



## DOWN AMPNEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

### Term 3

#### Unit Overview: UKS2 Science

#### Animals including Humans: Changes with age

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| <p><u>National Curriculum Objectives</u></p> <p>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p> <p>To include statutory areas on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mental wellbeing</li> <li>❖ Physical health and fitness</li> <li>❖ Changing adolescent body</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Physical health and mental wellbeing (Primary and secondary) - GOV.UK</a></p> <p><u>SCARF PSHE lesson links</u></p> <p>Y5: Preparing for changes at puberty<br/> Y5: Changing bodies and feelings<br/> Y5: Growing up and changing bodies<br/> Y6: Puberty: Is this normal?<br/> Y6: Five Ways to Wellbeing project</p> | <p><u>Substantive knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Know that when babies are young, they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents.</li> <li>❖ As they develop, they learn many skills.</li> <li>❖ At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This enables the adult to reproduce</li> </ul>   | <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Puberty, menstruation, physical health, mental health, exercise, sleep,</p> <p><a href="#">See SCARF links for full breakdown of vocabulary</a></p>   |
| <p><u>Working Scientifically Skills: Enquiry type focus</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Fair Tests: How does age affect a human's reaction time?</li> <li>❖ Identifying and classifying: identify all the stages in the human life cycle.</li> <li>❖ Observing over time: How do different animal embryos change?</li> <li>❖ Pattern seeking: Are the oldest children in our school the tallest?</li> <li>❖ Research: Why do people get grey/white hair when they get older?</li> </ul>  | <p><u>'Disciplinary knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Explain the changes that takes place in boys and girls during puberty.</li> <li>❖ Explain how a baby changes physically as it grows, and also what it is able to do.</li> </ul>   | <p><u>Reading support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Word mats</li> <li>❖ Scaffolded recording / choice of recording</li> <li>❖ Pre teaching of vocab</li> </ul>  |
|   | <p><u>British Values</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <u>Democracy</u> Take the views and opinions of others into account. Take turns and instructions from others.</li> <li>❖ <u>The rule of law</u> Understand the importance of safety rules when working scientifically make choices when planning an investigation as others may have different points of view as to where to start.</li> <li>❖ <u>Tolerance</u> Scientific discoveries have come from other cultures and religious beliefs often compete with scientific understanding.</li> <li>❖ <u>Mutual respect</u> Work as a team, discuss findings and Offer support and advice to others.</li> </ul> | <p><u>Extension deeper thinking</u></p> <p>Research how hearing, sight and taste change as people get older.</p> <p>Research life expectancy. How has life expectancy changed in the UK through history? Is there a difference in the life expectancy of men and women? Is life expectancy different in different parts of the world?</p> <p><u>Key People</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Embryologist – Ruth Sutton</li> <li>❖ Research Scientist – Dr Priscilla Day-Walsh</li> <li>❖</li> </ul> <p><u>Possible misconceptions</u></p> <p><b>Some children may think:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ a baby grows in a mother's tummy</li> <li>❖ a baby is "made"</li> </ul> |



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### **Animals including Humans: Changes with 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)

#### Christian Values

##### Courage

- ❖ Ask our own questions to support our own understanding of the world and understand that sharing ideas, data, and results (for further testing and development by others) is a key principle of the scientific method.

##### Respect

- ❖ Supporting other's ideas, even if they differ to our own.
- ❖ Explore and celebrate research and developments that take place in many different cultures, both past and present.
- ❖ Explore how scientific discoveries have shaped the beliefs, cultures and politics of the modern world.

##### Trust

- ❖ Celebrate everyone's unique ideas and working together collaboratively.