

Year 5 – Animals Inc. Humans – Reproduction in Plants & Animals

What it looked like last year...

- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.
- Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.
- Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

What it looks like next year (inc. in Living Things and their Habitats)

- Identify and name the main parts of the circulatory system and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.

Vocabulary (definitions)

reproduction - the process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself.

carpel - female part of a flowering plant, which contains an ovary, style and stigma

stamen - male part of a flower made up of a filament and an anther, which makes pollen

anther - part of the male part of a flower that holds pollen

filament - part of a plant that supports the anther

sexual	asexual	fertilization	
hygiene	sweat	spots	
pregnancy	mood changes	gestation	
penis	puberty	testicles	
genitals	sperm	vagina	facial
hair	pubic hair	larynx	
menstruation	perspiration	period	
muscles	breasts		

Sequence of Learning

1. Learn about the role of the flower, its parts, their functions and the processes of pollination and fertilisation.
2. Understand the reproductive cycle of plants.
3. Learn about asexual reproduction.
4. Compare the process of reproduction in amphibians and insects.
5. Compare the process of reproduction in birds and mammals.
6. Identify the stages of the human life cycle, including puberty, pregnancy and compare lengths of gestation for different mammals.
7. Learn about the life cycle stage of puberty in boys and girls.

Cultural Capital

- To be able to describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- To be able to describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- The real life knowledge that links is: exploration, grouping and classifying and using secondary sources for research.
- The jobs it can be used in are: Biologist, Medical Professional (doctors, dentists, etc.), Vet, Horticulturalist.

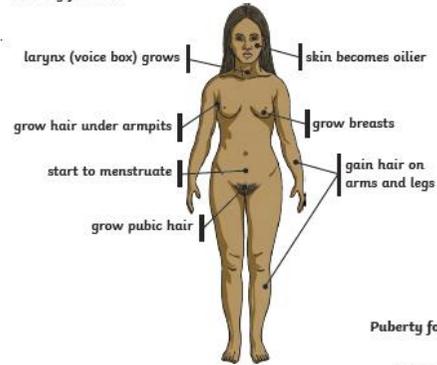
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Principles of Teaching Science.

- E**xploring – when we look at how things work in the world
- Q**uestioning – when we question what will happen
- U**nderstanding – when we use scientific language to explain
- I**nvestigating – when we can explore and are hands on
- P**redicting – when we use our previous knowledge to say what we think will happen.

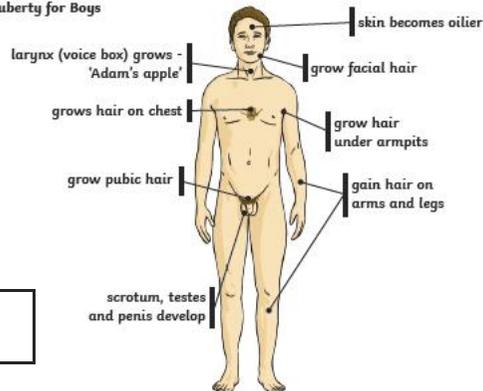


Puberty for Girls



- grow taller
- sweat glands produce more sweat
- all parts of the body grow

Puberty for Boys



becomes more muscular

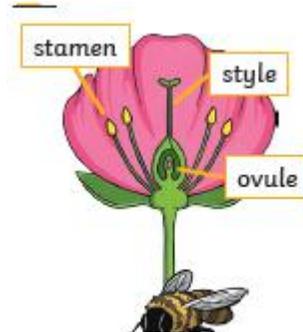
PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT

Before birth, a human must develop from a series of cells to a baby inside its mother.

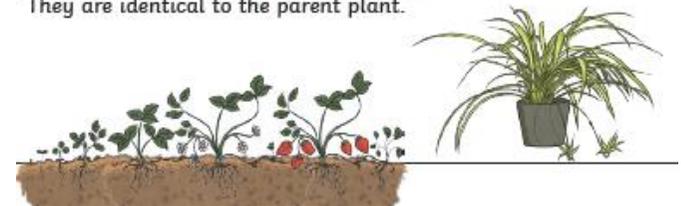
Germinal Phase - First two weeks where cells develop and divide.

Embryonic Phase - Between two and eight weeks when major organs and structure to the organism develops.

Foetal Phase - After eight weeks until birth when it takes on a recognisable human form and grows until it is ready to be born. This is called a foetus.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



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