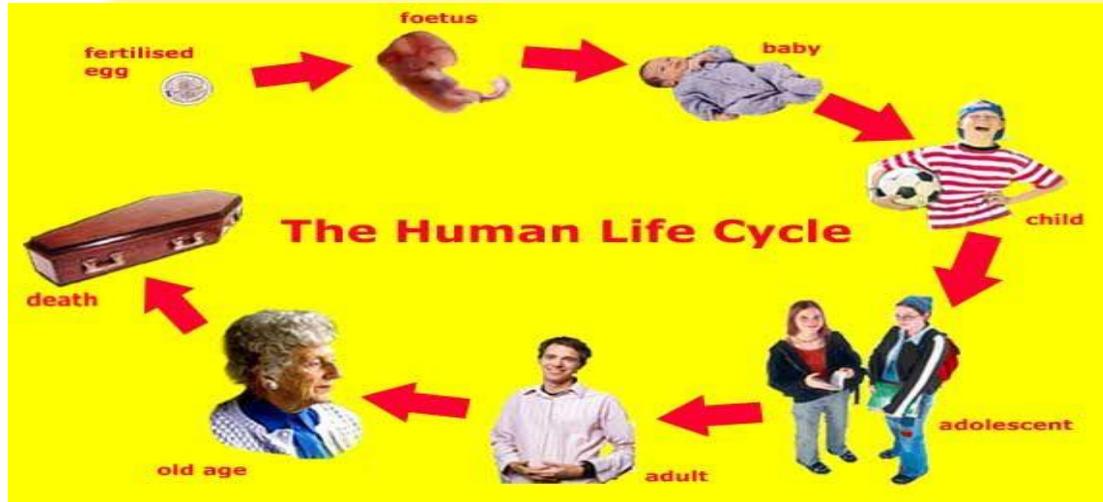




# ANIMALS, INCLUDING HUMANS

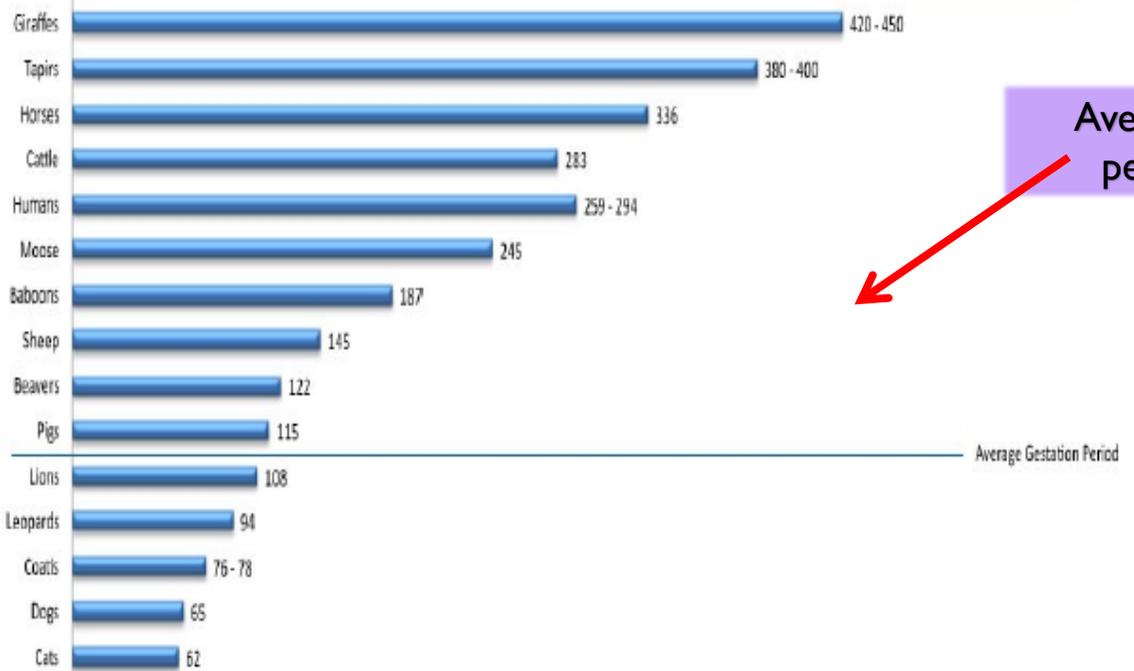


The Human Life Cycle

The process of changing and developing from birth through 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
- Child**: A young human being below the age of puberty
- Foetus**: An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal
- Gestation**: The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth
- Reproduction**: Creating offspring by a sexual or asexual process
- Life Expectancy**: The average period that you may expect to live



