

### Prior learning

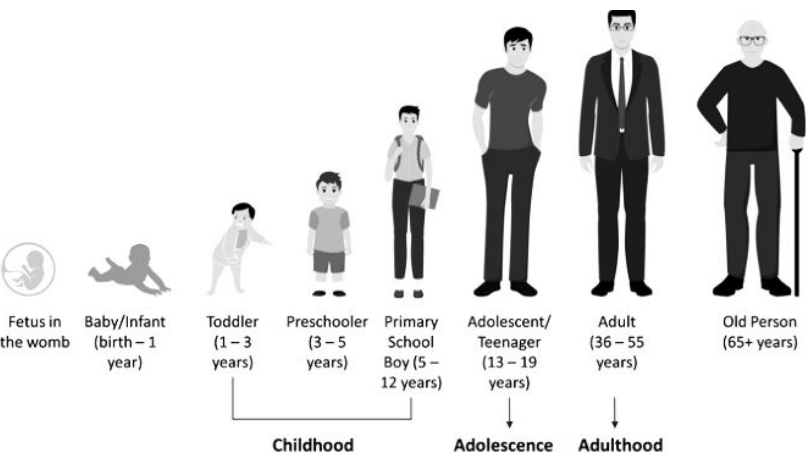
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Year 2)

### In this topic, we are learning to

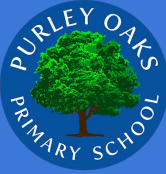
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

### Key Vocabulary

Bone density	the mass of bone tissue that is present in a unit of bone volume, expressed as (gram per cubic centimeter or g/cc).
Collagen	Collagen is a protein in the body.
Elasticity	Elasticity is the ability of a material to return to its original shape after it has been stretched.
Calcium	Calcium is a mineral that builds strong bones. It helps the body in lots of other ways too like keeping nerves and muscles working and your heart healthy.
Hydration	Staying hydrated means getting enough water, usually through eating or drinking, to keep the body working as it should.
Melanin	Melanin is a substance in your body that produces hair, eye and skin pigmentation. The more melanin you produce, the darker your eyes, hair and skin will be.
Puberty	Puberty is the the name for the time when your body begins to develop and change as you move from kid to adult.
Reproduction	Reproduction is the process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself.
Old age	Old age is the last stage of human development.



Questions you will know the answers to...



What is the life cycle of a human and the changes that occur?

What is the reproductive system?

What is the gestation period?

### **Working Scientifically Assessment Focus:**

#### Interpreting and communicating results

- 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.
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
- 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.
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.