






Science Medium Term Plan

	Year Group:	Term:	Topic/Unit :		
	5	Summer	Animals, including humans		
National Curriculum Programme of Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. 				
Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans) 				
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) 				
Links to other subjects	PSHE, RSE				
Enrichment	Measure children in Y1, compare heights from the beginning of the year.				
Working Scientifically	Comparative tests 	Identify and classify 	Observation over time 	Pattern seeking 	Research 
	Who grows the fastest, girls or boys?	Can you identify all the stages in the human life cycle?	How do different animal embryos change?	Is there a relationship between a mammal's size and its gestation period?	Why do people get grey/white hair when they get older?
Working Scientifically Assessment Focus	Do: Observe and measure – Humans: growth survey Working Scientifically - Do: Take measurements using a range of equipment Assessment Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children record and present results clearly? 				
Sticky vocabulary	Foetus, Embryo, Womb, Gestation, Baby, Toddler, Teenager, Elderly, Growth, Development, Puberty, Hormone, Physical, Emotional Working Scientifically vocabulary: bar graphs, variables, relationship, scatter graph, precision, accuracy				
End points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 				