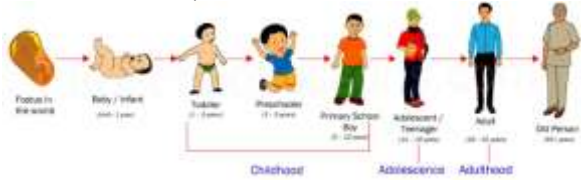

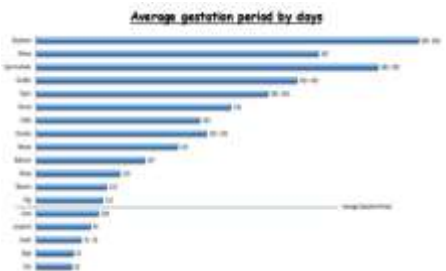


Learning Organiser for Year 5 - Animals including Humans		
National Curriculum Summary Key Subject Concept		Key Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key stages in the human lifecycle? How are the changes from birth to old age described? What is the gestation period of humans and other animals? What are the changes experienced in puberty?
Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Facts
Adolescent	The process of developing from a child into an adult (teenager)	<u>Foetus</u> After eight weeks, the group of cells in the mother's womb develops more human-like features, becoming a foetus. The foetus grows inside its mother's womb for nine months. A foetus is completely reliant on its mother and cannot breathe, eat or drink for itself. It receives its nutrition through the umbilical cord. <u>Baby (birth to 1 year)</u> A baby is born after 9 months and is completely reliant on his/her parents to meet his/her needs. Babies often cry to communicate his/her need for food or when he or she feels uncomfortable. <u>Child (1-12 years old)</u> Toddler (1-3), Pre-schooler (3-5) and primary school children (5-12) At this stage, a human learns to walk and talk, read, write and form friendships with other children. A child is still heavily reliant on his/her parents. <u>Adolescent (13-19 years old)</u> As a child grows, he/she becomes a adolescent (teenager). The teenager goes through a period of physical and emotional change (puberty) as he/she develops into an adult. Teenagers tend to seek greater independence from their parents and will often notice changes in their behaviour and attitudes. <u>Adult (20 to 65 years old)</u> An adult's body is full developed. Adults can reproduce and create their own families. <u>Old age (65 years +)</u> This is the last stage of a human's life. The average life expectancy of an adult can vary from 70 to 85 years old however some adults live beyond their eighty-fifth birthday.
Asexual reproduction	Offspring gets genes from one parent so are clones	
Foetus	An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal	
Gestation	The process or period of developing inside the womb	
Mammal	A warm blooded vertebrate animals, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur	
Offspring	A person's child or children/an animals young	
Puberty	The period during which adolescents become capable of reproduction	
Reproduction	The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process	
Sexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from both parents, inheriting a mix of features from birth.	

Working Scientifically Skills	Diagrams/Charts/Pictures
<p>Take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</p>	<p>The human life cycle</p>  <p>Fetal Growth From 8 to 40 Weeks</p>  <p>Average gestation period by days</p> 
<p>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p>	
<p>Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p>	
Possible Experiences	Biographical Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the gestation period of humans and other animals • Links to RSE (PSHE unit of work) • Investigate how the head to body ratio changes as a human grows • Plot the average height of males and humans as they grow. 	