Animals Including Humans

Year 5

Biology

Review:

What should I already know?

- Food chains are used to show how living things get their food and energy. They show producers, predator and prey.
- Animals, including humans, have different types of teeth which all have different functions.
- Body systems:

Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. The digestive system has several function, including ingestion, absorption and excretion.

Essential knowledge.

- I will be able to describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

- Baby
- Toddler
- Child
- Teenager
- Adult
- Senior

- I will be able to describe when puberty happens and what it consists of.

Vocabulary	
Biology	Biology is all about living things.
Working Scientifically	is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

Puberty	Puberty is the name for the time when your body changes as you move from childhood to adulthood.
Gestation	Gestation is the time between conception and birth (how long something is pregnant for).
Teenager	The ages between 13-19. It is a time where humans mature rapidly.
Toddler	Is the period that a young child starts to walk and become more independent.

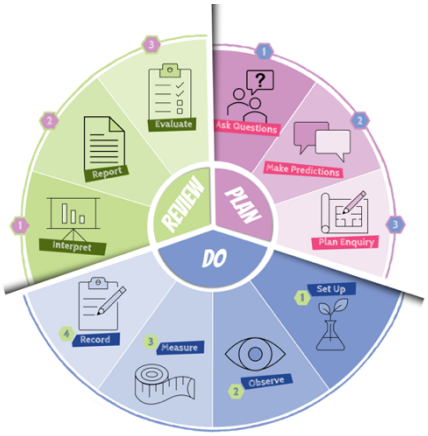
	Human	House Mice	African Elephant	Blue Whale
Gestation period	9 months	20 days	22 months	10-12 months
Sexual maturity	11-17 years	4-6 weeks	10-12 years	10 years
Life expectancy	80 years	1 year	60 years	90 years

Working Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:				
Observing Changes Over Time	**Pattern Seeking**	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	**Research**

Skills I will need:

- I will ask questions and research about the gestation period of different mammals.
- I will make predictions about which living thing might have the longest/shortest life cycle.
- I will report my findings.
- I will make predictions, observe and measure to establish patterns around height and age.



Living Things and their Habitats

Year 5

Biology

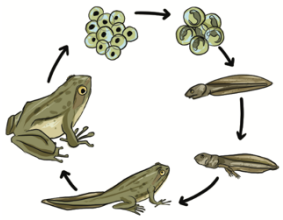
Review:

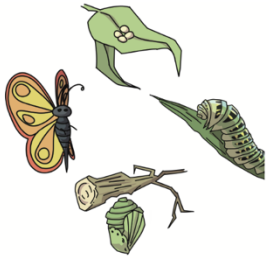
What should I already know?

- Animals and plants can be grouped in multiple different ways.
- Living things often adapt to the habitats they live in.
- Both natural and man-made events can change habitats over time, placing living things in danger.

Essential knowledge.

- I will be able to describe the similarities and differences between the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds.





- I will know that living things reproduce in different ways and will be able to describe the process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Plants	Animals
Plants can reproduce with asexual or sexual reproduction. 	Animals reproduce with sexual reproduction. 

Vocabulary	
Biology	Biology is all about living things.
Working Scientifically	is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

Life Cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of the living thing.
Reproduction	The process by which living things create young or offspring.
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to reproduce, it is an exact copy of the parent.
Sexual reproduction.	Two parents are needed to reproduce, offspring is similar but not identical to parents.

Significant Scientists

Jane Goodall

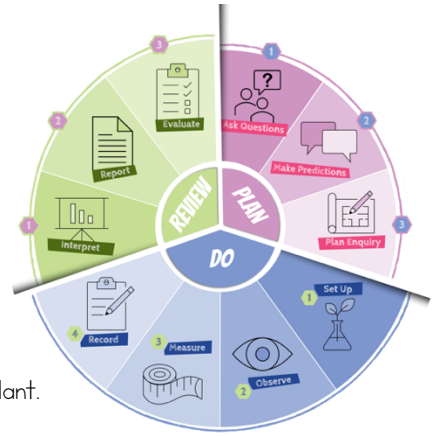
An anthropologist that studies the behaviour of animals, specifically chimpanzees.

David Attenborough

A naturalist that studies living things by observation instead of experiments.

Working Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:				
Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research



Skills I will need:

- I will ask questions about different scientists and their research.
- I will observe the life cycle of an insect over time.
- I will record the life cycle of a butterfly and observe the stages taking place.
- I will observe asexual reproduction of a potato and take my own cuttings to grow my own plant.