Average gestation period by days

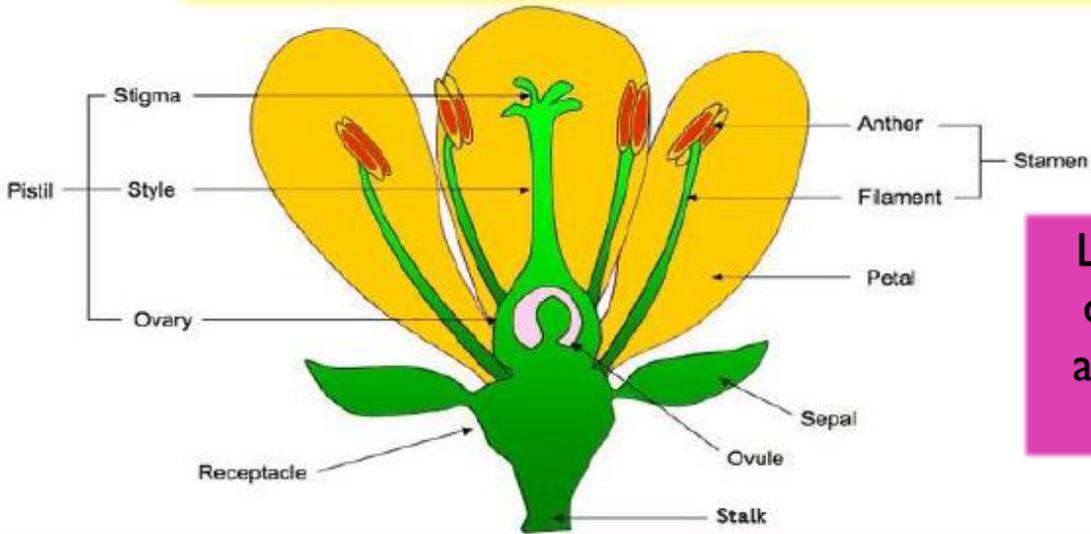
### Fetal Growth From 8 to 40 Weeks





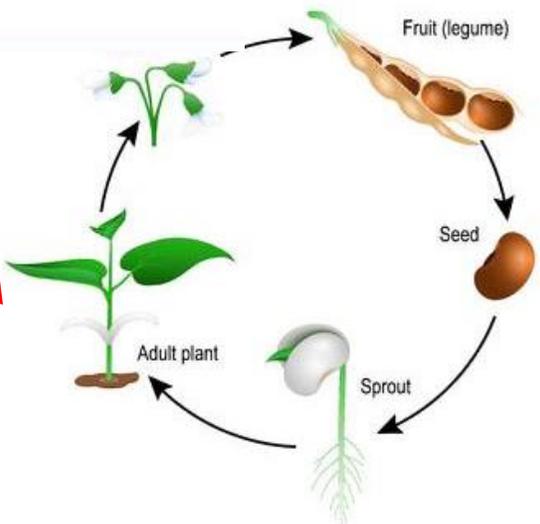
# LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

## Parts of a flower

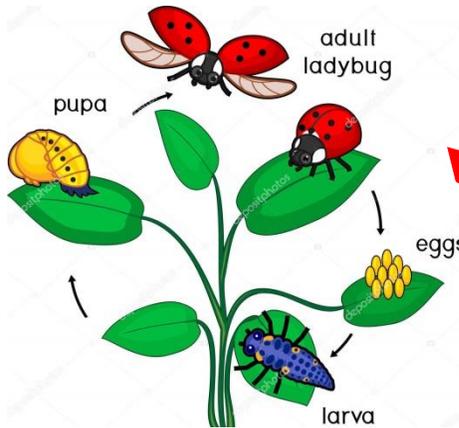


Life processes for different types of animals and plants can be different.

### The life cycle of a plant



### The life cycle of an insect



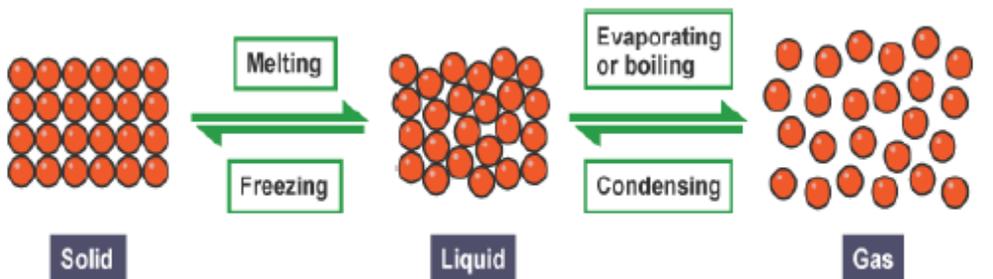
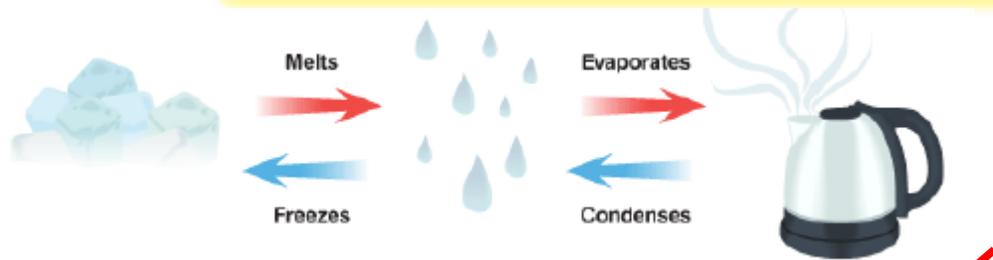
### The life cycle of an amphibian



