

<b>Science Focus:</b>	<b>Year Group:</b>	<b>Summer Term</b>
<b>Animals Including Humans</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

**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.

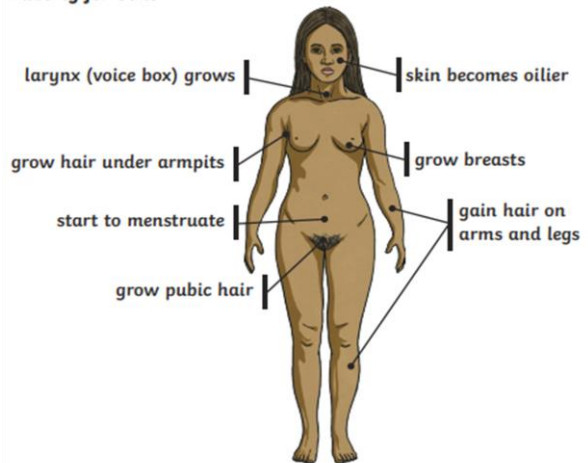
**Asexual reproduction:** A process where one parent produces new life.

**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**

