

Key Knowledge:

Overview

- Animals have **offspring** which grow into adults.
- Some animals give birth to **live young**.
- Some animals lay eggs.
- Some animals have **offspring** which looks like them.
- Some animals have **offspring** which doesn't look like them.

How do animals grow?

Baby Mammals

- Mammals** grow inside their mother's womb.
- They look like their parents, just smaller!
- Their mothers feed them with milk.
- Their parents look after them as they grow.
- Their bodies grow bigger and stronger until they can look after themselves.



Baby Birds

- Mother birds lay eggs.
- Baby birds are tiny, blind and weak when they hatch.
- The chicks grow bigger and stronger and grow thick feathers. Soon they fly away and have babies of their own.



Amphibians

- Most **amphibians** lay eggs in water.
- Their eggs are called spawn.
- Baby **amphibians** are called **tadpoles**.
- When they hatch, tadpoles live in water.
- They eventually grow legs!



Reptiles

- Most **reptiles** are born from eggs, though some are not.
- Baby **reptiles** are called **hatchlings**.
- Reptile hatchlings** look like their parents.
- Babies take care of themselves as they grow.



What do animals and humans need to stay alive?

Animals, including humans, have these basic needs:

- Air
- Water
- Food

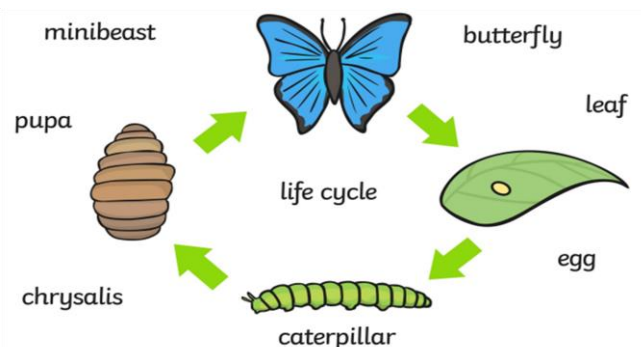
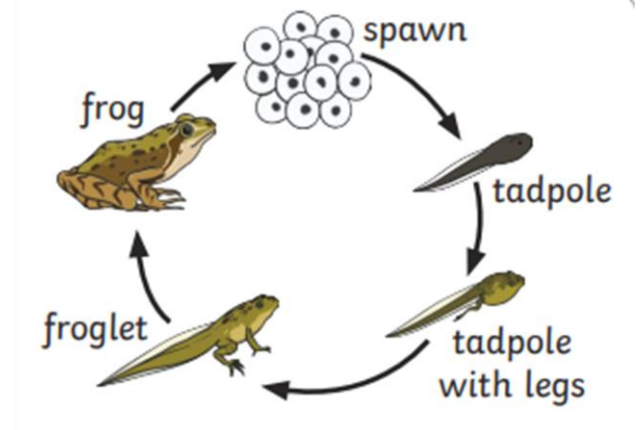
Possible Experiments:

- Have caterpillar eggs in class. Observe, photograph and document their cycle of life.
- Can you match an animal to its offspring?

Key Vocabulary:

Amphibian	An animal which can live on land or in water.
Develop	Growing and becoming stronger.
Hatchling	A baby reptile .
Life Cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
Live Young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.
Mammal	A warm-blooded animal which feeds its young with milk from the mother and often is covered in hair or fur.
Offspring	The child or children of an animal or person.
Reptile	An animal which has dry scaly skin and lays eggs on land.
Tadpole	A baby amphibian .
Young	Offspring which has not reached adulthood.

Diagrams and Symbols:



Key Knowledge:

Overview

- To stay alive, animals, humans and plants have basic needs.
- Humans have offspring which grow into adults.

How do humans grow?

Humans grow and change all the time.



Baby Toddler Child Teenager Adult Elderly

Baby

- Babies need an **adult** to look after them.
- They need **adult** to feed them, change them and clean them.

Toddler

- Toddlers** are between the ages of 1 and 3.
- Toddlers** grow lots of muscles to help them walk.
- They learn to walk and talk.
- Toddlers** like to investigate everything.

Child

- Children are between the ages of 3 and 12.
- Children still need looking after by an **adult** but they may not need to be watched all of the time.
- Children learn lots of new skills such as reading, writing, catching and throwing.

Teenager

- Teenagers** are between the ages of 13 and 19.
- They are getting ready to become adults.
- They want to try things on their own.







Adult

- When you are fully grown, you are an **adult**.
- Adults** can have families of their own.

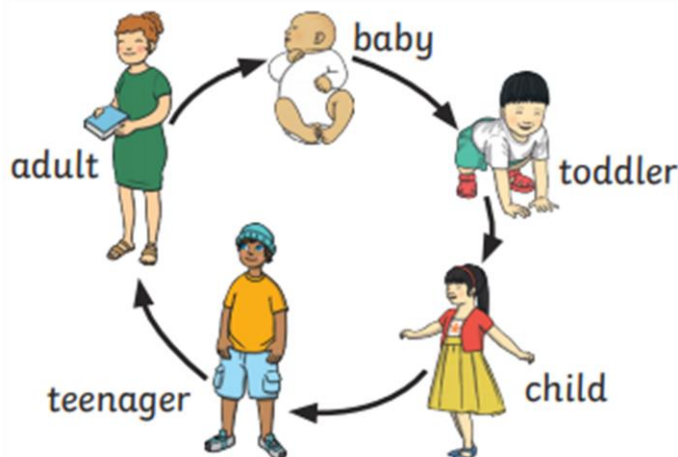
Elderly

- You are classed as **elderly** once you are 65 years old but many adults this age don't yet feel old!
- Elderly** people begin to slow down as their body ages.

Key Vocabulary:

Adult		A grown up.
Baby		A very young child .
Child		A young person who is younger than 13.
Elderly		An adult who is over 65 years old.
Teenager		A young person who is between the ages of 13 and 19.
Toddler		A young child who is just beginning to walk.

Diagrams and Symbols:



Possible Experiments:

- Investigate whether children become quicker as they get faster by comparing younger children with older children.
- Compare the heights and hand spans of humans at different stages of their lives.