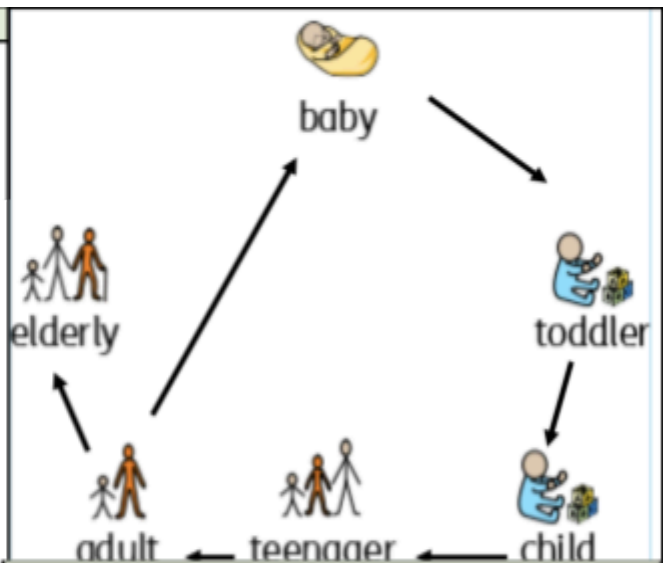


Caroline Haslett Primary School - Science: Animals Including Humans Y5

What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and **mammals**).
- Some examples of **life cycles** (including those of plants and humans)
- **Reproduction** and **growth** are two of the seven **life processes**.
- How to live a healthy lifestyle.

Vocabulary	
adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult
adulthood	the state of being an adult
development	the gradual growth or formation of something
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
genitals	the reproductive organs
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born
growth	an increase in something
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something
independent	If someone is independent , they do not need help or money from anyone else.
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive
mature	When a child or young animal matures , it becomes an adult
menopause	the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating , usually when she is about fifty years old
menstruation	the approximately monthly discharge of blood by non-pregnant women from puberty to the menopause
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature
rapid	A rapid change is one that happens very quickly
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
toddler	a young child who has only just learned to walk
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine



What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are the main stages of the human life cycle?	<p>foetus - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development</p> <p>newborn - this is a baby that has just been born.</p> <p>infancy - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.</p> <p>childhood - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.</p> <p>adolescence - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is also known as puberty.</p> <p>early adulthood - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.</p> <p>middle adulthood - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases.</p> <p>late adulthood - there is a decline in fitness and strength.</p>
What is puberty ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones. • Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts. • Females begin to menstruate.

Investigate!

- Research the **gestation** periods of other animals and comparing them with humans
- Collect data around school about height and hand span of different age ranges of pupils.
Create a graph summarising results.
- Create a life story for a fictitious adult that has made healthy life choices.
- Compare the growth pattern of humans to other animals.
- Consider why humans take so long to learn to walk in comparison to other animals.
- Create a Venn diagram to show what the similarities and differences are between children, adolescents and adults.

Caroline Haslett Primary School - Science Topic: Animals Including Humans
Year 5

<p>Working scientifically</p>	<p>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. Use relevant scientific vocabulary to report on their findings. Answer questions and justify their conclusions based on evidence collected. Identify improvements, further questions and predictions.</p> <p>Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries. Ask a wide range of relevant scientific questions that broaden their understanding of the world around them and identify how they can answer them.</p> <p>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. Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying variables and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Specialised equipment is used to take measurements in standard units eg. 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). Take increasingly accurate measurements, in standard units, using a range of chosen equipment.</p> <p>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. Within a group, decide which observations to make, when and for how long, and make systematic and careful observations. Use them to make comparisons, identify changes, classify and make links between cause and effect. Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams. Gather and record data and results of increasing complexity, selecting from a range of methods (scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, graphs and models). 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. Use relevant scientific vocabulary to report on their findings, answer questions and justify their conclusions based on evidence collected. Identify improvements, further questions and predictions.</p>
<p>Animals including humans</p>	<p>Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop to old age. These stages include baby, infant, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult and senior citizen. Puberty is the transition between childhood and adulthood. Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.</p>