## Key Vocabulary

- Asexual reproduction**: Offspring get genes from one parents so are clones of their parents
- Sexual Reproduction**: Offspring get genes from both parents, inheriting a mix of features from both
- Amphibian**: An animal that is born with gills then develops lungs, lays eggs in water, damp skin, body temperature changes
- Life Cycle**: The series of changes in the life of an organism
- Vertebrate**: An animal with backbone
- Invertebrate**: An animal without a backbone
- Insect**: A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
- Mammal**: A warm-blooded vertebrate animals that has hair or fur, and gives birth to live young.

# PROPERTIES AND CHANGES OF MATERIALS



Sugar dissolves in the water making a sugar solution. You cannot see the sugar but it is still there in tiny particles.

The water evaporates. This means that it becomes water vapour. The process will be quicker if the water is heated.

Once all the water has evaporated, the sugar is left at the bottom of the beaker. This is because sugar cannot evaporate.

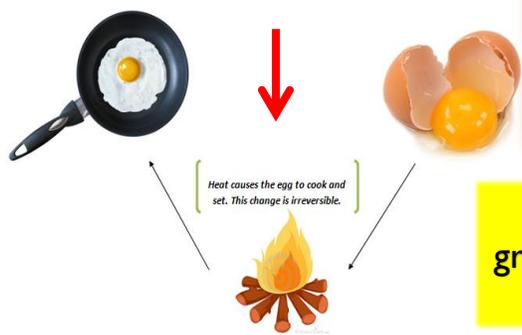
## Reversible Changes

Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are **reversible** changes.

Mixtures can be separated through filtering, sieving and evaporating.

## Irreversible Changes

Some changes result in new materials and this change is **not** reversible, e.g. burning.



## Key Vocabulary

- Dissolve** - When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid
- Evaporation** - The process of turning from liquid to vapour
- Reversible** - Able to be reversed back to its original state
- Irreversible** - Cannot be reversed back to its original state
- Soluble** - Able to be dissolved, especially in water
- Conductor** - A material which allows heat or electricity through
- Insulate** - A material which **does not** allow heat or electricity through
- Thermal** - Relating to heat
- Solution** - A mixture of two or more substances

Materials can be grouped together based on their properties

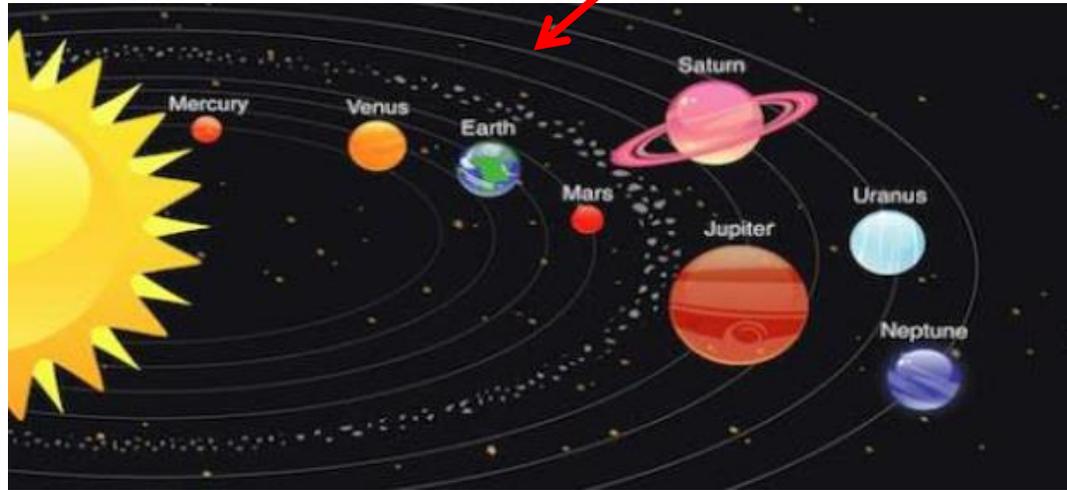
- Hardness
- Conductivity
- Solubility
- Transparency
- Magnetic



**EARTH AND SPACE**

**The Solar System**

The sun is a star at the centre of our solar system. Our solar system has 8 planets.



