

Year 5: Animals including humans

Science

What do we already know?

Year 4- Describe simple functions of digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

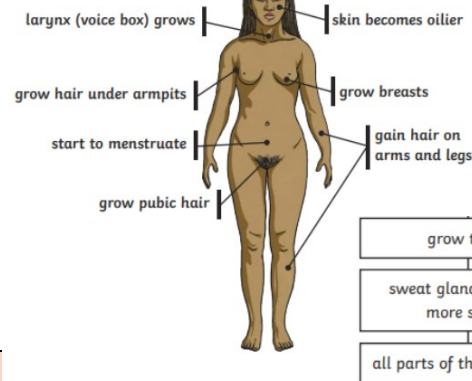
Year 3- Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Fetal Development (month by month)

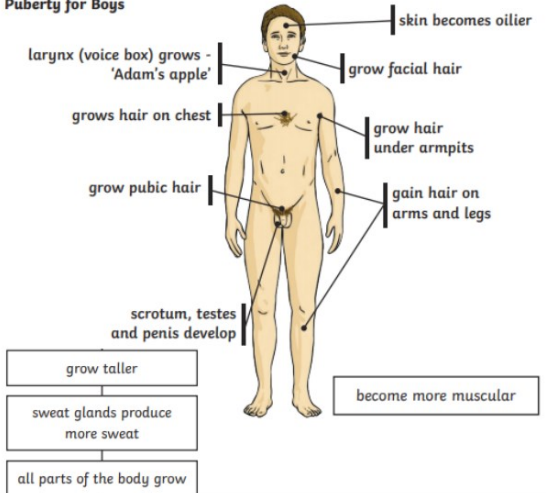
Prega News
Means Good News



Puberty for Girls



Puberty for Boys



Working Scientifically

Pupils should use their science experiences to: explore ideas and raise different kinds of questions; select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why.

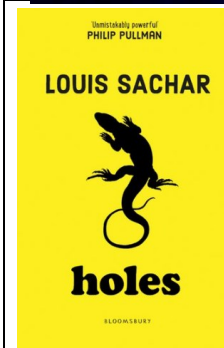
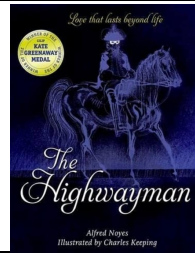
They should use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.

They should make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for, and whether to repeat them; choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements and explain how to use it accurately.

They should decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches; look for different causal relationships in their data and identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas. They should use their results to identify when further tests and observations might be needed; recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact.

They should use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas and should talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time.

Key Texts



Key information

Gestation periods

Species	Days
Asian Elephant	645
Cow	284
Human	266
Chimpanzee	227
Black Bear	210
Lion	108
Dog	63
Rabbit	33

What is puberty?

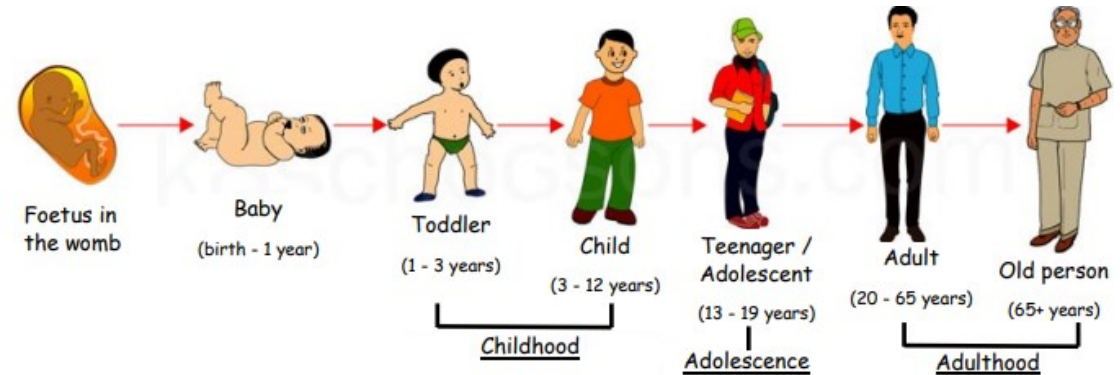
- Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones.
- Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts.

Year 5: Animals including humans

Science

Vocabulary

Gestation	The process in which a foetus grows before it is born.
Reproduce	When an animal or plant produces young.
Life cycle	The changes living things go through from the start of their life to death.
Adolescence.	Adolescence The stage of life when your body changes to prepare for adulthood.
Adulthood	The stage of life when a human is fully grown and mature.
Puberty	The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood
Life expectancy	The length of time, on average, that something is expected to live for.
Hormones	A chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something.



Scientific Skills



Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms



Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests



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

As a Scientist, here's what I will know by the end...

Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans.

They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty.

Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.

Links to

RHE- Linking to feelings and emotions.

Maths- Embed prior learning of charts and graphs to record data.

Science- Build on Animals and humans learning in year 6.