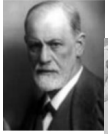


Scientist



[Sigmund Freud](#) (created psychoanalysis)



[Olive Guthrie Smith](#) (physiotherapist)

Skills

I'm identifying scientific evidence to support ideas, like a physiotherapist.



I'm reporting causal relationships like a psychiatrist.

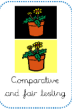


Careers

Physiotherapist (helps people affected by illness, injury or disability through movement and exercise)

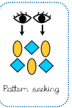
Psychiatrist (a doctor who specialises in mental health)

Enquiries



How does the level of salt affect how quickly brine shrimp hatch?

How does a bean change as it germinates?



Is there a relationship between a mammal's size and its gestation period?

Compare this collection of animals based on similarities and differences in their life cycle

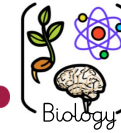


What are the differences between the life cycle of an insect and a mammal?

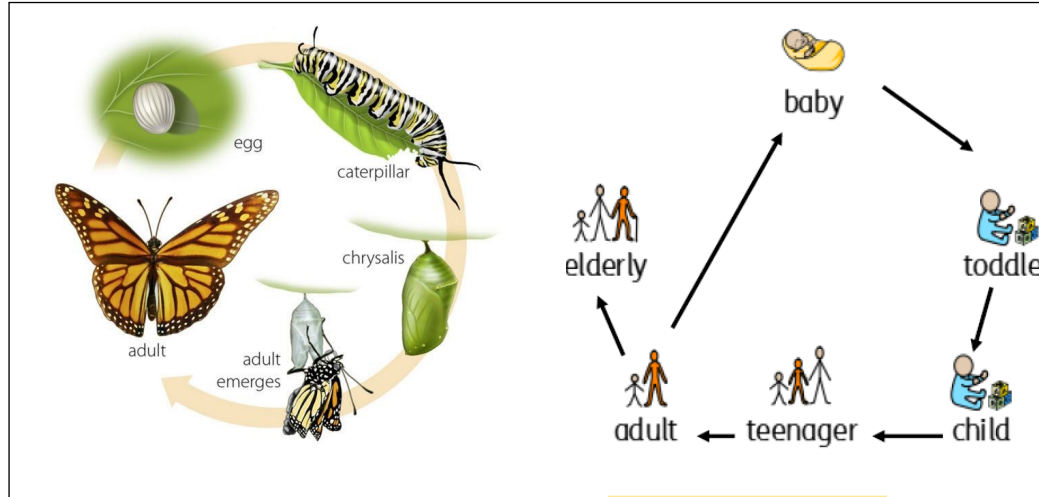
Y5 ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS



Main idea



Children will be able to recognise that we grow and mature into adults. They will be able to describe the key changes humans go through as they develop to old age.



What you should already know

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates, and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals.

Reproduction and growth are two of the seven life processes.

How to live a healthy lifestyle.

The human life cycle and plant life cycle.

What comes next?

Year 6: identify the main parts of the human circulatory system and the way nutrients are transported.

Key Learning

The main stages of the human lifecycle:

- Foetus—an unborn human being in the very early stages of development.
- Newborn—this is a baby that has just been born.
- Infancy—many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage. Growth and development happens rapidly.
- Childhood—children learn new things as they grow and become more independent.
- Adolescence—the body starts to change and prepare for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years, also known as puberty. Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts. Females begin to menstruate.
- Early Adulthood—humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.
- Middle Adulthood—changes such as hair loss may happen and the ability reproduce decreases
- Late Adulthood—leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs during this stage.

Key vocabulary

Adolescence	Infancy
Adulthood	Life Cycle
Development	Life Processes
Fertilisation	Menopause
Foetus	Menstruation
Genitals	Puberty
Gestation	Reproduction
Hormones	

Year 5: Animals including humans



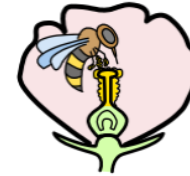
Adolescence: the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult.



Adulthood: the state of being an adult.



Development: the gradual growth or formation of something.



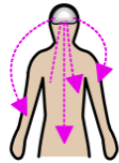
Fertilisation: the process of the male and female sex cells fusing together.



Foetus: an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born.



Gestation: the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born.



Hormones: a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something.



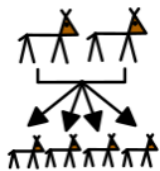
Infancy: the period of your life when you are very young.



Life Cycle: the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.



Life Processes: there are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive.



Reproduction: when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.

Year 5: Animals including humans



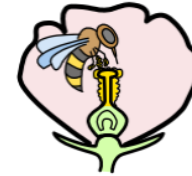
Adolescence



Adulthood



Development



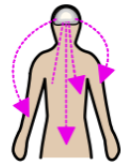
Fertilisation



Foetus



Gestation



Hormones



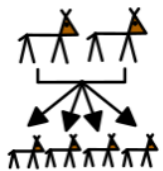
Infancy



Life Cycle



Life processes



Reproduction