

# Knowledge Bank: Year 5 Science – Animal and Human Development.

# Key Vocabulary

life cycle	The different stages of life for a living thing	puberty	The changes that happen to children as they become adults so their bodies are capable of reproduction.
foetus	The unborn offspring that develops from a mammal embryo.	menstruation	Also called a period. A small amount of blood leaves the vagina of a mammal when an egg is not fertilised.
adolescence	The change from puberty to adulthood.	hormones	Special chemicals the body makes to help it do different
womb	A muscular organ (also called a uterus) where a foetus grows.		things. Hormones help mammals to reproduce.

# What I should already know

- I know that animals (including humans) have offspring that grow into adults.
- Animals (including humans) can reproduce offspring that have similarities to themselves.
- Animals (including humans) require the correct amount of nutrition because they can't make their own food like plants.

## Diagram with key facts:

## fertilisation

The male and female sex cells fuse together.

















## prenatal

The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the female uterus. After about nine months, the baby is born.

# infancy

Infants undergo rapid growth and development.

They learn to walk and talk.

## childhood

Children learn new skills and become more independent.

#### adolescence

The body starts to change over a few years. The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood.

Adolescents become much more independent.

## middle adulthood

The ability to reproduce decreases. There may be hair loss or hair may turn grey.

## late adulthood

Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health that occurs during this stage.

# early adulthood

The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.