



Silver Birch Year 5/6

Topic Animals including Humans

Term Summer 1

Curriculum Drivers	Aspiration	Community	Key Vocabulary	
National Curriculum	<p>Year 5 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the changes as humans develop to old age <p>Year 6 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name the main parts of the human 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 			<p>Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, puberty, toddler, foetus, embryo, development, adolescence, gestation, pregnancy, menstruation adulthood, hormones, circulatory system, heart, artery, vein, blood vessels oxygenated, deoxygenated blood</p> <p>System, human, body, circulatory, circulation, skeletal, muscular, digestive, organs, parts, heart, blood vessels, aorta, atrium, ventricle, artery, vein, pulmonary, superior vena cava, inferior, pulmonic, aortic valve,</p>
Intent	<p>This unit intends that pupils learn that When babies are young, they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents. As they develop, they learn many skills. At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This enables the adult to reproduce. Following on from this children will learn about how to keep their bodies in the best condition as they age.</p> <p>The heart pumps blood in the blood vessels around to the lungs. Oxygen goes into the blood and carbon dioxide is removed. The blood goes back to the heart and is then pumped around the body. Nutrients, water and oxygen are transported in the blood to the muscles and other parts of the body where they are needed. As they are used, they produce carbon dioxide and other waste products. Carbon dioxide is carried by the blood back to the heart and then the cycle starts again as it is transported back to the lungs to be removed from the body. This is the human circulatory system.</p>		Cross Curricular Links and wider influences	<p>PSHE link New life/new beginnings</p>



	<p>Diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle have an impact on the way our bodies function. They can affect how well our heart and lungs work, how likely we are to suffer from conditions such as diabetes, how clearly we think, and generally how fit and well we feel. Some conditions are caused by deficiencies in our diet e.g. lack of vitamins.</p>		
Curriculum Driver Links	<p>Community- Our own families and family structures. Aspiration- aspire to grow up as healthy as they can be.</p>	Links to prior learning	<p>Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)</p> <p>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)</p> <p>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. (Y3 - Animals, including humans)</p> <p>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. (Y4 - Animals, including humans)</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. (Y4 - Animals, including humans)</p>

Concept Thread	Understand animals and humans - This concept involves becoming familiar with different types of animals, human and life processes they share	Links to future learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta. (KS3)• The consequences of imbalances in the diet, including obesity, starvation and deficiency diseases. (KS3)• The effects of recreational drugs (including substance misuse) on behaviour, health and life processes. (KS3)• The structure and functions of the gas exchange system in humans, including adaptations to function. (KS3)• The mechanism of breathing to move air in and out of the lungs. (KS3)• The impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on the human gas exchange system. (KS3)
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Lesson Intent	Links to Prior Knowledge	Skills	Implementation/Intent
Elicitation task	Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.		Carousel of activities - see resources to assess prior knowledge
WALT - To recognise the stages of growth and development in humans. WALT - To know the stages in the gestation period of humans and compare them to other animals.	Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.	Children will learn about, then order, the main stages in the life cycle of humans. They will then consider and describe factors which may affect the rate of growth in humans.	<p>Ask children, to think, pair, share on each on each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how a baby is different to them • how they are different to a teenager • how a teenager is different to an adult • how a younger adult is different to an elderly adult <p>Ask them to compare how people at these different stages of life look and act and what they are and are not allowed and able to do</p> <p>Powerpoint on the growth of humans</p> <p>Children to order and explain in books the human timeline. Look at the gestation periods of different animals.</p>



<p>WALT To know the changes that occur during puberty and how they differ for boys and girls.-</p>	<p>PSHE lesson on emotional changes</p>	<p>Children will learn about the roles of some hormones in the body, and how they affect changes in boys and girls at the start of puberty. They will also identify and describe or label changes that occur inside and outside the body. Children will learn about later changes during puberty and adolescence, including sperm production and menstruation. They will then consider and describe ways in which children can stay fit and healthy during puberty.</p>	<p>Discussion- what do they already know? Talk about physical changes-growth, body hair, genitals, voice change etc Differences between boys and girls- menstruation. Powerpoint on changes during puberty. Children to label physical differences</p>
<p>WALT- To understand how the body changes during adulthood and old age.</p>	<p>Human growth timeline and life cycles.</p>	<p>Children will learn about some changes in the body that occur during adulthood and old age. They may then either describe ways in which they may change as they get older, or discuss some problems associated with stereotypical views regarding the elderly.</p>	<p>How do humans change as they get older? What changes happen to the body in adulthood? Discuss physical changes As an assessment of learning children can create a powerpoint to show and explain the human life cycle. See Plan document for an exemplar.</p>
<p>WALT - To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system. -To describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p>	<p>Previous work on the systems of the body. PE lessons and exercise makes our heart beat faster.</p>	<p>Children will learn about the parts of the body that make up the circulatory system and their functions. They will learn how blood is transported around the body and why this is important.</p>	<p>Remind children of the other systems of the human body that they have learned previously- skeletal, muscular, digestive. Introduce circulatory system- what does circulation mean? Powerpoint on the parts of the system- children to label Watch the videos on bbc bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwdr6yc Children to create a game to show their knowledge of circulatory system.</p>



<p>WALT- To describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans</p>	<p>Digestive system</p>	<p>Children will learn about the different nutrients our bodies need and how these are obtained from food and then through the digestive process are transported around the body.</p>	<p>Powerpoint on transporting nutrients- children to take notes whilst going through to enable them to create their own diagram. In groups children to draw and label a diagram to show how water and nutrients are transported around the body.</p>
<p>WALT To plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurement with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate -To record data - To report findings</p>	<p>Previous investigations and questioning.</p>	<p>Children will have the opportunity to conduct their own investigation. They will generate a question and investigate it themselves.</p>	<p>Watch bbc bitesize clip https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z274d2p What are the different types of exercise? Look at the 3 definitions of exercise- requires effort, raises heart rate and works your muscles. Which is the only one that can be measured accurately- heart rate. Show children how to take their pulse. In groups children to plan their own investigation, coming up with a question and prediction. Conduct the investigation Present findings.</p>
<p>WALT To recognise the impact of diet and exercise on the way their bodies function To recognise the impact of drugs on the way their bodies function</p>	<p>PSHE and PE lessons of healthy eating.</p>	<p>Children will learn about the importance of healthy eating and exercise. They will learn about the different food groups that humans need to survive. Children will learn that drugs and alcohol have an impact on the way are bodies are able to function.</p>	<p>Healthy eating Powerpoint. Children to sort images into a venn diagram explaining their choices. Drugs and alcohol powerpoint Children to create an information leaflet on how to keep their bodies healthy.</p>