

Bradfield Primary School – Science Knowledge Progression Document



Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human body		<p>The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet. The five senses are hearing, sight, smell, taste and touch. Ears are used for hearing, eyes are used to see, the nose is used to smell, the tongue is used to taste and skin gives the sense of touch.</p>	<p>Human offspring go through different stages as they grow to become adults. These include baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and elderly.</p>	<p>Humans have a skeleton and muscles for movement, support and protecting organs. Major bones in the human body include the skull, ribs, spine, humerus, ulna, radius, pelvis, femur, tibia and fibula. Major muscle groups in the human body include the biceps, triceps, abdominals, trapezius, gluteals, hamstrings, quadriceps, deltoids, gastrocnemius, latissimus dorsi and pectorals.</p>	<p>The digestive system is responsible for digesting food and absorbing nutrients and water. The main parts of the digestive system are the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestines, large intestines and rectum. The mouth starts digestion by chewing food and mixing it with saliva. The oesophagus transports the chewed food to the stomach, where it mixes with stomach acid and gets broken down into smaller pieces. In the small intestine, nutrients from the food are absorbed by the body. In the large intestine, water is absorbed by the body. The remaining undigested waste is stored in the rectum before excretion through the anus.</p>	<p>Humans reproduce sexually, which involves two parents (one female and one male) and produces offspring that are different from the parents.</p>	<p>The circulatory system includes the heart, blood vessels and blood. The heart pumps blood through the blood vessels and around the body. There are three types of blood vessel: arteries, veins and capillaries. They each have a different-sized hole (lumen) and walls. The blood carries gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide), water and nutrients to where they are needed. The red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide around the body. The blood also contains white blood cells, which protect the body from infection.</p>

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Staying Safe	Rules help to keep us safe in different environments and when using certain equipment.		Humans need water, food, air and shelter to survive.	Light from the Sun is damaging for vision and the skin. Protection from the Sun includes sun cream, sun hats, sunglasses and staying indoors or in the shade.	Working with electrical circuits can be dangerous. Precautions include not touching electrical components with wet hands and not putting batteries in mouths.	Very hot and very cold materials can burn skin. Heating materials should be done safely.	Lasers are intense beams of light and they should never be pointed at people's faces or aircraft.
Healthy Lifestyle	Washing and drying their hands, especially after using the toilet and before eating, helps stop the spread of harmful germs	Hand washing and good hygiene are important parts of a healthy lifestyle and prevent the spread of germs.	A healthy lifestyle includes exercise, good personal hygiene, good quality sleep and a balanced diet. Risks associated with an unhealthy lifestyle include obesity, tooth decay and mental health problems.	Humans have to get nutrition from what they eat. It is important to have a balanced diet made up of the main food groups, including proteins, carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and alternatives, and fats and spreads. Humans need to stay hydrated by drinking water.	Regular teeth brushing, limiting sugary foods and visiting the dentist are important for good oral hygiene.	Good personal hygiene (washing, wearing clean clothes and brushing teeth) can prevent disease or illness. Puberty is the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction. It causes physical and emotional changes.	Lifestyle choices can have a positive (exercise and eating healthily) or negative (drugs, smoking and alcohol) impact on the body.

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Pattern Seeking	The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year	There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Certain events and weather patterns happen in different seasons.		Shadows change shape and size when the light source moves. For example, when the light source is high above the object, the shadow is short and when the light source is low down, the object's shadow is long.	Volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. The harder an instrument is hit, plucked or blown, the stronger the vibrations and the louder the sound. Pitch is how high or low a sound is. Parts of an instrument that are shorter, tighter or thinner produce high-pitched sounds. Parts of an instrument that are longer, looser or fatter produce low-pitched sounds	As Earth orbits the Sun, it also spins on its axis. It takes Earth a day (24 hours) to complete a full spin. During the day, the Sun appears to move through the sky. However, this is due to the Earth rotating and not the Sun moving. Earth rotates to the east or, if viewed from above the North Pole, it rotates anti-clockwise, which means the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. As Earth rotates, different parts of it face the Sun, which brings what we call daytime. The part facing away is in shadow, which is night time.	A shadow appears when an object blocks the passage of light. Apart from some distortion or fuzziness at the edges, shadows are the same shape as the object. The distortion or fuzziness depends on the position or type of light source.

