

YEAR 5 SCIENCE – LIFE CYCLES (Summer 2)

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Reproduction - the process by which living things reproduce to create offspring.

Offspring – the product of reproduction, the young creatures or plants.

Sexual reproduction – in humans and animals, cells from the male and female fuse to create offspring.

Sperm – the male reproductive cell.

Egg cell – the female reproductive cell.

Vertebrates – creatures with a spine.

Invertebrates – creatures without a spine.

Fertilisation – the fusing of the sperm cell with the egg cell to produce a new cell called a **zygote**.

Gestation - the period of time that mammals develop and grow their offspring inside the body after fertilisation.

Embryo – the earliest stages of development of a fertilised egg, from first cell division until body structures are formed.

Foetus – a developing baby in the uterus from the 9th week after fertilisation.

Puberty – the changes that occur in the body to ensure that a person is physically able to reproduce.

Adolescence – The time following the onset of puberty during which time a young person develops from a child into an adult.

Knowledge Facts

The 6 main stages of the human life cycle are **foetus**, baby, child, adolescent, adult and old age.

Mammals give birth to live young. Mammals have different gestation periods. Elephants have the longest gestation period at 22 months. The gestation period for humans is usually 40 weeks or around 9 months.

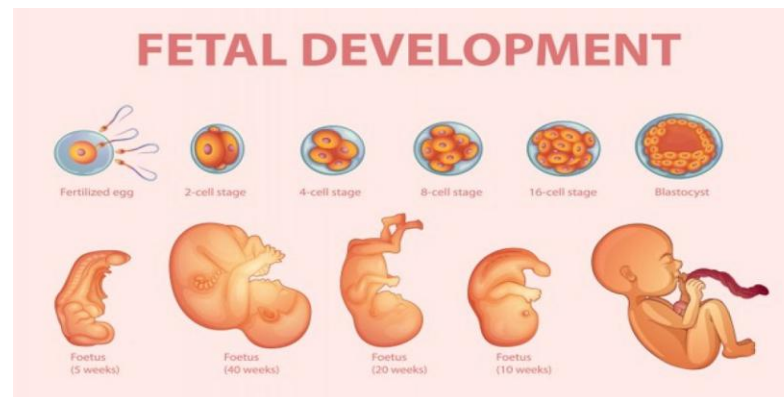
Initially a developing baby in the uterus is known as an embryo. From 9 weeks after fertilisation, the embryo becomes known as a foetus.

Humans experience **puberty**. During this time, female and male bodies change physically. Females start to menstruate and grow breasts. Males start to produce sperm, grow facial hair and their voice deepens. Both sexes grow some body hair. Hormones may cause changes to hair, skin and emotions.

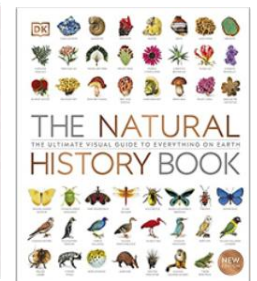
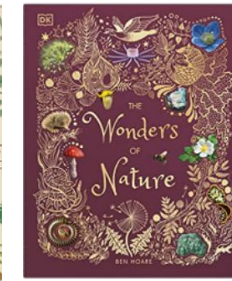
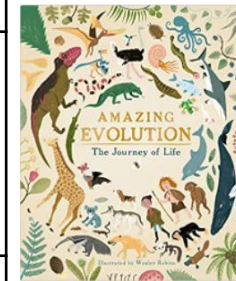
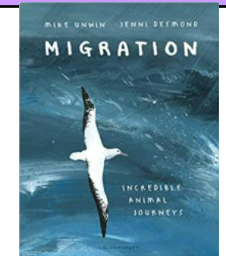
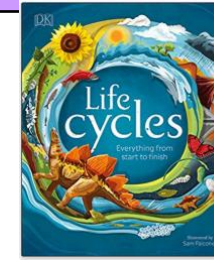
Humans may experience a range of physical and mental changes at they reach old age. Bone and muscle strength, along with organ function may start to decline. Mentally, slower reaction times and memory loss may occur.

National Curriculum End Points

Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.



Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads



Stages of Human Development

