

Topic:	Year group	Term
Animals including humans	5	Spring

Background knowledge

Children look at the six stages of the human life cycle – foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult and elderly adult. Children briefly look at the key features of each stage of the human life cycle, but will explore each stage in more detail throughout this unit.

Children explore key milestones in baby and child development. They understand that babies are completely dependent on an adult to survive and will cry to communicate if they are hungry, uncomfortable, too hot or too cold. As a baby grows into a child most learn to walk, run, jump and eat independently. Most also communicate by talking and eventually learn to read and write.

Children should understand puberty as the process of changing from a child to an adult. Puberty prepares humans for reproduction. Children learn that puberty can happen at any time between age 8 and 16 and they explore the key changes that happen to humans throughout puberty.

Children learn about physical changes that happen to the body over time including loss of skin elasticity causing wrinkles, a reduction in height and the weakening of bones. They learn that humans are categorised as elderly adults from the age of approximately 65 and around this time the body gradually starts to slow down and movement may become more restricted.

What should I already know?

Year 2

I can explain the basic stages in a life cycle for animals including humans

Year 4.

I can group living things in different ways including animal groups (mammals, amphibians etc.)

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills

The Journey

Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Working scientifically

Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.

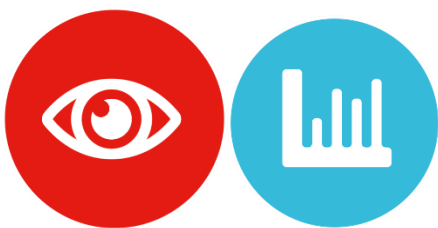
Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.

Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas (non-statutory).

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.

Scientific enquiry



1. The human life cycle
2. Babies and children
3. Adolescence and puberty
4. Adults and the elderly
5. Gestation periods of mammals
6. Gestation periods and lifespan

Outcomes

Working towards: Describe some changes as humans develop to old age.

Expected: Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Exceeding: Describe the changes as humans develop to old age using key vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

Adolescent - the stage between early childhood and adulthood from around age 11 to 17

Foetus - an unborn baby growing inside the mother's womb

Elderly adult - a person who is over the age of 65

Adult - from around age 18 onwards

Life cycle - a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life

Milestone - a significant event in a person's life

Toddler - a young child who is between 1 and 3

Child - a young human below the age of puberty

Womb - the organ in mammals in which a baby develops

Period - normal bleeding from the vagina that is part of a female's monthly cycle

Reproduce - to produce offspring

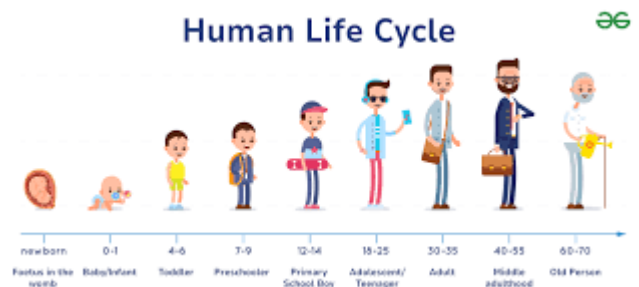
Puberty - the process that prepares humans for reproduction

Hormone - a chemical released by the body that causes physical and emotional changes during puberty

Life expectancy - the average time a person may expect to live

Gestation - the period of time that a foetus develops in the womb

Timeline / Diagrams



Correlation - a relationship between two or more things Anomaly - something that does not fit the pattern	
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Key people / places
STEM career; Wildlife biologist Famous scientist; David Attenborough.

Assessment questions / outcomes
What is a mammal? Why are humans classed as mammals? What is gestation? What are offspring?