

Animals including humans

Recap:

- Reproduction is where living things make a new living thing
- All living things reproduce and have offspring
- All living things develop and get older and die

Crucial Knowledge:

- Lifecycle of a human: fertilisation, prenatal, infancy, childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood, late adulthood, Death

Extended Knowledge:

- Fertilisation: The male and female sex cells fuse together
- Prenatal: The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, the baby is born.
- Infancy: Rapid growth and development. Children learn to walk and talk.
- Childhood: Children learn new skills and become more independent.
- Adolescence: The body starts to change over a few years (puberty). The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood. Much more independent.
- Early adulthood: The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.
- Middle adulthood: Ability to reproduce decreases. There may be hair loss or hair may turn grey.
- Late adulthood: Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs during this stage.
- Death: usually occurs in old age (but not always). Elderly people are more vulnerable to infection and diseases which are difficult for them to recover from.
- Puberty is the physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood.
- The average life expectancy for a human in the UK is around 80 years old.

