



YEAR 5 – ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS



QUESTION: "HOW DOES A TINY FOETUS GROW INTO A WRINKLY GRANDPARENT — AND WHAT AMAZING CHANGES HAPPEN ALONG THE WAY?"



ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS



ANALYSING AND RECORDING
DATA



INTERPRETING AND COMMUNICATING
RESULTS

KEY SCIENTIST: ERIK ERIKSON (1902–1994)

WEEKS OF TEACHING	LINE OF ENQUIRY	THRESHOLD CONCEPT	SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE	DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	CURRICULUM ENDPOINT
1	WHAT IS THE JOURNEY OF HUMAN LIFE? THE HUMAN LIFE CYCLE	- Understanding animals and humans - Working scientifically.	- Humans go through stages of life - Human life stages: baby → child → teenager → adult → elderly.	- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. - Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of	Animals including humans. Pupils should be taught to: describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

			All humans follow the same basic pattern of development, but the timing and experience can vary.	results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions.	
2	TINY BUT MIGHTY – HOW DOES A BABY GROW INSIDE THE WOMEN? UNDERSTAND	- Understanding animals and humans - Working scientifically.	- A foetus is a developing baby inside the mother's womb. - A baby starts as a fertilised egg, then becomes an embryo, then a foetus. - The gestation period for a human is about 9 months (around 40 weeks). - The foetus gets nutrients and oxygen through the placenta and umbilical cord.	- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. - Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models.	
3	WHAT REALLY HAPPENS WHEN I BECOME A TEENAGER?	- Understanding animals and humans - Working scientifically.	- Puberty is the time when children's bodies begin to change and develop into adult bodies. - Hormones cause these changes. - Common changes: - Growth spurts - Development of body hair - Changes in voice (especially in boys) - Menstruation begins (girls) - Emotional changes, mood swings - Everyone goes through puberty at different times and rates.	- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. - Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.	
4	WHY DO GRANDPARENTS MOVE SLOWER THAN KIDS?	- Understanding animals and humans. - Working scientifically.	As people age, they may: - Grow taller (until adulthood) - Become stronger and more independent - Develop emotionally and socially - Experience physical changes like grey hair, wrinkles, weaker muscles and bones, slower movement - The elderly may need more support as their bodies slow down.	- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. - Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.	

5	WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING BORN AND GROWING OLD? (GESTATION PERIOD VS LIFE EXPECTANCY)	- Understanding animals and humans - Working scientifically.	- Gestation: The time a baby spends developing in the womb. - Life expectancy: The average number of years a person is expected to live. - These numbers vary between species: - Elephants: long gestation (~22 months), long life - Mice: short gestation (~3 weeks), short life - These differences can be linked to how animals live, their size, and their environment.	- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. - Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models.	
Create a comic strip: <i>"A Day in the Life of a Human: The Journey from Bump to Grandpa/ Grandma"</i>					