Science: Animals Including Humans
Year 5 Spring 1

Key Vocabulary

gestation - the time that an organism spends developing in a womb.

reproduction - the biological process by which new individual organisms are produced from their "parents".

foetus - an unborn young in the later stages of development in the womb.

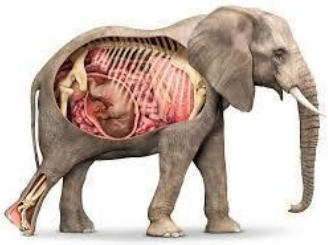
fertilization - the combining of male and female parts of a plant or animal.

womb - the organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal where offspring are conceived and in which they gestate before birth.

sperm – the male reproductive cell.

egg - the female reproductive cell.

puberty - the time adolescents become capable of reproduction.



Why don't you…

Have a look at some old pictures of yourself with your parents? How are you the same now? How are you different? Imagine yourself in 5 years' time - what do you think will be different then?

Website Links

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zwn6mnb

https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/human-body/life-cycle/growing-in-womb/

Enquiry Questions

How are you different from 10 years ago?
How do you think you will be different in 10 years?
Are there any similarities between being a toddler and an elderly person?
Which stage of life would you rather be at?
How fast does a human baby grow, compared to other animals?
Do you know what happens to a baby in the womb?
When do the greatest changes happen to bodies in terms of height?
Do all people grow and mature at the same speed?

Scientific Concepts

Changes
The act of something becoming something different.
Comparison
To compare two or more things, including their similarities and differences.

Scientific Knowledge

- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans.
- Explain what puberty is.
- Talk with knowledge about birth, reproduction and death of familiar animals or plants.
- Describe and explain the process of respiration in humans and plants.

Scientific Skills

Plan and carry out an investigation by controlling variables fairly and accurately.
Make a prediction with reasons.
Use test results to make further predictions and set up further comparative tests.
Present a report of their findings through writing, display and presentation.
Obtaining and presenting evidence.
Take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision.
Record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar charts, line graphs and models.
Considering evidence and evaluating.
Report findings from investigations through written explanations and conclusions.
Use a graph to answer scientific questions.