

Science Focus:	Year Group:	Summer Term
Animals Including Humans	5	2

Key Knowledge:

Fertilisation

The male and female sex cells fuse together.

Prenatal

The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, the baby is born.

Infancy

Rapid growth and development.
 Children learn to walk and talk.

Childhood

Children learn new skills and become more independent.

Adolescence

The body starts to change over a few years.
 The changes occur to enable reproduction.

Early adulthood

The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.

Middle adulthood

Ability to reproduce decreases. There could be hair loss or hair may turn grey.

Late adulthood

Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs during this stage.

Extra vocabulary:

Adolescence: the social and emotional development between childhood and adulthood.

Puberty: The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood.

Menstruation: When the female body discharges the lining of the uterus, approximately once a month.

Life expectancy: The length of time, on average, a particular animal is expected to live.

Key Vocabulary:

Fertilisation: The process of the male and female sex cells fusing together.

Prenatal: The stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth.

Gestation: The process of time when prenatal development takes place before birth.

Reproduce: To produce young.

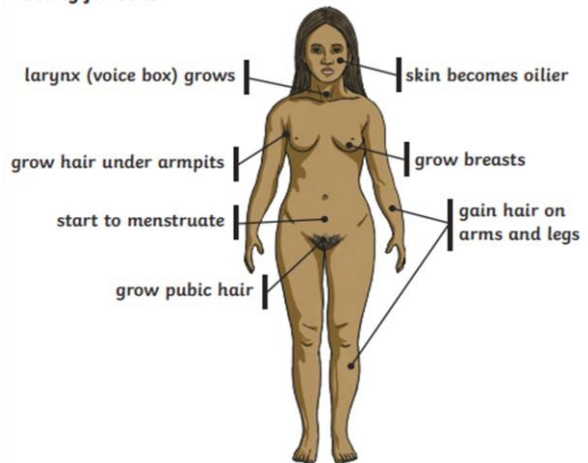
Asexual reproduction: A process where one parent produces new life.

Sexual reproduction: A process where two parents, one male and one female, are required to produce new life.

Life cycle: The changes a living thing goes through, including reproduction.

Diagrams and Symbols:

Puberty for Girls



Puberty for Boys

