

Medium Term Plan

Year 5- Animals including humans

- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Prior learning

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)

Future learning

- 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)

What pupils need to know or do to be secure

Key learning

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.

This needs to be taught alongside PSHE. The new statutory requirements for relationships and health education can be found below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education/physical-health-and-mental-wellbeing-primary-and-secondary>

Key vocabulary

Puberty – the vocabulary to describe sexual characteristics

Possible evidence

- Can explain the changes that takes place in boys and girls during puberty
- Can explain how a baby changes physically as it grows, and also what it is able to do

Common misconceptions

Some children may think:

- a baby grows in a mother's tummy
- a baby is "made".

Apply knowledge

Activities

This unit is likely to be taught through direct instruction due to its sensitive nature, although children can carry out a research enquiry by asking an expert e.g. school nurse to provide answers to questions that have been filtered by the teacher.

Possible evidence

Can present information about the changes occurring during puberty as an information leaflet for other Y5 children or answers to 'problem page questions'