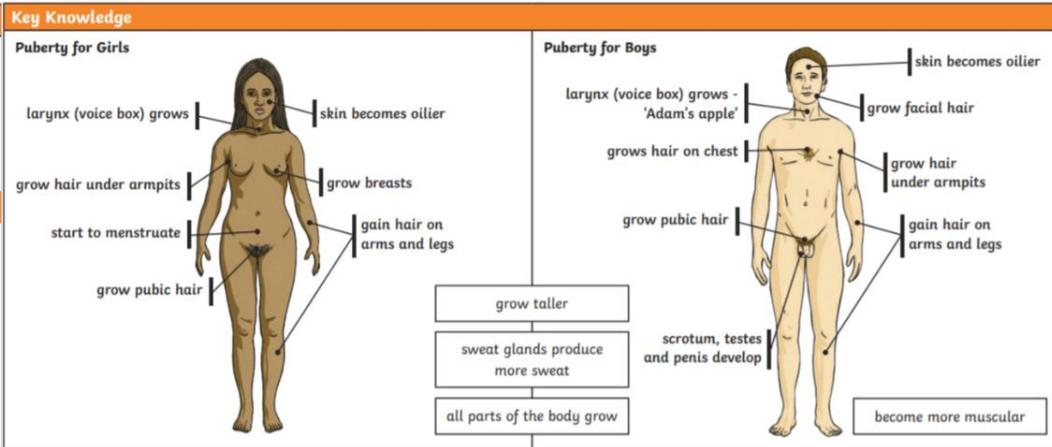
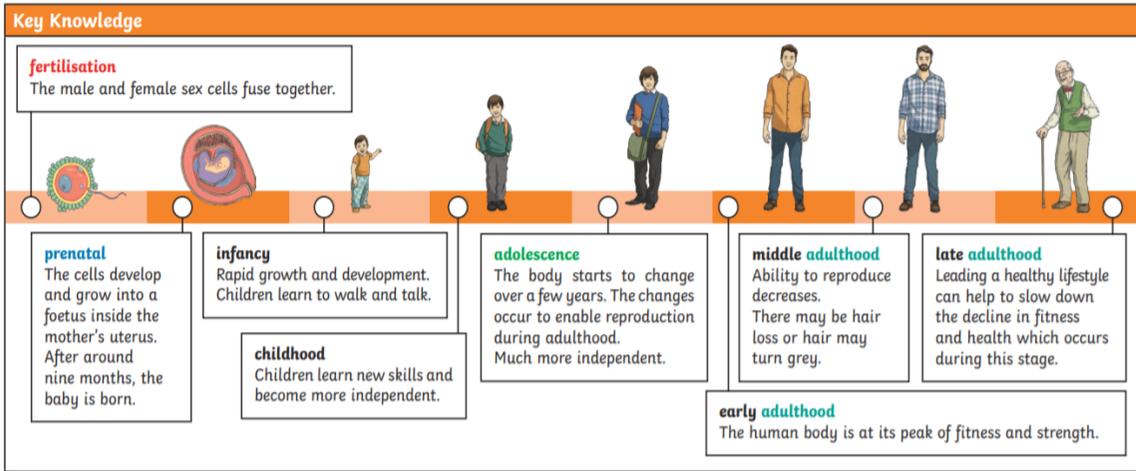


Sequence of learning	
Elicitation tasks to assess prior knowledge	
WALT - To recognise the stages of growth and development in humans.	Children will learn about, then order, the main stages in the life cycle of humans. They will then consider and describe factors which may affect the rate of growth in humans.
WALT - To know the stages in the gestation period of humans and compare them to other animals.	Children will learn about the gestation length in humans and compare it to other animals. They will look for patterns and suggest reasons.
WALT To know the changes that occur during puberty and how they differ for boys and girls	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.
WALT- To understand how the body changes during adulthood and old age.	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.

Humans- From Birth to Old Age.

Vocabulary	
Life Cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing, including birth, growing up and reproduction
Reproduce	To produce young
Gestation	The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth
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. This happens about once a month.
Adulthood	The stage of development when a human is fully grown and mature.
Life expectancy	The length of time, on average, that an animal is expected to live
Sexual reproduction	The process where two parents- one male and one female- are required to produce new life.



Sequence of learning	
Elicitation tasks to assess prior knowledge	
WALT – To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system. -To describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.	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.
WALT- To describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans	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.
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	Children will have the opportunity to conduct their own investigation. They will generate a question and investigate it themselves.
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	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.

The Circulatory system.	
Vocabulary	
circulatory system	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system.
blood vessels	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
oxygenated blood	Oxygenated blood has more oxygen. It is pumped from the heart to the rest of the body.
deoxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.
vein	Veins carry deoxygenated blood toward the heart.
artery	Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.
drug	A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.
alcohol	A drug produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation
nutrients	Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy

As Scientists we are learning to	
Explore the changes our bodies go through.	Explore the main parts of the circulatory system
Investigate different gestation lengths	Investigate how different variables can affect our heart and health.
Apply our knowledge to explain the changes humans go through.	Apply our knowledge to inform others on how to lead a healthy lifestyle.
Identify patterns.	Identify healthy options
Set up practical enquiries	Set up practical enquiries

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Curriculum drivers	Links to previous learning	Links to future learning
Aspiration- Aspiring to lead a healthy lifestyle		
Community- We are all different but go through the same processes in life.		