

Science: animals, including humans

Y5 summer 2

National Curriculum subject content:

- ✓ Describe the changes as humans develop to old age

National Curriculum working scientifically

- ✓ Research the gestation periods of other animals and compare them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows



Key Vocabulary:

adolescent	a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult
adult	a person who is fully grown or developed
baby	a very young child
development	a process that creates progressive changes in size, shape and function during the life of an organism
elderly	a person over the age of 65
embryo	an early stage in the development of humans and other animals or plants
foetus	the unborn young of a mammal
gestation	the time between conception and birth during which the embryo or foetus is developing in the uterus
growth	an increase in mass and size of a body or organs
hormones	a substance made by glands in the body that help to control how cells and organ work
organism	an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form
puberty	the time when a child experiences physical and hormonal changes marking their transition to adulthood
teenager	a young person who has begun puberty but has not yet become an adult
toddler	a young child who is just beginning to walk
womb	the place in the female body where a foetus develops and grows. It is also called a uterus

Sequence of Learning:

Objectives (key knowledge): (This topic is a full term- Objectives may span 2/3 lessons).

Objective 1 To learn the life cycle of humans.	Objective 2 To learn how different factors can affect the growth of babies. (Working scientifically)	Objective 3 To learn the changes that occur in our bodies during puberty. (2 lessons)	Objective 4 To learn how puberty can happen at different rates for boys and girls. (Working scientifically)	Objective 5 To learn how old age can affect the human body.
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Sticky Knowledge about Living things and their habitats

Physical growth is an increase in size.

Development is growth in the skills we can do and how quickly we acquire them e.g. Walking

Growth depends on your genetics, nutrition and environment

Parts of your body grow at different speeds in a baby the brain grows the quickest first, in puberty bones and muscles grow quicker than other parts of the body

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