



Knowledge is Power...

Ivington C of E Primary and Preschool

Reaching together



Key Vocabulary	
Adolescence	The social and emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood.
Adulthood	The stage of development when a human is fully grown and mature.
Apoptosis	The process of disposing of body cells that have been damaged beyond repair.
Asexual reproduction	A process where one parent produces new life.
Fertilisation	The process of the male and female sex cells fusing together.
Gestation	The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth.
Lifecycle	The changes a living thing goes through, including reproduction.
Life expectancy	The length of time, on average, that a particular animal is expected to live.
Menstruation	When a female body discharges the lining of the uterus. This happens approximately once a month.
Necrosis	When a cell is damaged by an external source.
Prenatal	The stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth.
Puberty	The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood.
Reproduce	To produce young.
Sexual reproduction	A process where two parents - one male and one female - are required to produce a new life.

Animals

including

Humans

National Curriculum Aims

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, 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 (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, including pets).
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Aims

- Describe the stages of human development.
- Order the changes of human development.
- Name the 6 stages of human development.
- Explain changes throughout the stages of development.
- Explain how babies grow and develop.
- Demonstrate understanding of how babies grow in height and weight.
- Present data to show how height and weight varies in boys and girls from birth to 12 months.
- Describe and explain the main changes that occur during puberty.
- Give reasons why changes occur during puberty.
- Analyse similarities between changes to boys and girls throughout puberty.
- Identify the changes that take place in old age.
- Distinguish between fact and fiction in the changes of humans in old age.
- Suggest ways that affect a human's life expectancy.
- Analyse and offer suggestions as to why some animals have a higher life expectancy.

Prior knowledge

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals).
- Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans).
- Reproduction and growth are two of the seven life processes.
- How to live a healthy lifestyle.

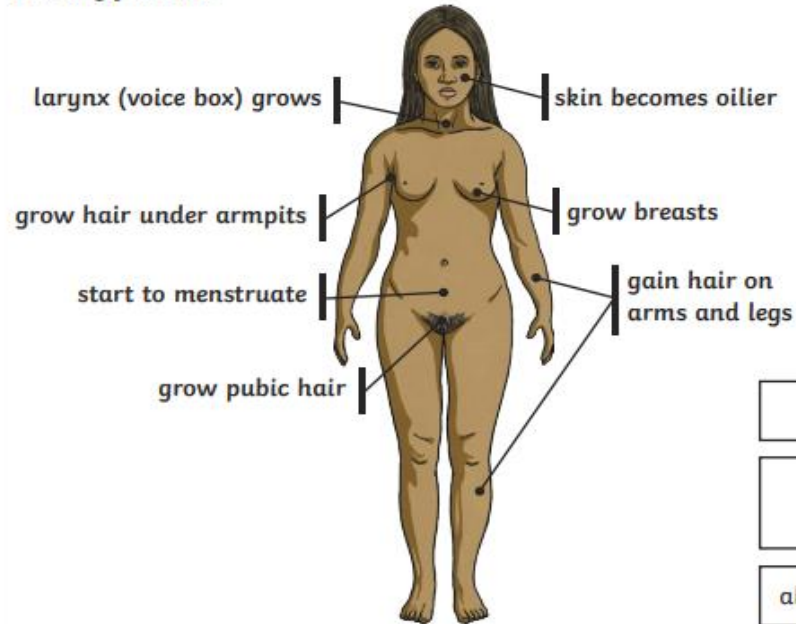
Subject Specific Knowledge - Pupils will learn:

***All vocabulary**

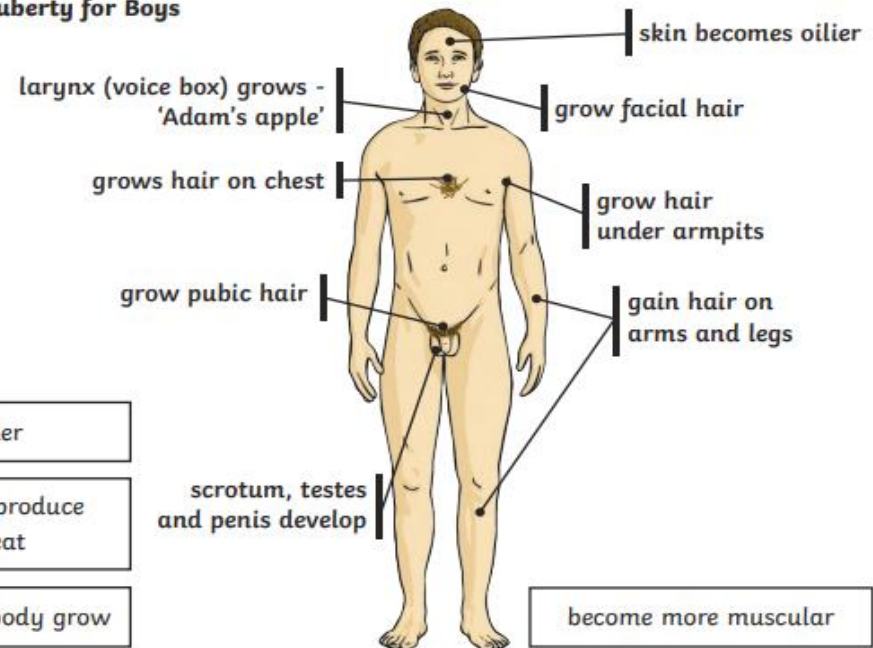
- Humans grow physically, emotionally, socially, and psychologically.
- Boys begin puberty around 12 years old and girls begin puberty around 9 years old but this can vary.
- The 6 stages of human development are prenatal, infancy, childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood/old age.
- The growth of a baby is determined by several factors including variability, gender, diet, quality of care, genetics, and illness/disability.
- Typically, boys are heavier and taller throughout infancy and beyond.
- Both the hypothalamus and pituitary gland are involved in development during puberty.
- Testosterone in boys and oestrogen and progesterone in girls is responsible for the main changes that occur physically.
- Puberty is a process that takes place over the course of several years.
- More laryngeal cartilage is needed to make a deeper voice. This is why boys develop visible 'Adam's apples'.
- During puberty, the male sexual organs develop. This includes the testicles, scrotum, and penis. The testicles produce the hormone testosterone which stimulates the production of sperm, develops a deeper voice and bigger muscles as well as causing body and facial hair to grow.
- Ovaries produce the hormones oestrogen and progesterone. They also produce eggs. All girls going through puberty start their periods - this means they have started to produce eggs.
- The hormones in your body that cause changes to occur during puberty may cause you to have highs and lows and feel a bit more emotional, especially near the time of your period.
- While we may be slower to perform tasks the older we get, the actual tasks themselves are based on memory and accuracy rates are high.
- Aging is a continual process over time and does not just take place after 60.
- Genetic factors do make some individuals predisposed to certain conditions and the extent to which this can be mitigated by environmental factors and lifestyle choices varies.

Key Knowledge

Puberty for Girls



Puberty for Boys



grow taller

sweat glands produce more sweat

all parts of the body grow

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 during adulthood. Much more independent.

middle adulthood

Ability to reproduce decreases. There may 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.

early adulthood

The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.