Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Science

Topic: Animals including Humans Year: 5

What should I already know?

- How to be healthy by eating well and staying clean.
- Know the names for the main parts of the body.
- 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.
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into
- Know the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
- Animals, 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.
- Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in
- Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple fun
- Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators

What will I know by the end of the unit? What Compare baby, toddler, child, adolescent, changes adult and adult in old age. happen as Know how their own bodies will change as humans they go through puberty (link to PSCHE) develop to Draw a timeline to indicate stages in the old age? growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty Baby (under 1 year) completely helpless and totally dependent on parent Muscles weak and uncoordinated Changes very quickly Toddler (1 - 3 years old)Starts walking and talking Grows rapidly Begins to mix with other children Child (4-10 years) Starts school and learns to read Rapidly learns lots of new skills eg football, ride a bike

 Enjoys mixing with others
 Adolescent (11-20 years)
 Starts developing into and adult in the ay
they think and feel
The body takes on features of an adult eg
female grows breasts; a male's voice
deepens and hair grows on face
 The parts of the body that allow a young
person to reproduce now develop
• Adult (20-60)
 Body is strongest
Brain is at its most alert
Able to reproduce
 Old age (60+)
 Muscles grow weaker
 Skin stretches and becomes wrinkled
 Hair turns white or grey, some men go
bald
work scientifically by researching the
gestation periods of other animals and
comparing them with humans;
• Gestation period for a human is 9 months
(275 days)
 Dog – 63 days
• Cat – 63 days
Rabbit – 31 days
• Elephant – 624 days

Strand: Biology

Vocabulary		
adolescent	the process of developing from a child into	
	an adult (teenager)	
adult	a person who is fully grown or developed	
child	a young human being below the age of	
	puberty	
foetus	an unborn offspring of a mammal that	
	devlops from an embryo	
gestation	the process or period of developing inside	
	the womb between conception and birth	
life expectancy	the average period that you may expect to	
	live	
mammal	a warm-blooded vertebrate animal,	
	distinguishable by the posession of hair or	
	fur, females secreting milk for young and	
	typically giving birth to live young	
offspring	a person's child or children/ an animal's	
	young	
puberty	the period during which adolescents reach	
	sexual maturity and become capable of	
	reproduction	
reproduction	the production of offspring	

Investigate!

- How will the body change during puberty?
- Research gestation periods of different animals and record in bar chart.

Common misconceptions

Some children may think:

- a baby grows in a mother's tummy
- a baby is "made".

Name of animal	Gestation period (days)
Cat	63
Dog	63
Elephant	624
Hippopotamus	240
Horse	336
Human	275
Pig	115
Rabbit	31
Rat	21
Whale	446

