

Science - Year 5 - Biology

Animals, including Humans



Key Facts



Key Vocabulary

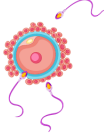


fertilisation
prenatal
gestation
reproduce
asexual reproduction
sexual reproduction
life cycle
adolescence
puberty
menstruation
adulthood
life expectancy

Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction
measurements
conclusion
explain
classify

The Life Cycle of a Human

Fertilisation The male and female sex cells fuse together.	
Prenatal (approx. 9 months) The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus.	
Infancy (0-1 years) Rapid growth and development. Children learn to walk and talk.	
Childhood (2-11 years) Children learn new skills and become more independent.	
Adolescence (12-17 years) The body starts to change over a few years. The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood.	
Early Adulthood (18-35 years) The human body is at its peak fitness and strength.	
Middle Adulthood (36-59 years) Ability to reproduce decreases. There may be hair loss or hair may turn grey.	
Late Adulthood (60+ years) Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs in this stage.	

Puberty

Puberty is when a child's body begins to grow, change and develop as they become an adult.

In humans, puberty normally begins around the age of 11-12. It can take place anytime from 8-14 years old.

Puberty happens when the pituitary glands begin to release hormones.

Males

Boys grow taller. They develop more muscle mass. Their chests and shoulders broaden.

Boys' voices become deeper. Their skin becomes oilier, meaning they may get spots.

Hair begins to grow on their faces and bodies.

The testicles begin to make millions of sperm.

Females

Girls grow taller. They develop breasts and their hip bones widen. The body becomes curvier.

Girls' skin becomes oilier, meaning they may get spots.

Hair begins to grow on their bodies.

Menstruation begins. Girls begin to have periods and their uterus (womb) begins to grow.

Our 'Animals' knowledge journey:

Y3: Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition.

Y4: Describe the functions of the parts of the digestive system.

Working Scientifically:

- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate;
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs.