

Year 5 – Animals, including humans - Knowledge Organiser

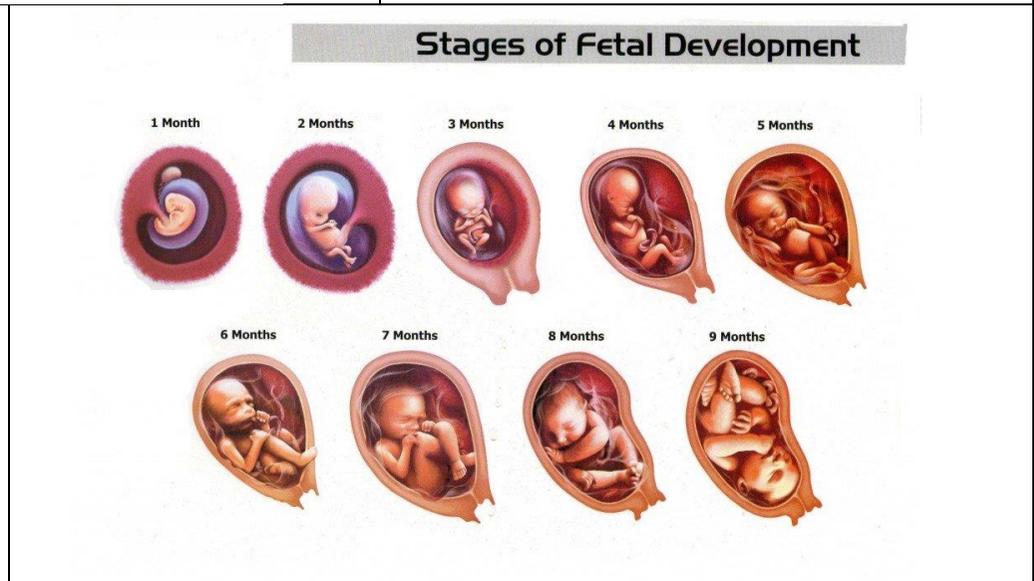
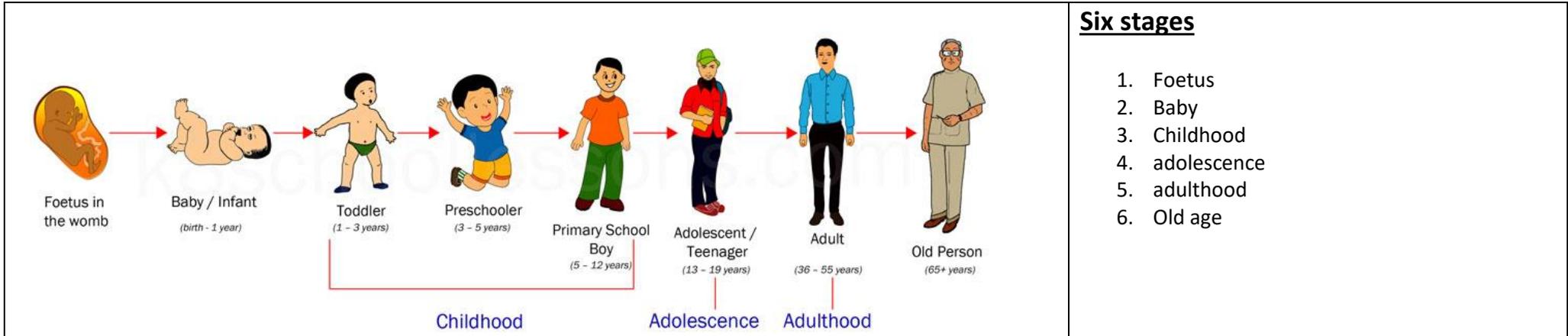
Pupils should be taught to:

- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Name the different stages of the human life cycle.
- Describe the gestation period of different mammals.
- Explain the changes that take place to the body during puberty ([link to Year 5 PSHE](#))
- Can draw conclusions from data relating, for example, to the length or weight of a baby during its first year of life.

Vocabulary

<p>gestation: the process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth</p>	<p>foetus: an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human more than eight weeks after conception</p>	<p>fertilisation: the action or process of fertilizing an egg or a female animal or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote</p>	<p>species: a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals</p>	<p>baby: a young infant</p>	<p>toddler: a young child who is just beginning to walk</p>	<p>adolescent: a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult</p>
<p>adult: a person who is fully grown or developed</p>	<p>Elderly person: An adult who is old or ageing.</p>	<p>puberty: puberty in the time when a boy or girl's body begins to develop and change, as they become an adult</p>	<p>hormones: chemical substances that act like messenger molecules in the body. After being made in one part of the body, they travel to other parts of the body where they help control how cells and organs do their work</p>	<p>pituitary gland: The major endocrine gland, a pea-sized body attached to the base of the brain that is important in controlling growth and development and the functioning of the other endocrine glands</p>	<p>follicles: tubes in the skin in which hairs develop</p>	<p>nerves: Cords which transfer information from sense organs to the brain and from the brain to muscles</p>

Knowledge



Opportunities for depth:

- Will be able to describe the changes that mammals go through during the duration of a life cycle and will consider similarities and differences
- Will be able to ascribe approximate timings for each life cycle and will be able to explain why the life cycles of mammals differ
- Will be able to identify patterns in life cycles

Websites to use:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/z2msv4j>

www.sciencekids.co.nz/pictures/humanbody/humanorgans.html

<https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/13293/year-5-animals-including-humans>

<https://padlet.com/PSTEM/animalsy5>

Working scientifically skills/Enquiry types:

Pattern seeking – Is there a relationship between a mammal's size and its gestation period? [*WS – asking scientific questions*]

Identifying, classifying and grouping – Identify all the stages in a human life cycle [*WS – identifying and classifying*]

Identifying, classifying and grouping - Compare a collection of animals based on similarities and differences in their life cycle [*WS – identifying and classifying*]

Observation over time – How does a bean change as it germinates? [*WS – asking scientific questions, planning an enquiry, observing and taking measurements, drawing conclusions, evaluating*]

Research using secondary sources – What are the differences between the life cycle of an insect and a mammal? [*WS – asking scientific questions*]