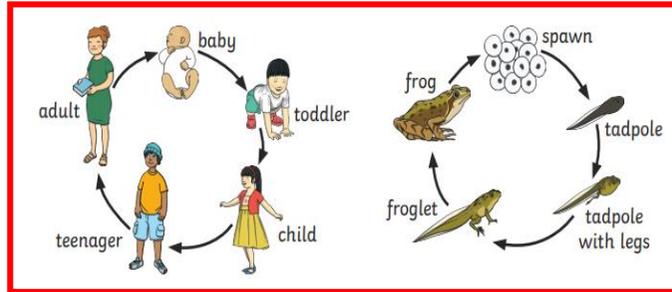




Learning Sequence:

- Begin to identify the basic needs for survival.
- Notice that animals, including humans have offspring which grow into adults.
- Name and match offspring to their parents.
- Identify that not all offspring look the adult.
- Identify that different animal types reproduce in different ways.
- Know the order of the human lifecycle and identify the characteristics of the different stages.



Key Skills:

- I notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).

Key Facts and Knowledge:

- All living things reproduce and have offspring.
- Some animals give birth to **live young** who normally look like them when they are born. These are called **mammals**.
- Some animals lay **eggs** that hatch into live young, like **birds and reptiles**.
- Birds and reptiles lay their eggs on land.
- Other animals have offspring that do not look like them, for example **amphibians** like frogs.
- Amphibians lay their eggs in water.

Key Facts and Knowledge:

- A **baby** needs a lot of help so that it can survive and grow.
- A **child** still needs a lot of help although they are starting to do things for themselves.
- **Teenagers** don't need much help, they are learning how to be grown up and survive on their own
- **Adults** are fully grown and can have offspring of their own.
- **Elderly** people have worked hard and need a little bit more rest.

Key Vocabulary	
Adult	A fully-grown animal or plant.
Develop	To grow and become stronger.
Life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
Offspring	The child of an animal.
Reproduce	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.
Young	Offspring that has not yet reached adulthood.
Live young	Offspring that has not hatched out of an egg.

Final Outcome: Produce a split pin lifecycle to show the circle of life, identifying the key characteristics.