

Key Vocabulary

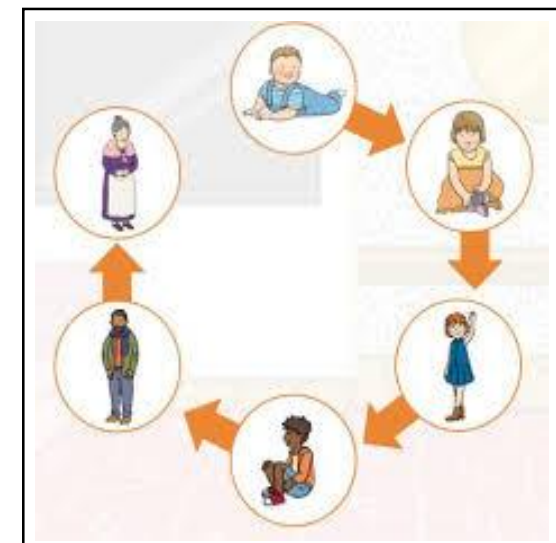
1		Menstruation: A cycle of between 2-7 days where woman pass blood and tissue to help the body prepare for the possible fertilisation of an egg.
2		Puberty: The stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature.
3		Adolescence: The period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult.
4		Sperm: The human male's sex cell, which when joined with an egg, has the potential to form a new person
5		Zygote: The fertilised cell that will grow into a new animal or plant.
6		Embryo: The term used for any animal or plant, from the first cell division until birth, or hatching, or germination in plants.
7		Foetus: An animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born.
8		Fallopian tubes: The pair of tubes that carry the egg from the ovary to the uterus.
9		Placenta: An organ joined to the foetus responsible for providing oxygen and nutrients, and removing waste substances.
10		Uterus: Part of the female reproductive system, where the baby grows
11		Hormones: A chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something.

Sticky Knowledge

1	A life cycle is the series of changes in the life of a living thing and includes these basic stages: birth, growth, reproduction and death.
2	Mammals' life cycles include the stages: embryo, baby, adolescent and adult.
3	Amphibians' life cycles include the stages: egg, larva (tadpole), adolescent and adult.
4	Some insects' (butterflies, beetles and bees) life cycles include the stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult.
5	Birds' life cycles include the stages: egg, baby, adolescent and adult.
6	Population changes in a habitat can have significant consequences for food chains and webs.
7	Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop to old age. These stages include baby, infant, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult and senior citizen.
8	Puberty is the transition between childhood and adulthood.

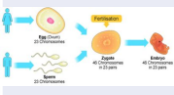
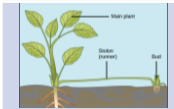
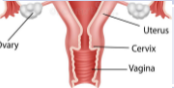
Key Questions

1	Can you create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans? Can you describe the changes as humans develop to old age?
2	How do we develop in the womb?
3	How do change during puberty?
4	How do we change when we are old?





Prior Vocabulary

1		Reproduction: The process by which a living thing creates new versions of itself (offspring)
2		Sexual Reproduction: Offspring get genes from both parents, inheriting a mix of features from both
3		Asexual Reproduction: Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents
4		Eggs: A cell in a female animal or in some kinds of plants that can develop into a new individual after it is fertilised. (Also known as the Ovum.)
5		Ovary: The organ in a female organism that produces eggs and certain hormones in animals.
6		Germination: The development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy
7		Pollination: The transference of pollen to a flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. Happens in sexual reproduction
8		Gestation: The time between the fertilisation of the egg cell and the birth of the offspring
9		Chromosomes: Made up of protein and DNA, which is the substance that determines an organism's inherited traits
10		Vagina: The inside passageway to the uterus
11		Penis: The male sex organ
12		Testes or testicles: The male reproductive gland that produces sperm

Prior Knowledge

Year 1	□ Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals □ Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. □ Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets). □ Identify, name draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which parts of the body is associated with each sense.
Year 2	□ Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults □ Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) □ Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
Year 3	□ Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat □ Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
Year 4	□ Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans □ Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions □ Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Future Learning

Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta. (KS3)