**Shapes**

The sun, moon and earth are spherical bodies.

**Orbit Lengths**

It takes **Earth** 365 days to **orbit the sun**.  
It takes the **Moon** 27 days to **orbit Earth**.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Axis**

A line on which a body roates

**Orbit**

The regularly repeated oval course of an object around a star or planet

**Star**

A fixed luminous point in the night sky, which is a large body like **the sun**.

**Rotation**

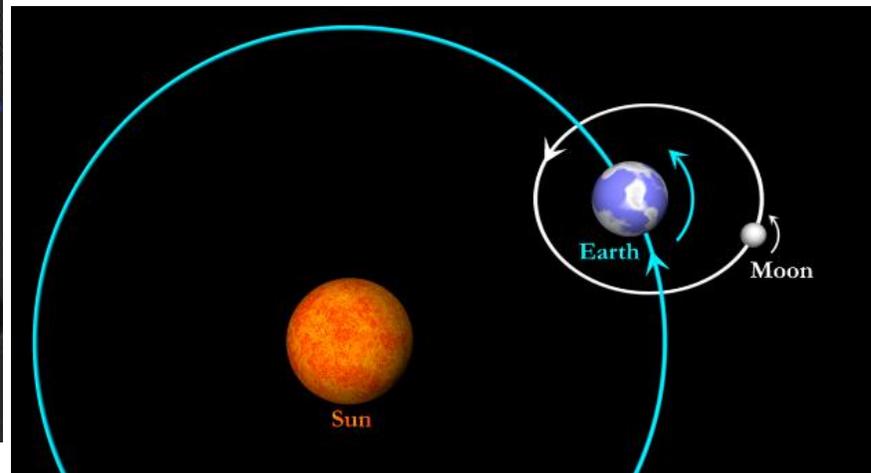
The action of rotates about an axis or centre.

**Planet**

A celestial body moving in orbit round a star

**Celestial**

Positioned in or relating to the sky or outer space.



The earth rotates on an axis. The earth then rotates around the sun. The moon rotates around us, rotating around the sun.

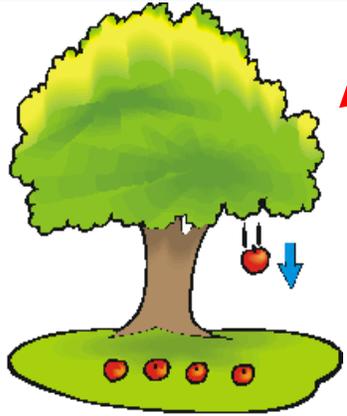
**A Day**

It takes the earth 24 hours to rotate on its axis, from one midnight to the next.

Key Vocabulary

**FORCES**

**Gravity**



Objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the falling object and the Earth.

**Water Resistance**

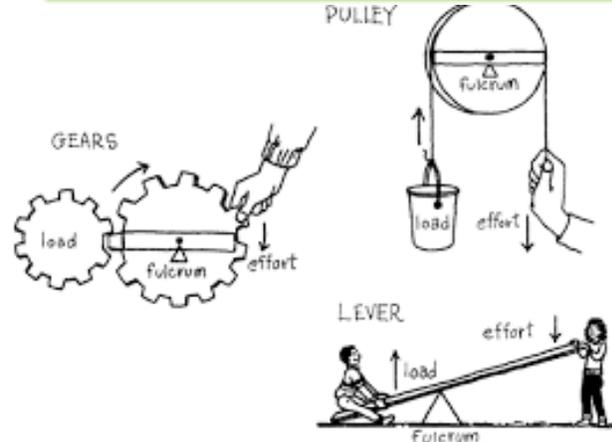


**Water resistance** is type of friction. When you move through **water**, you have to push **water** out of the way. As the **water** passes across your skin, it pulls against it, tending to make you slow.

**Air Resistance**



Air resistance a type of friction. Air resistance is air pushing against a moving object. This can **slow** the speed of the travelling object.



Mass

The weight measured by an object

Pulleys

A wheel with a grooved rim around that changes the direction of a force

Lever

A rigid bar resting on a pivot that is used to move a heavy object

Force

A push or pull upon an object because of its interaction with another object

Gears

A toothed wheel that works with others to change the speed of the mechanism and its parts.

Friction

The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another

**Friction**

A force between two surfaces. This can effect the speed of the moving object.

**Lever, pulleys and gears can make movement easier.**

