

Year 5, Animals including Humans.

What are the key stages of development in animals' life cycles?

Key Vocabulary	
adolescence	The stage where a human develops from a child into an adult.
adulthood	The stage where a human is fully grown or developed.
characteristics	Qualities or features [of an animal].
development	Gradual growth or change
foetus	The second phase of development for a baby in the womb.
gestation	The period of development inside the womb between conception and birth.
infancy	The stage of life between birth and a child's first birthday.
Life expectancy	The average period that you may expect to life.
prenatal	Stage of development between fertilisation and birth.
puberty	Point at which the body has developed enough to allow reproduction.
reproduce	Animals produce young so the species can survive.

Key Knowledge:

The human lifecycle is the process of changing and developing from birth through to old age.

There are seven main stages of the human life cycle - with each stage having its own characteristics.

Some of the significant changes include: physical changes, levels of independence and brain development.

Different mammals begin to reproduce at different ages.



Working Scientifically

What is the relationship between girls' and boys' growth in height and weight?

Is there a link between an animal's gestation period and life expectancy?

Is there a link between the age of independence and the age at which different mammals start to reproduce?

Humans	House Mice	African Elephants	Saltwater Crocodiles	Blue Whales
Gestation Period: 9 months	Gestation Period: 20 days	Gestation Period: 22 months	Gestation Period: 2-3 months	Gestation Period: 10-12 months
Sexual Maturity: 11-17 years	Sexual Maturity: 4-6 weeks	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10 years
Life Expectancy: 80 years	Life Expectancy: 1 year	Life Expectancy: 60 years	Life Expectancy: 70 years	Life Expectancy: 90 years
				

Embryo:	Foetus:	Infant:	Child:	Adolescent:	Adult:	Elderly:
<p>Earliest stage of development - between weeks 3 and 8 from fertilisation.</p> <p>Organs are formed.</p>	<p>From the end of the 8th week until birth.</p> <p>Existing structures (including organs) grow and develop.</p> <p>All nutrition is provided by the mother.</p>	<p>From birth until 1st birthday (able to walk).</p> <p>Very largely reliant on parent - with a diet largely based on milk.</p>	<p>Includes toddler stage.</p> <p>Independently mobile.</p> <p>Develops speech.</p> <p>Reliance on solid food increases.</p> <p>Rapid brain development.</p>	<p>Stage lasts between 11 and 19 years of age.</p> <p>Significant physical changes related to puberty.</p> <p>Further brain development.</p> <p>Increasing independence.</p>	<p>Early:</p> <p>From the age of 18 or 19 to 30.</p> <p>Human body reaches physical peak during this stage.</p> <p>Humans start to reproduce.</p> <p>Humans take care of their needs completely independently.</p> <p>Middle:</p> <p>Between ages of 40 and 59.</p> <p>Ability to reproduce reduces.</p> <p>Physical changes: greying hair and loss of some muscle mass and hair (among men).</p>	<p>Between the age of 60 and death.</p> <p>No physical growth but mental development possible.</p> <p>Fitness and health decline.</p> <p>Dependency on others can increase once more.</p>

