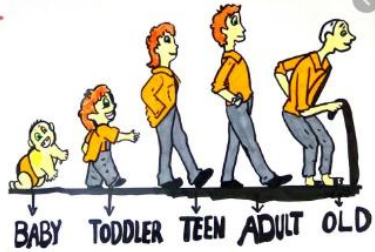


In Science we are learning about:

# The Human Life Cycle



## Key Vocabulary

human  
development  
baby  
toddler  
child  
teenager  
adult

puberty  
gestation  
length  
mass  
growth  
adolescent  
reproduction

What I already know:

What I want to find out:

What did I learn?

At the end of this unit you will:

- Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age. Including: gestation period, growth of babies, puberty, changes in old age and life expectancy.
- **You will work Scientifically by:**
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

What are the main stages of the human life cycle?

**foetus** - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of **development**

**newborn** - this is a baby that has just been born.

**infancy** - this is a period of **rapid** change. Many **toddlers** learn to walk and talk at this stage.

**childhood** - children learn new things as they grow. They become more **independent**.

**adolescence** - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for **adulthood**. **Hormonal** changes take place over a few years. This is also known as **puberty**.

**early adulthood** - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.

**middle adulthood** - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some **hormonal** changes again and the ability to **reproduce** decreases.

**late adulthood** - there is a decline in fitness and strength.



