

# Y5 – Animals including humans

## Inspiration

Creativity – problem solving

## Partnership with parents

Belonging

## Key Questions

- What changes do we experience from childhood to adolescences?
- What changes do we experience from adolescences into adulthood?
- What changes occur as you develop through adulthood?

## Working Scientifically

- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas or processes.
- Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs and models.
- Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results explanations involving causal relationships and conclusions.
- Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.

## Also covered in:

- Y2 - Animals including humans
- Y3 - Animals including humans

## Knowledge

- The length of time a foetus stays in its mother's uterus is called the gestation period.
- The gestation period varies dependent upon the mammal. Factors which determine this include: the life span, size and number of offspring produced in each pregnancy.
- The baby gets nutrients from the mother during the gestation period as the placenta connects the foetus to the mother.
- Babies which are born at 24-37 weeks are called premature
- Babies are usually born at 37 weeks
- Children won't meet their milestones at the same time but instead at a period of time.
- Puberty is when hormones (estrogen in girls and testosterone in boys) are released into the body. They cause physical and emotional changes in the body. This occurs in children aged between 8-14 years.
- Menstruation is when girls release an egg that hasn't been fertilised. It breaks down and passes out through the uterus and vagina. This is known as a period and can vary in length. They occur each month.
- Men can reproduce at any age
- Women go through the menopause in their fifties. This is when they stop menstruating and will no longer produce.
- As you get older there are several other changes: bones weakening, bodies shrinking in height, hair loss/ lose colour deteriorate in eyesight and hearing, wrinkled skin.



## Topic Specific Vocabulary

centile, milestones, baby, child, teenage, adolescences, puberty, period, menstruation, egg, uterus, vagina, penis, pregnancy, trimester, foetus, oestrogen, testosterone, physical and emotional changes, hormones, fertilised, reproduce, menopause, old age,

## NC Subject content

- To describe the changes as human develop to old age.

## Subject Specific/Academic Vocabulary

This vocabulary should be explicitly taught in context. Other tier 2 words should also be explored as they are encountered.

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Benefit, impact, issues, occur, process, sequence, source, variables	Appropriate, consequences, identified, procedure, range, relevant, significant, specific, theory, transfer	Factors, affect, analyse, contribute, demonstrate, outcome, react, volume,	Component, exclude, function, imply, initial, justify, sufficient.

## We are scientists

- Produce a non-fiction text.