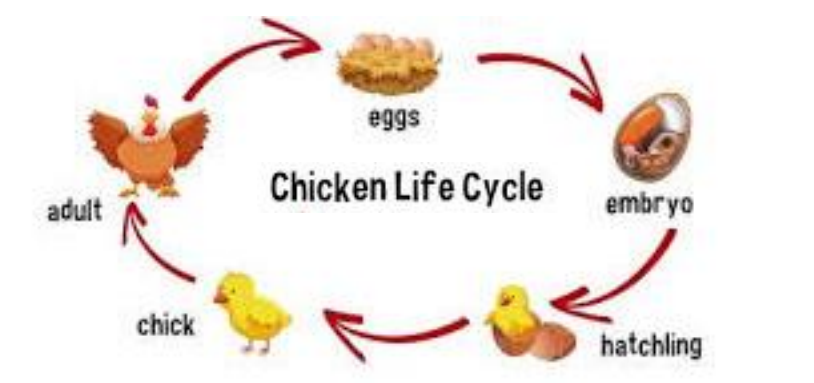
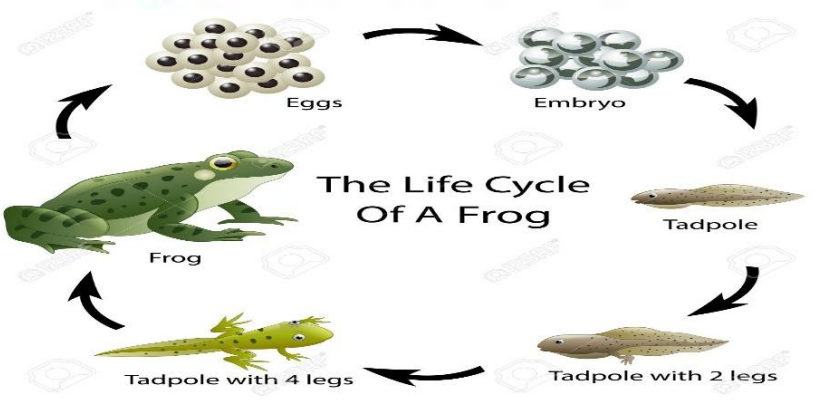




Living Things and Animals including Humans

Key Knowledge



The seven characteristics of living things:
Movement **Nutrition**
Respiration **Excretion**
Sensitivity **Reproduction**
 Growth

Key Vocabulary

Habitat - The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism

Life cycle - The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction

Vertebrate - An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

Invertebrate - An animal lacking a backbone

Amphibian - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians

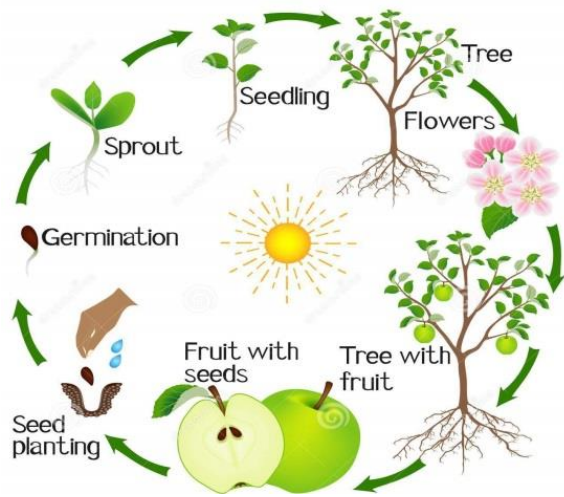
Bird - A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly

Mammal - A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young

Insect - A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings

Chrysalis- The hard, protective covering that protects a butterfly or moth in the stage between being a larva and an adult.

Metamorphosis - The process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages



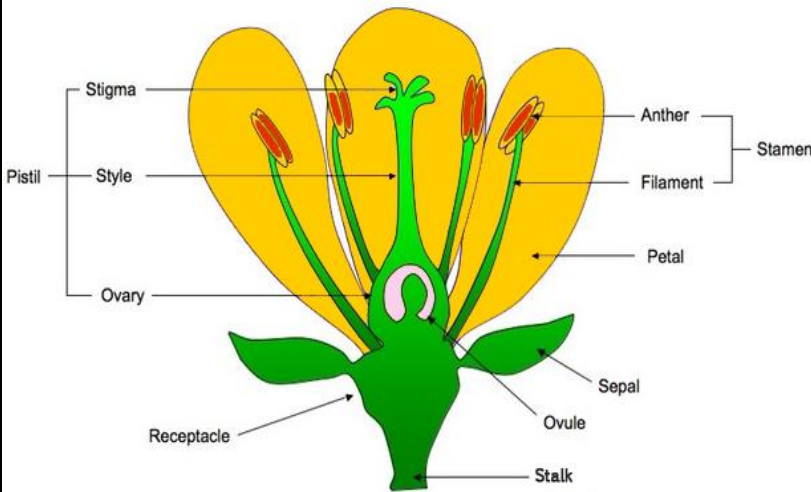
Dispersal - a plant's seeds are scattered by animals or wind
Germination - the plant begins to grow from the seed
Pollination - pollen produced by the flower is carried by the wind or insects to another flower
Fertilisation - the pollen reaches another flower and makes its way to the ovary where it is fertilised

How Seeds Travel

by the wind	by animals	by water	by bursting	by humans
milkweed	beggar-ticks	lotus	violet	bean
dandelion	sandbur	cattail	jewelweed	wheat
maple	blackberry	coconut	witch hazel	cherry

Asexual reproduction - Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents
Sexual reproduction - Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both
Puberty The changes that occur in humans to enable the body to become sexually mature.

The stages of growth in humans: baby - toddler - child - adolescent - adult - old age



Scientific Inquiry

Are the life cycles of plants and animals in the local environment the same as in other habitats around the world? (observe and compare)

How do plants and animals change over time? (observe)

How important is the work of naturalists such as David Attenborough and Jane Goodall?

DT – Frame Structures

Making a Bird House or Bug Hotel

Skills

create annotated designs diagrams, measure accurately, cut wood using a saw, join edges, ensure no rough edges, strengthen corners, evaluate.

