



Spring 2	Animals Including Humans					
Prior learning	Year 1 - fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Parts of body and senses. Year 2 – offspring grow into adults, basic needs for survival, exercise, diet, hygiene. Year 3 - nutrition, skeleton, muscles. Year 4 – digestive system, food chains					
Lesson objective	Identify the key stages of a mammal's life cycle	Explore the gestation periods of mammals	Learn about foetal development	Investigate the hand span of different aged children	Learn about the changes experienced during puberty	Describe the changes humans may experience during adulthood and old age
Key vocabulary	foetus dependent adolescent puberty reproduce	gestation pregnant duration extreme breeding	womb umbilical chord embryo trimester Midwife	growth spurt childhood motor skills milk teeth constant	adolescence puberty hormones mood swing develop	lifestyle keratin elasticity cataracts neurodegenerative
Creative context						
Substantive knowledge	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age
Disciplinary knowledge	Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
Recorded learning	Create life cycle wheels. Then, use the wheel with the segment	Conduct research on the gestation periods of different	Using the data provided on the handout, plot the length or mass of a	Accurately measure a range of hand spans.	In groups focus on the changes that take place during puberty for a girl or	Create a spider diagram to describe the common changes people



Science – Year 5



	<p>included to place on top to create their pinwheel. Then write a paragraph to describe the life cycle of a human and draw comparisons with the life cycle of a dog, using key vocabulary.</p>	<p>animals and create a card game.</p>	<p>foetus during pregnancy on a line graph.</p>	<p>Create a results table to record hand spans and ages and use the data set to calculate an average hand span calculation. Interpret the data and draw conclusions.</p>	<p>a boy. On a large sheet of paper, draw around one child. Label the body parts that change during puberty.</p> <p>Challenge Task: Ask the children to create a Venn diagram and sort the changes experienced during puberty for girls and boys.</p>	<p>may experience as they age. Write 5 top tips to stay healthy in old age.</p> <p>Challenge Task: Ask the children to research some common ailments that elderly people may experience and record the risk factors and possible ways they can be prevented.</p>
Future learning	Animals Including Humans: Year 6 circulation					