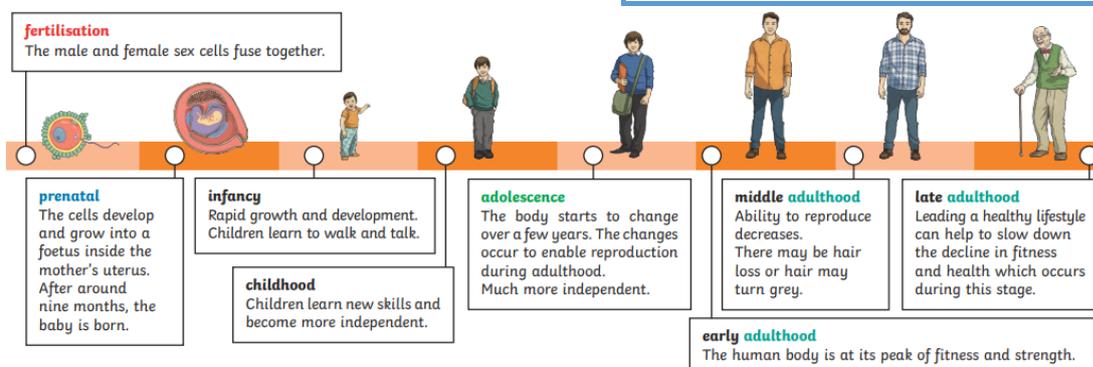
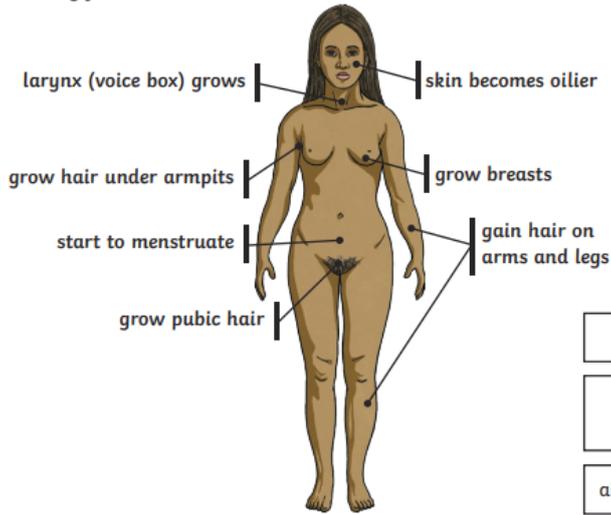


## Woodley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

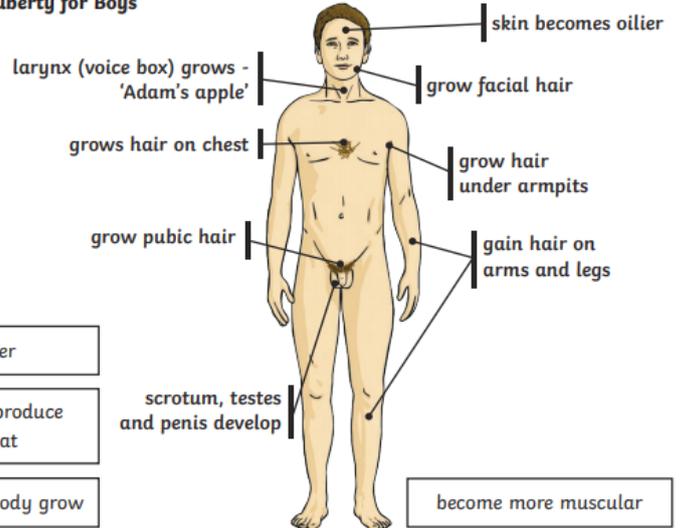
Science Focus:		Animals Including Humans	Year 5	Autumn 2
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>		<b>Prior Knowledge</b> What I should already know ...		
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>EYFS:</b> Children know about similarities and differences in relation to living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p> <p><b>Year 1:</b> Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</p> <p><b>Year 2:</b> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of foods and hygiene.</p> <p><b>Year 3:</b> Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement</p> <p><b>Year 4:</b> 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</p>		
Fertilisation	The process of the male and female sex cells fusing together			
Prenatal	The stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth			
Gestation	The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth			
Reproduce	To produce young			
Adolescence	The social and emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood			
Puberty	The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood			
Menstruation	When the female body discharges the lining of the uterus			
Adulthood	The stage of development when a human is fully grown and mature.			
Life expectancy	The length of time, on average, that a particular animal is supposed to live.			
<b>What I will know at the end of the unit</b>		<b>Possible Experiences</b>		
Objectives for the unit:	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.	(Any visits, experiments, guest speakers, curriculum days, home / school projects etc.)		
Working Scientifically:	<p>Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</p> <p>Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p> <p>Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.</p> <p>Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p>			



**Puberty for Girls**



**Puberty for Boys**



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