



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Science	Topic: Changes and Reproduction	Year: 5
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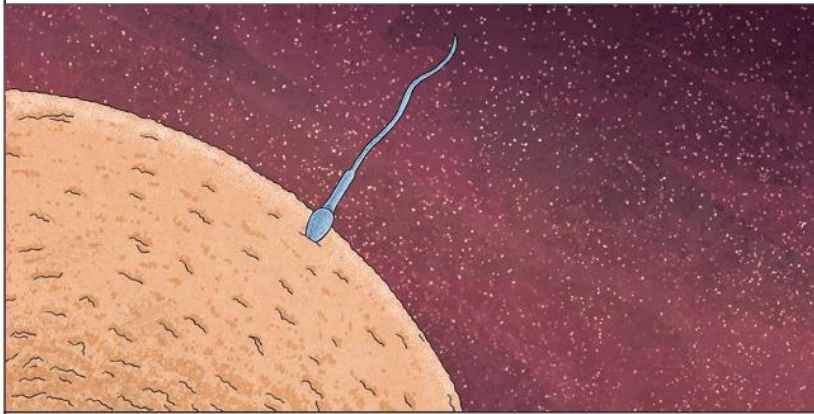
<u>Key Knowledge</u> When babies are young, they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents. As they develop, they learn many skills. At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. These enable adults to reproduce. <u>Common Misconceptions</u> • A baby grows in a mother's tummy. • A baby is "made".	<u>Key Learning</u> • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. <u>Disciplinary Skills</u> • Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. • Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	
Key Concepts • Students learn about the stages of human development from birth through to old age, including key changes during infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. • They explore how the human body grows and develops, including the physical changes that occur during puberty.	The Big Question How do we change as we grow older?	
Key Vocabulary		
life cycle		The changes a living thing goes through, including reproduction.
reproduce		To produce offspring.
fertilisation		The process of the male and female sex cells joining together.
gestation		The length of a pregnancy.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.	

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
		Animals, including humans Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.	Plants Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.		Changes and Reproduction	

Reproduction in mammals

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

- The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells.
- The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born.



The illustration shows a microscopic view of a sperm cell (a small blue oval with a long tail) approaching and fertilizing a large, textured orange egg cell. The background is a dark, speckled purple.

