



Year 5



Statutory Requirements:

- Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age

Working Scientifically:

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- Reporting and presenting 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

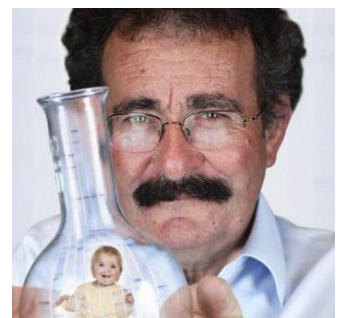
Key Knowledge:

- **Gestation:** For mammals the gestation period is the time in which a foetus develops, beginning with fertilization and ending at birth. The duration of this period varies between species.
- **Childhood:** During childhood we are constantly growing new cells. Our brain develops and grows, our body and muscle mass grow, the bones in our body form properly and we learn to interact with the world around us using our senses.
- **Puberty:** puberty starts between ages 8 and 13 in girls and ages 9 and 15 in boys. When a child's body is ready to begin puberty, their pituitary gland (a pea-shaped gland located at the bottom of your brain) releases special hormones. Puberty causes many changes in the body, including sexual development, growth, muscle development and changes in voice.
- **Becoming Old:** During our lives the cells in our body die and are replaced. As we grow old we stop replacing cells that have died. As you get older, your skin wrinkles because it becomes thinner and less elastic. It gets drier too as it makes less oil and sweat. Your bones become more visible as you store less fat beneath your skin. Inside the body your bones and muscle become weaker. Your memory gets worse, and your immune system cannot fight disease as easily.

Key Vocabulary:

- Gestation
- Foetus
Birth
- Baby
Toddler
Child
Adolescent
Adult
Elderly person
- Puberty
- Pituitary gland
Hormones
Testosterone
Oestrogen
- Development
Growth
Degeneration
- Skin
Muscle
Brain
Hair
Cells

Key Scientists:



Robert Winston (1940 -)
Contemporary scientist
and TV presenter.