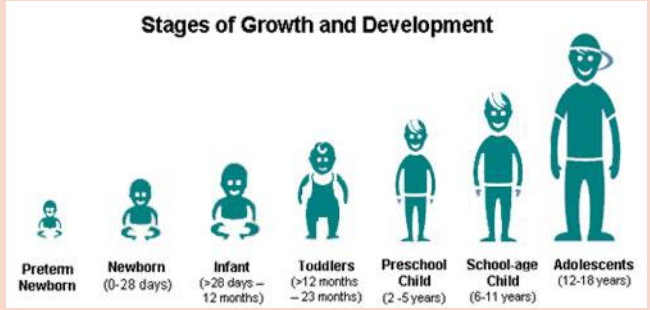
Eversley Primary School– Knowledge Organiser

Science	Animals, Including Humans	Year 5	Summer 2

Key Knowledge

Main stages of the human life cycle	Foetus – an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development. Newborn – baby that has just been born. Infancy – Period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage. Childhood – Children learn new things as they grow and become more independent. Adolescence – Body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood Early adulthood – when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest Middle adulthood – changes such as hair loss, hormonal changes and the ability to reproduce decreases. Late adulthood – decline in fitness and strength.
Puberty	Usually, puberty starts in late childhood and adolescence, between ages 8 and 13 in girls and ages 9 and 15 in boys. At that stage, the pituitary gland (a pea-shaped gland located at the bottom of your brain) releases special hormones that change and mature the body ready for reproduction.

Pictures and Diagrams



Statutory Requirements

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

Key Vocabulary

Gestation	The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth.
Fertilisation	The process of the male and female sex cells fusing together.
Reproduce	To produce young.
Prenatal	The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around 9 months, the baby is born.
Newborn	A human infant that is less than 28 days old.
Infant	Child under 1 year of age.
Toddler	Child aged 12-36 months.
Child	Human aged 3-11 years.
Adolescent	Human aged 12-18 years old.
Elderly person	The final stage of life, often defined as over 60/ 65 years.
Hormones	Hormones are your body's chemical messengers.
Puberty	The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction.

Possible Experiences

- Research the gestation periods of other animals and compare them to humans.
- Compare the growth pattern of humans to other animals.
- Consider why humans take to so long to learn to walk in comparison to other animals.
- Create a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between children, adolescents and adults.
- Talk to your parent and make a list of your personal milestones – when did you say your first words, when did you walk?