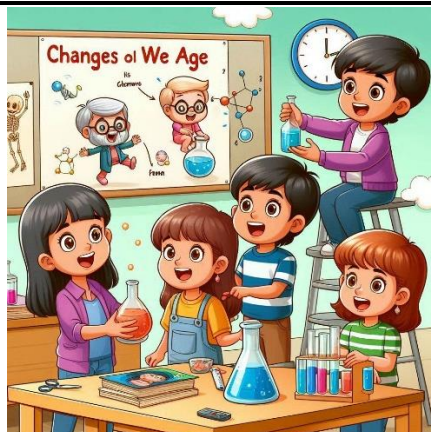




Lowerhouse Junior School Science Overview Sheet



Year 5 – Human and Animal Life Cycles



Rationale: Teaching human and animal changes as we grow in Year 5 science is vital for understanding development and life cycles. It helps students recognise physical and behavioural changes, fostering empathy and awareness. This knowledge supports health education, promotes self-awareness, and encourages curiosity about biological processes and the diversity of life.

Substantive Knowledge:

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Disciplinary Knowledge:

- Researching

Overview:

Lesson 1:

How have we changed from birth until now?

Lesson 2:

What is puberty?

Lesson 3:

What do boys and girls experience during puberty?

Lesson 4:

What changes do humans experience as they reach old age?

Key Vocabulary:

Growth: The process of increasing in physical size. In the context of human development, it refers to the increase in height, weight, and other physical dimensions.

Development: The process of change and improvement in skills, abilities, and physical attributes over time. This includes cognitive, emotional, and social development, as well as physical growth.

Puberty: The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction. It involves a series of physical changes, such as the development of secondary sexual characteristics.

Hormones: Chemical substances produced by glands in the body that regulate various physiological processes, including growth, metabolism, and reproduction. During puberty, hormones like estrogen and testosterone play a crucial role in driving the changes.

Adolescence: The transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood, typically characterized by significant physical, emotional, and social changes. It generally includes the teenage years.

Physical changes: Observable changes in the body that occur during growth and development, such as increases in height and weight, the development of muscles, and changes in body shape and size.

Emotional changes: Changes in feelings and emotions that occur as individuals grow and develop. During puberty, adolescents may experience mood swings, increased sensitivity, and a greater intensity of emotions.

Maturity: The state of being fully developed in terms of physical, emotional, and intellectual growth. It involves the ability to respond to the environment in an appropriate manner, often marked by the development of self-control and responsibility.

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will be able to:

- Can explain the changes that takes place in boys and girls during puberty
- Can explain how a baby changes physically as it grows, and also what it is able to do
- Can present information about the changes occurring during puberty as an information leaflet for other Y5 children or answers to 'problem page questions'