

# Key Vocabulary /Facts

<b>Reproduction</b>	Reproduction is the process of producing offspring.
<b>Adolescent</b>	The stage between juvenile and adult
<b>Life Cycles</b>	A life cycle is a series of changes that happen to a living thing during its lifespan.
<b>Foetus</b>	A stage in the mammalian life cycle when a mammal in the uterus has begun to develop limbs and organs.
<b>Gestation</b>	The length of time the young of a mammal develops inside the female's body until birth.
<b>Adult</b>	A fully-developed person or animal that has grown to full size.
<b>Birth</b>	The process where a baby comes out of a female's body.
<b>Cell</b>	The smallest living unit that is the building block of all living things.
<b>Embryo</b>	The very early stages of development inside the uterus
<b>Juvenile</b>	A stage in the mammalian life cycle between embryo and adolescent
<b>Infant</b>	A baby or young child.
<b>Life Span</b>	The length of time that a living thing lives from birth to death.



## West Coker C of E Primary School

All strands of life entwined.

**Y3/4 Voyager Class: Spring Term: Human Reproduction and Ageing**

### Key Points

<b>Life Cycles</b>	A set of changes that happen in a set order as the animal or plant grows and develops. All living things eventually die, but reproduction starts the life cycle again.
<b>Human Ageing</b>	Humans reach the peak of their physical fitness during the first decade of adulthood. After this, the cells that make up the human body begin to decay. They lose the ability to function correctly, causing various ageing effects.
<b>Human Gestation</b>	Roughly a human gestation period is 39 weeks from embryo to foetus to birth.

## Mammals

Mammals are a group of vertebrate animals, which means they have a backbone. Mammals have several characteristics that make them different from other vertebrates. These include:

- producing milk to feed their young
- being warm blooded
- giving birth to live young
- having fur or hair
- breathing air with lungs

## Mammalian Life Cycle

There are 4 stages to the mammalian life cycle.

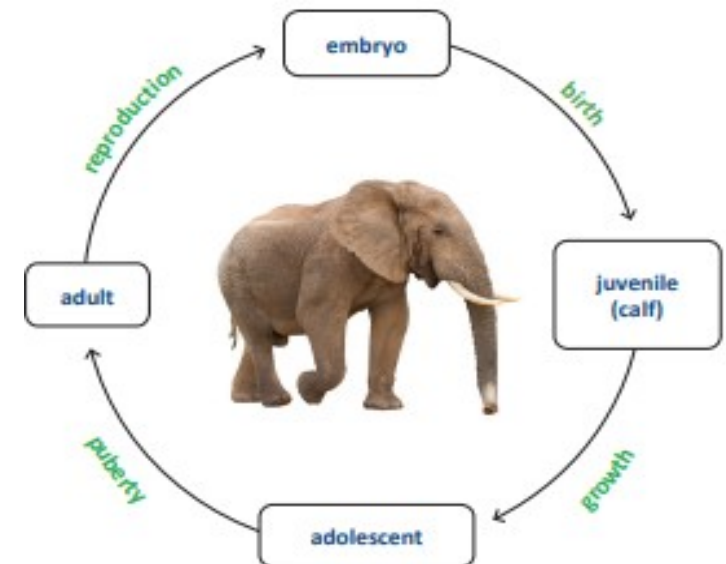
- Embryo
- Juvenile
- Adolescent
- Adult

The length of each stage varies for different animals. For example, the European hamster has a 2–3 week juvenile stage, but the same stage is 10 years for an African elephant.

Humans are born around 40 weeks after gestation.

The juvenile stage in humans lasts until around 12 years old.

The adolescent stage finishes around 19 years old– you then become an adult.



Compare the life cycles of animals, including a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.

Explain why personal hygiene is important