

# Maple Tree Primary School

## Year 5: Science – Animals Including Humans

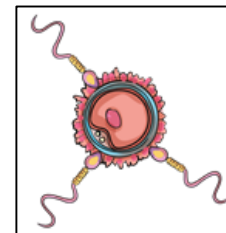
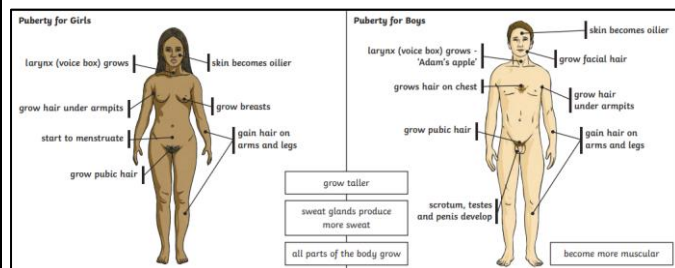
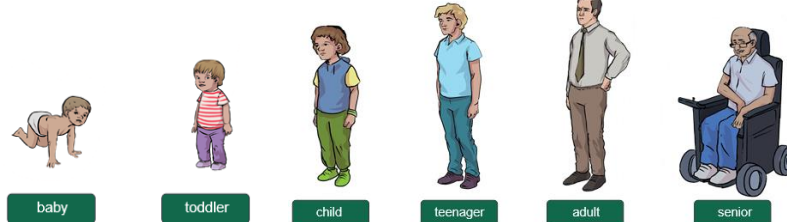
### What should I already know?

- The life-cycle of plants (a-sexual and sexual reproduction)
- the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, a reptile, an insect and a bird
- gestation periods of mammals
- how to classify groups using a variety of diagrams
- to draw a variety of graphs / charts and label them appropriately

### Knowledge and skills

- Label the different phases of life experienced by humans and know the ages they occur (on average) as well as the developments they experience in each phase.
- Understand the main changes that happens during puberty
- Compare and contrast the changes that boys and girls experience during puberty
- Know that the gestation period for humans is on average 9 months (40 weeks)
- To choose the most appropriate graph/chart to display data in order to identify patterns and make conclusions
- Understand and explain (in basic terms what happens scientifically during the female menstrual cycle and how it prepares the body for pregnancy.

### Diagrams



Vocabulary – Key people and Terms	
Birth	when your life starts as a physically separate being
Conception	when the egg and the sperm meet to begin the development of a foetus
Gestation	the process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth.
Prenatal	the stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth
Develop	to grow, to become more mature or advanced
Egg	the female sex cell
Fertilisation	when the egg and the sperm meet to begin the development of a foetus
Foetus	a baby that is still developing in the womb
Puberty	a time in the human life cycle when the body goes through changes to become an adult
Sperm	the male sex cell
Womb	an organ in which the foetus grows and develops
Testes	also known as testicles, behind the penis in a pouch of skin called the scrotum – produces testosterone
Scrotum	the bag of skin that holds and helps to protect the testicles.
Fallopian tube	either of a pair of tubes along which eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus
Ovaries	a pair of female glands in which the eggs form and the female hormones estrogen and progesterone are made
Uterus	an organ located in the female pelvis – fertilised eggs implant themselves in the lining of the uterus
Larynx	Voice box – the more laryngeal cartilage the deeper the voice – why boys develop visible 'Adam's apples'
Testosterone	a hormone (male) produced primarily in the testicles
Estrogen	a hormone responsible for the development and regulation of the female reproductive system
Progesterone	a hormone (female) main job is to prepare the uterus ready for pregnancy
Menstrual Cycle (Period)	Controlled by hormones – the process of preparing the female body for pregnancy (releasing an egg and the thickening of the lining of the uterus)
Menstruation	When the female body discharges the lining of the uterus. This happens approximately once a month.
Adolescence	the phase of life between childhood and adulthood, from ages 10 to 19