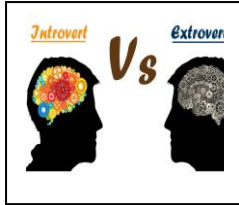


ID



What Key Facts Will You Be Learning?

Identity

Each human being has characteristics that make them who they are. These characteristics include physical appearance, personality, beliefs and opinions, likes and dislikes and hobbies. The different characteristics that a person has make up their identity – all people are unique.

Genes and DNA

Some characteristics that make up a person's identity such as their eye colour are inherited from their parents. These characteristics are passed on by genes. Genes are made up of a chemical called DNA, which carries information that controls how living things look and develop. Genes are inherited from both parents, half from the mother and half from the father.

DT

Learning Goal: Design products aimed at particular groups

Make a design board for an ideal space in which you would love to spend time. Use magazine images or copy paste and format images from the internet. Which design, furniture, technology and gadgets would you choose for this space?

Science

Learning Goal: to present relevant information.

Use a range of information and online sources to find out ten facts about fingerprints. Present these facts in an interesting way.

History

Learning Goal: Write a biography

Find out about an influential historical figure who brought about social reform.

Historical figures could include:

William Wilberforce
Dr Barnardo
Vincent Van Gogh
Salvador Dali
Emily Pankhust

Write a biography and include the following details:

Paragraph 1 – Why did you choose this person? What are his/her achievement?

Paragraph 2 – Background to the person – where were they born? Where were they educated? Who influenced them? How old were they when they began their work on social reform?

Paragraph 3 – What events occurred in their life (in chronological order)?

Paragraph 4 – Explain why they will be remembered. Include your own opinion.

Biometrics timeline

- 1686** Professor Marcello Malpighi discovers that Fingerprints have a whorl, loop and arch pattern.
- 1858** William Herschel discovers that different people Have different fingerprints.
- 1879** Alphonse Bertillon creates a system of identification using body measurements, photographs and physical descriptions.
- 1880** Dr Henry Faulds describes how fingerprints could be used to identify criminals.
- 1892** An Argentine police officer makes the first fingerprint identification at a crime scene.
- 1901** UK's Fingerprint Bureau is founded to hold a database of criminals' fingerprints.
- 1903** The Bertillon system of identification collapses when to criminals are found to have the same measurements.
- 1953** FH Adler write that the markings of the iris in the eye are unique and could be used like fingerprints for identification.
- 1984** Scientist Alec Jeffery invents DNA fingerprinting when he discovers that each person has a unique pattern of DNA.
- 1986** DNA fingerprinting is used as evidence in a criminal investigation for the first time.
- 2013** Apple include fingerprint scanners into their mobile phones.
- 2016** Iris recognition is added to some smartphones as a security measure.

Vocabulary

Biometrics – the use of information about someone's body such as fingerprints, iris patterns or DNA profile to prove who they are.

Characteristic – a quality or feature of a person that makes them identifiable.

DNA – deoxyribonucleic acid. The chemical at the centre of the cells of living things that carry genetic information.

Inherit – to be born with a characteristic that has been passed on from a parent.

Nature v nurture – the debate about whether aspects of behaviour are inherited (nature) or learned (nurture).

Personality – a combination of thoughts, feelings and behaviours that make a person different to others.

Unique – the only one of its kind.

PHSE

Learning Goal: To be able to express and argument

Talk to others about the nature v nurture debate. Think about how much of our personality, appearance and future is influenced by our genes and how much by our upbringing and environment. Write or film an argument. This could be balanced if you choose. Include lists to show which human traits are due either to nature or nurture, including aspects like appearance, personality, preference, sense of humour and academic attainment.

Maths

Learning Goal: To be able to record and present data

Design some P.E. activities for to undertake yourself – how many jumps in a minute? Catching and bouncing a ball. Sprinting. Record your results and ask another family member to do the same activities. How do the results compare? Why are there differences?