Key Scientific Skills	Year 5 Animals, including humans
Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary	
Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate	
Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams andlabels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	
Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests	
Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	
Identify scientific evidence that has beenused to support or refute ideas or arguments	

	offspring	a child or young animal
	foetus	the term for an unborn offspring still within the female mammal's body
	dependent	an offspring needing others to look after it
	adolescent	a mammal's young adult offspring
	puberty	the period of life when a human's sexual organs mature
	gestation	the period of time an animal is pregnant for
	pregnant	when an animal contains a foetus within the body
	toddler	the name of the stage given to a young child when they start to walk
	prenatal	the stage before birth when the foetus is developing in the womb
	breeding	mating and producing offspring
	embryo	the name of the unborn offspring in the first few weeks of development
ľ	hormones	chemical messengers produced by the body

Human Gestation Period (9 months*)

The gestation period is when the foetus develops inside the female. It is different in all mammals.

Some animals give birth to 1 baby - the North American Opossum has between 16 and 20!

- Humans 9 months
- Elephants 23 months
- · Basking shark 42 months
- · North American Opossum 12 days

Progression of Knowledge

Year 5 Science Spring 2 Unit Animals including Humans

YEAR 5

						12	
Animals,	Identify and name a variety	Notice that animals,	Identify that animals,	Describe the simple	Describe the changes as	Identify and name the main	
ncluding numans	of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals	including humans, have offspring which grow into adults Find out about and describe	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 other animals have skeletons and muscles for	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,	humans develop to old age	parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function	
	common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)	humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene		predators and prey	's*)	Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans	

YEAR 4

Human Young (0-3years*)

Young mammals (babies) are dependent - they:

need milk

part of the body is

- · have poor muscle control
- · need lots of sleep

label the basic parts of the

human body and say which

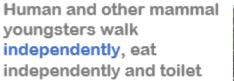
associated with each sense

cannot control toileting

Puppies are born with their eyes closed.

Human babies see light and dark. Toddlers begin walking between 1-2 years.

YEAR 3



independently. They begin to learn new skills.

· Adults are fully grown.

at about 2 years.

A dog reaches adulthood

Adults reproduce so the

whole cycle starts again.

Human Adults (21-100 years*)

Lesson Sequence

YEAR 6



1. Identify the key stages of a mammal's



2. Explore the gestation periods of mammals



3. Learn about foetal development



4. Investigate the hand span of different aged children



5. Learn about the changes experienced in



6. Describe the changes humans may experience during old age

Human Adolescents/Young Adults (12-21 years*)



- · More muscly
- · Hair on legs, chest and face
- · Penis and scrotum develops
- Voice breaks

During puberty, hormones cause physical, mental and emotional changes. Some are the same for boys and girls:

- Hair on armpits and groin.
- Greasy skin/spots
- Mood swings



Hips broaden

A middle-aged adult

An elderly adult

- **Breasts** develop
- Menstruation starts (periods)



Knowledge Organiser adapted from the Developing Experts Science Scheme