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Earth	<p>Ways to describe daily weather include sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm or cold. Weather is warmer in the summer with more sunshine and colder in the winter with more snow, hail and rain.</p>	<p>Different types of weather include sunshine, rain, hail, wind, snow, fog, lightning, storm and cloud. The weather can change daily and some weather types are more common in certain seasons, such as snow in winter.</p>		<p>Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt. Different areas have different soil types.</p>	<p>The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. Water in lakes, rivers and streams is warmed by the Sun, causing the water to evaporate and rise into the air as water vapour. As the water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form water droplets in clouds. The clouds become full of water until the water falls back to the ground as precipitation (rain, hail, snow and ice). The fallen water collects back in lakes, rivers and streams. Evaporation and condensation are caused by temperature changes.</p>	<p>The Solar System is made up of the Sun and everything that orbits around it. There are eight planets in our Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Earth orbits around the Sun and a year (365 days) is the length of time it takes for Earth to complete a full orbit. The Moon orbits Earth, completing a full orbit every month (28 days).</p>	<p>Light sources give out light. They can be natural or artificial. When light hits an object, it is absorbed, scattered, reflected or a combination of all three. Light from a source or reflected light enter the eye. Vertebrates, such as mammals, birds and reptiles, have a cornea and lens that refracts light that enters the eye and focuses it on the nerve tissue at the back of the eye, which is called the retina. Once light reaches the retina, it is transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve.</p>

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Phenomena	Natural phenomena include weather, shadows, rainbows, clouds, flooding and waves.	A shadow is formed when light from a light source, such as the Sun, is blocked by an opaque object, but not by transparent objects.		<p>A shadow is formed when light from a light source, such as the Sun, is blocked by an opaque object. Transparent objects allow light to pass through them and do not create shadows.</p> <p>Dark is the absence of light and we need light to be able to see.</p>	When an instrument is played, the air around or inside it vibrates. These vibrations travel as a sound wave. Sound waves travel through a medium, such as air or water, to the ear.	The Sun, Earth, Moon and the planets in our solar system are roughly spherical. All planets are spherical because their mass is so large that they have their own force of gravity. This force of gravity pulls all of a planet's material towards its centre, which compresses it into the most compact shape – a sphere.	White' light is a term used to describe visible, ordinary daylight. White light can be split into a spectrum of colours (rainbow) by droplets of water or prisms.
Forces	Some objects float and others sink. When an object sinks it falls through water to the bottom of the vessel. An object that floats stays at the water's surface.	Simple equipment can be used for measuring weather, such as measuring temperature with a thermometer; identifying wind direction and force with a wind sock or measuring rainfall with a rain gauge.	Some objects float and others sink. Objects that float are typically light or hollow. Objects that sink are typically heavy or dense.	An object will not move unless a pushing or pulling force is applied. Some forces require direct contact, whereas other forces can act at a distance, such as magnetic force.	A series circuit is a simple loop with only one path for the electricity to flow. A series circuit must be a complete loop to work and have a source of power from a battery or cell.	Gravity is a force of attraction. Anything with a mass can exert a gravitational pull on another object. The Earth's large mass exerts a gravitational pull on all objects on Earth, making dropped objects fall to the ground.	Voltage is measured in volts (V) and is a measure of the difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. The bigger the voltage, the more electrons are pushed through the circuit. The more voltage flowing through a lamp, buzzer or motor, the brighter the lamp, the louder the buzzer and the faster the motor.

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Modelling	Some light sources need electricity or batteries to work, such as a torch, and some do not, such as candles.				Electrical components include cells, wires, lamps, motors, switches and buzzers. Switches open and close a circuit and provide control.	Mechanisms, such as levers, pulleys and gears, give us a mechanical advantage. A mechanical advantage is a measurement of how much a simple machine multiplies the force that we put in. The bigger the mechanical advantage, the less force we need to apply.	There are recognised symbols for different components of circuits.
Report and Conclude		The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.	The results are information that has been found out from an investigation and can be used to answer a question.	Results are information that has been discovered as part of an investigation. A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected.	Results are information that has been discovered as part of an investigation. A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected.	The results are information, such as measurements or observations, that have been collected during an investigation. A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered using evidence collected.	The results are information, such as measurements or observations, that have been collected during an investigation. A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered, using correct, precise terminology and collected evidence.

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Gather and record data	Data can be recorded in tables and pictograms.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, pictograms and drawings.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, graphs and labelled diagrams. Data can be used to provide evidence to answer questions.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, graphs, keys and labelled diagrams.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams.	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams.
Questioning	Question words include who, why, what, when, where and how.	Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.	<i>Questions can help us find out about the world.</i>	Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered in different ways	Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using scientific enquiry.	Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries.	Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation.

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Measurement	Simple equipment can be used to measure distance, height, weight and time.	Make measurements and observations. Examples include metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.	Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include timers, hand lenses, metre sticks and trundle wheels.	Equipment is used to take measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, timers (seconds, minutes and hours), thermometers (°C) and metre sticks (millimetres, centimetres and metres). Taking repeat readings can increase the accuracy of the measurement.	Equipment is used to take measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, timers (seconds, minutes and hours), thermometers (°C), and metre sticks, rulers or trundle wheels (millimetres, centimetres, metres).	Specialised equipment is used to take measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, such as light (lux), sound (dB) and temperature (°C); timers (seconds, minutes and hours); thermometers (°C), and measuring tapes (millimetres, centimetres, metres).	Specialised equipment is used to take accurate measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, such as light (lux), sound (dB) and temperature (°C); timers (seconds, minutes and hours); thermometers (°C) and measuring tapes (millimetres, centimetres, metres).

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Investigation	When we try things out to see if they work, it is called a test.	Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions.	Tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions. A prediction is a guess at what might happen in an investigation.	Tests can be set up and carried out by following or planning a set of instructions. A prediction is a best guess for what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge.	Scientific enquiries can be set up and carried out by following or planning a method. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation, based on some prior knowledge or understanding. A fair test is one in which only one variable is changed and all others remain constant.	A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.	A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.

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Observation		Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.	Objects, materials and living things can be looked at, compared and grouped according to their features.	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features.	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things. Observations can be made regularly to identify changes over time.	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things. Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time.	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things. Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time, identify processes and make comparisons.

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Identification and Classification	<p>Objects are made from different materials. Everyday materials include, wood, plastic, glass, fabric, metal and stone. Materials have different properties.</p>	<p>A material is what an object is made from. Everyday materials include wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper and fabric.</p>	<p>Some foods, such as ice and chocolate, melt when heated, but then harden (solidify or freeze) when cooled.</p>	<p>Light can be reflected from different surfaces. Some surfaces are poor reflectors, such as some fabrics, while other surfaces are good reflectors, such as mirrors.</p>	<p>Materials can be grouped according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Solids stay in one place and can be held. Some solids can be squashed, bent, twisted and stretched. Examples of solids include wood, metal, plastic and clay. Liquids move around (flow) easily and are difficult to hold. Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are held. Examples of liquids include water, juice and milk. Gases spread out to fill the available space and cannot be held. Air is a mixture of gases.</p>	<p>Materials can be grouped according to their basic physical properties. Properties include hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. Some materials (solutes) will dissolve in liquid (solvents) to form a solution. The solute can be recovered by evaporating off the solvent by heating.</p>	

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Properties and uses	<p>Some materials are magnetic, which means that they are attracted to (pull towards) a magnet. Some metals are magnetic. Other materials are non-magnetic, such as wood, dough and glass.</p>	<p>Materials have different properties, such as hard or soft; stretchy or stiff; rough or smooth; opaque or transparent; bendy or rigid; waterproof or not waterproof; magnetic or non-magnetic.</p>	<p>A material's physical properties make it suitable for particular purposes, such as glass for windows and brick for building walls. Many materials are used for more than one purpose, such as metal for cutlery and cars.</p>	<p>There are three different rock types: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks form from mud, sand and particles that have been squashed together over a long time to form rock. Examples include sandstone and limestone. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They usually contain visible crystals. Examples include pumice and granite. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard. Examples include slate and marble.</p>	<p>Electrical conductors allow electricity to flow through them, whereas insulators do not. Common electrical conductors are metals. Common insulators include wood, glass, plastic and rubber.</p>	<p>A material's properties dictate what it can be used for. For example, cooking pans are made from metal, which is a good thermal conductor, allowing heat to quickly transfer from the hob to the contents of the pan. Some mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporating. Sieving can be used to separate large solids from liquids and some solids from other solids. Filtering can be used to separate small solids from liquids. Evaporating can be used to separate dissolved solids from liquids.</p>	<p>Mirrors and lenses are used in a range of everyday objects (telescopes, periscopes, cards and on roads). The human eye has a lens that bends and focuses light on the back of the eye (retina) so that we can see.</p>

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Identification and classification	<p>Plants and trees are living things. They can be identified according to their features, such as leaves, seeds and flowers.</p>	<p>Plants are living things. Common plants include the daisy, daffodil and grass. Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous. Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees. Examples include oak, beech and rowan. Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen trees. Examples include holly and pine.</p> <p>Animals are living things. Animals can be sorted and grouped into six main groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and mammals.</p>	<p>Animals have offspring that grow into adults. Different animals have different stages of growth or life cycles. A habitat is a place where a living thing lives. A microhabitat is a very small habitat.</p>	<p>Some animals have skeletons for support, movement and protection. Endoskeletons are those found inside some animals, such as humans, cats and horses. Exoskeletons are those found on the outside of some animals, such as beetles and flies. Some animals have no skeleton, such as slugs and jellyfish.</p>	<p>Scientists classify living things according to shared characteristics. Animals can be divided into six main groups: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, fish and invertebrates. These groups can be further subdivided. Classification keys are scientific tools that aid the identification of living things.</p>	<p>Flowering plants reproduce sexually. The flower is essential for sexual reproduction. Other plants reproduce asexually. Bulbs, corms and rhizomes are some parts used in asexual reproduction in plants.</p>	<p>Classification keys help us identify living things based on their physical characteristics. Scientists classify living organisms into broad groups according to their characteristics. Vertebrates are an example of a classification group. There are a number of ranks, or levels, within the biological classification system. The first rank is called a kingdom, the second a phylum, then class, order, family, genus and species.</p>

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Parts and functions	<p>Parts of plants and trees include trunk, branch, twig, roots, stem, flowers and leaves.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins.</p>	<p>The basic plant parts include root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb. Trees have a woody stem called a trunk.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as eyes and a mouth, and some different body parts, such as fins or wings.</p>	<p>Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Without any one of these things, they will die.</p>	<p>Water is transported in plants from the roots, through the stem and to the leaves, through tiny tubes called xylem. The plant's roots anchor the plant in the ground and transport water and minerals from the ground to the plant. The stem (or trunk) support the plant above the ground. The leaves collect energy from the Sun and make food for the plant. Flowers make seeds to produce new plants.</p>	<p>There are four different types of teeth: incisors, canines, premolars and molars. Incisors are used for cutting. Canines are used for tearing. Premolars and molars are used for grinding and chewing. Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores have characteristic types of teeth. Herbivores have many large molars for grinding plant material. Carnivores have large canines for killing their prey and tearing meat.</p>	<p>Parts of a flower include the stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal. Pollination is when the male part of a plant (pollen) is carried, by wind, insects or other animals, to the female part of the plant (carpel). The pollen travels to the ovary, where it fertilises the ovules (eggs). Seeds are then produced, which disperse far away from the parent plant and grow new plants.</p>	<p>Animals that sexually reproduce generate new offspring of the same kind by combining the genetic material of two individuals. Each offspring inherits two of every gene, one from the female parent and one from the male parent. Animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics. This is called selective breeding. Examples include cows that produce large quantities of milk or crops that are disease-resistant.</p>

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Nutrition	Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants.	Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants.	Food chains show how living things depend on one another for food. All food chains start with a plant, followed by animals that either eat the plant or other animals.	Animals cannot make their own food and need to get nutrition from the food they eat. Carnivores get their nutrition from eating other animals. Herbivores get their nutrition from plants. Omnivores get their nutrition from eating a combination of both plants and other animals.	Food chains show what animals eat within a habitat and how energy is passed on over time. All food chains start with a producer, which is typically a green plant. The producer is eaten by a primary consumer (prey), which is eaten by a secondary consumer (prey), which is eaten by a tertiary consumer. All food chains end with a top or apex predator. Changes within a food chain, such as an abundance or lack of one food type, have an impact on the entire food chain.	Population changes in a habitat can have significant consequences for food chains and webs.	The role of the circulatory system is to transport oxygen, water and nutrients around the body. They are transported in blood and delivered to where they are needed.
Survival	Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.	Living things need to be cared for in order for them to survive. They need water, food, warmth and shelter.	Animals need water, food, air and shelter to survive. Their habitat must provide all these things.	Plants need air, light, water, minerals from the soil and room to grow, in order to survive. Different plants have different needs depending on their habitat. Examples include cacti, which need less water than is typical, and ferns, which can grow in lower light levels.	An adaptation helps an animal or plant survive in its habitat. If living things are unable to adapt to changes within their habitat, they are at risk of becoming extinct.	Reproduction is the process of producing offspring and is essential for the continued survival of a species. There are two types of reproduction: sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction involves two parents (one female and one male) and produces offspring that are different from the parents. Asexual reproduction involves one parent and produces offspring that is identical to the parent.	An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche. Adaptations evolve by natural selection. Favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes to subsequent generations.

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Habitats	A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.	The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.	Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens. Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains. All living things live in a habitat to which they are suited and it must provide everything they need to survive.		Humans can affect habitats in negative ways, such as littering, pollution and land development, or positive ways, such as garden ponds, bird boxes and wildflower areas.	Farming in the UK can be divided into three main types: arable (growing crops), pastoral (raising livestock), mixed (arable and pastoral). Intensive farming in the past has resulted in the loss of habitats.	Living things are classified into groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.
Physical things	Objects can be compared and grouped according to their shape, colour, material or use.	Materials can be grouped according to their properties.	Living things are those that are alive. Dead things are those that were once living but are no longer. Some things have never been alive.	Magnets have two poles (north and south). Opposite poles (north and south) attract each other, while like poles (north and north, or south and south) repel each other.	Electricity is a type of energy. It is used to power many everyday items, such as kettles, computers and televisions. Electricity can also come from batteries. Batteries eventually run out of power and need to be recycled or recharged. Batteries power devices that can be carried around, such as mobile phones and torches.	A life cycle is the series of changes in the life of a living thing and includes these basic stages: birth, growth, reproduction and death. Mammals' life cycles include the stages: embryo, baby, adolescent and adult. Amphibians' life cycles include the stages: egg, larva (tadpole), adolescent and adult. Some insects' (butterflies, beetles and bees) life cycles include the stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Birds' life cycles include the stages: egg, baby, adolescent and adult.	Environmental factors can affect the distribution of living things within a habitat. These factors include light (intensity and duration), weather, altitude, soil type and humans, such as when we mow or trample grass.

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Phenomena	<p>A shadow is the same shape as the object that makes it. Shadows change during the day</p>	<p>Shadows are normally the same shape as the object that cast them. Shadows change during the day as the Sun appears to change position in the sky. Shadows occur where light is blocked by an opaque object.</p>		<p>Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move over each other. Friction slows down a moving object. Smooth surfaces usually generate less friction than rough surfaces.</p>	<p>Sounds are louder closer to the sound source and fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>	<p>Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. These forces can be useful, such as bike brakes and parachutes, but sometimes we need to minimise their effects, such as streamlining boats and planes to move through water or air more easily, and using lubricants and ball bearings between two surfaces to reduce friction.</p>	<p>A circuit needs a power source, such as a battery or cell, with wires connected to both the positive and negative terminals. Other components include lamps, buzzers or motors, which an electric current passes through and affects a response, such as lighting a lamp or turning a motor. When a switch is open, it creates a gap and the current cannot travel around the circuit. When a switch is closed, it completes the circuit and allows a current to flow all the way around it.</p>
Living things	<p>Living things change over time. This includes growth and decay.</p>	<p>All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature.</p>	<p>Plants grow from seeds and bulbs. Seeds and bulbs need nutrients from soil, water and warmth to start growing (germinate). As the plant grows bigger, it develops leaves and flowers.</p>	<p>Flowers are important in the life cycle of flowering plants. The stages of a plant's life cycle include germination, flower production, pollination, fertilisation, seed formation and seed dispersal. Insects and the wind can transfer pollen from one plant to another (pollination). Animals, wind, water and explosions can disperse seeds away from the parent plant (seed dispersal).</p>	<p>Habitats change over time, either due to natural or human influences. Natural influences include extreme or unseasonable weather. Human influences include habitat destruction or pollution. These changes can pose a risk to animals and plants that live in the habitat.</p>	<p>Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop towards old age. These stages include baby, infant, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult and senior citizen. Puberty is the transition between childhood and adulthood.</p>	<p>Scientists compare fossilised remains from the past to living species that exist today to hypothesise how living things have evolved over time. Humans and apes share a common ancestry and evidence for this comes from fossil discoveries and genetic comparison.</p>