

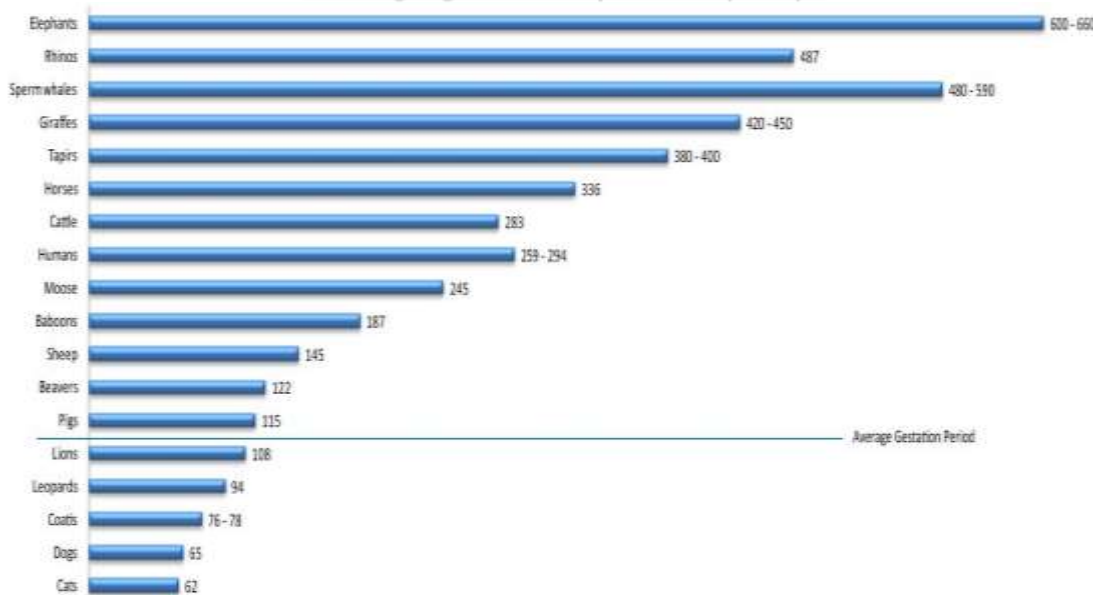
## Animals Including Humans



### Fetal Growth From 8 to 40 Weeks



### Average gestation period by days



#### Content

- describe the changes as humans develop to old age

### Key Vocabulary

**Adolescent** - The process of developing from a child into an adult (teenager)

**Adult** - A person who is fully grown or developed

**Asexual reproduction** - Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents

**Child** - A young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of majority

**Foetus/ fetus** - An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human more than eight weeks after conception

**Gestation** - The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth

**Life expectancy** - The average period that you may expect to live

**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

**Offspring** - A person's child or children/ an animal's young

**Puberty** - The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction

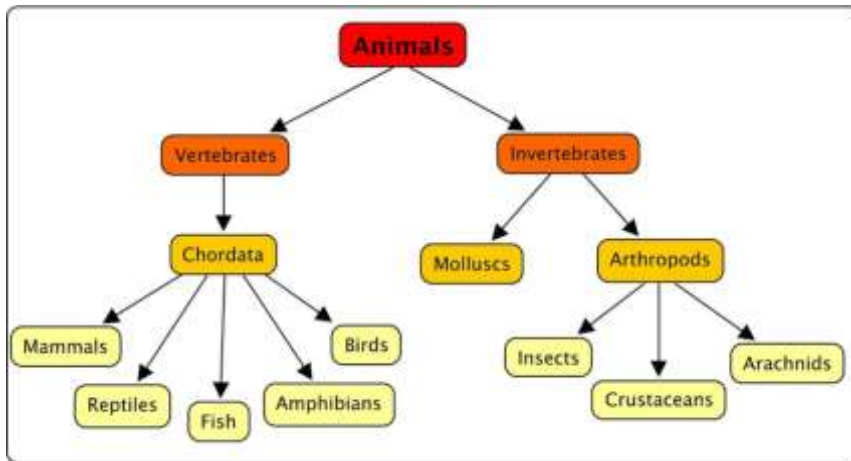
**Reproduction** - The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process

**Sexual reproduction** - Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both

#### 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
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

## Classification



### **Working scientifically**

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
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- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

## Key Vocabulary

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

**Asexual reproduction** - Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents

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

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

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

**Invertebrate** - An animal lacking a backbone

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

**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

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

**Sexual reproduction** - Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both

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

### **Content**

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals