

LIFE CHANGES

KEY FACTS

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- The human life-span can be split into a number of stages: infancy, childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, adulthood and old age
- The actual length of these stages varies across different cultures and time periods
- The amount of time it takes for a baby to develop is called the gestation period
- In humans the gestation period is roughly 9 months (266 days)
- Smaller animals normally have a shorter gestation period than larger animals
- Human bodies change as they get older, particularly during adolescence
- We can compare gestation periods of other animals with humans by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows
- We can collect scientific data accurately on average heights as we grow up and identify a pattern in it
- Scientific evidence can be used to explain some of the reasons why humans are living longer than ever.

WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



ASKING QUESTIONS



GROUPING



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA



PRESENTING FINDINGS



MEASURING



PREDICTING



CONCLUDING



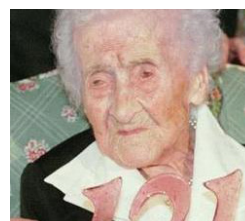
WRITING SCIENTIFICALLY

KEY VOCABULARY



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- Pregnant** – the condition of a female animal when there is a baby growing inside her womb.
- Gestation period** – the amount of time that a baby spends inside its mother's womb before it is born.
- Adolescence** – the time in a young person's life when physical and emotional changes leading to adulthood are happening.
- Puberty** – the first part of adolescence, when physical changes begin to happen to the body.
- Menstruation** – a monthly cycle in women. Each month an egg is released, and if it not fertilised by a sperm, the female has her period.
- Arthritis** – a disease that causes joints to become swollen and painful.
- Life expectancy** – how many years humans are expecting to live. This changes has lengthened over time.

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Jeanne Calment (1875–1997) was the oldest person ever whose age has been in France. She died at the age of 122 years.