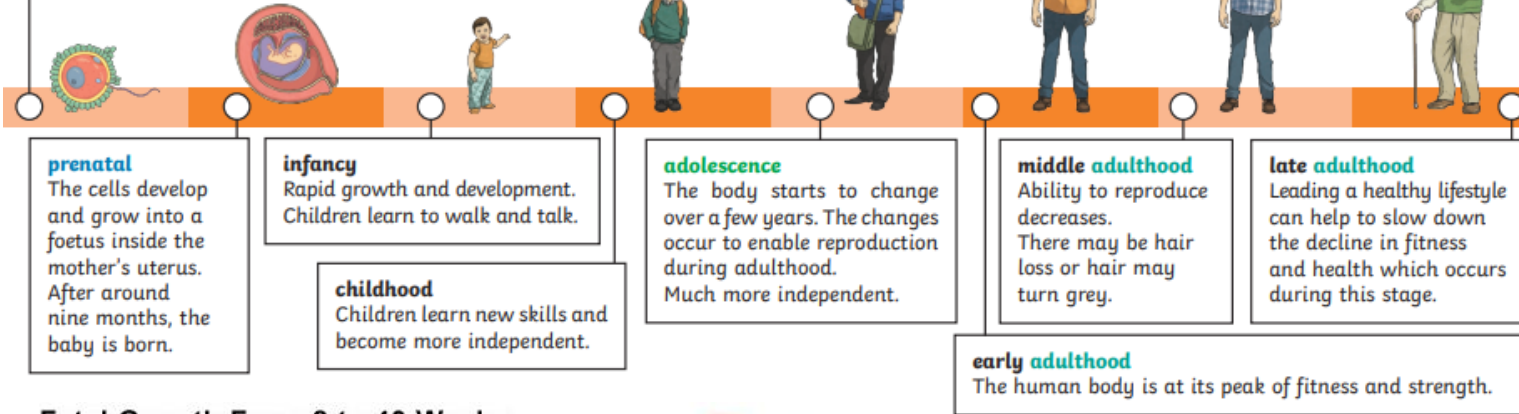


Animals Including Humans - How do animals grow and change?

fertilisation
The male and female sex cells fuse together.



There are 6 stages of human development:

1. Prenatal (foetus)
Development before birth.
2. Baby
Aged newborn to 2.
3. Childhood
Aged 3 to 12
4. Adolescence (teenager)
Aged 11 - 19
5. Adulthood
Broken into smaller stages
6. Elderly (late adulthood)
Last stage of human development. Generally classed as aged 60 onwards.

Fetal Growth From 8 to 40 Weeks



Gestation Periods (time for an animal to develop) are different for different species.

Animal	Gestation Period	Animal	Gestation Period
human	9 months	parrot	3 - 4 weeks
lizard	3 - 4 months	spider Common spiders - 7 days recluse brown spiders - 30 days	
salmon	40 days	whale	12 - 16 months
snake	2 - 3 months	lobster	9 - 12 months

New nerve cells still form. Lower chemical levels can make older people 'slower'.

Changes in vision are normal. It can be harder to focus on closer objects as the lens in the eye stiffens. More light may be needed to read.

Hearing decreases, especially high pitched sounds.

Muscle strength starts to reduce from the age of 30.

Organs (like the heart) are made from new cells, making new cells slows down, organs begin to work less effectively.

Skin becomes thinner and finely wrinkled. Less blood flow makes it harder for skin to heal.

Organs don't function as well. they do not always break down nutrients well.

Bones become weaker and more fragile as they don't get enough calcium.

Key Vocabulary

Adolescence

The time in a young person's life between being a child and an adult.

Adult

A person who is fully grown or developed. Often referred to as aged 18+

Baby

Baby can be used to refer to any child from birth to age 4 years old (including newborns, infants, and toddlers)

Child

A person from the time of birth until they are an adult.

Conception

When fertilisation takes place.

Development

The sequence of changes that occur from birth to the beginning of adulthood.

Embryo

An unborn human or animal in the earliest stages of growth, when its basic structures are being formed (before fetus).

Fertilisation

In animals, fertilisation is when a male sperm and a female egg join together. The genes from the mother and father are combined to make new life.

Foetus (Fetus)

An animal not yet born or hatched but more developed than an embryo

Gestation period

The length of time an embryo needs to fully develop.

Infant

Infant usually refers to a human from birth to 1 year old.

Life cycle

The stages a living thing goes through during its life.

Life expectancy

The number of years something is expected to live for.

Newborn

Newborn usually refers to a human from birth to about 2 months of age.

Offspring

The young of a person, animal, or plant.

Prenatal

Before birth.

Puberty

The time when your body begins to develop and change as you move from child to adult.

Reproduce

The process by which living things produce offspring (make a new one).

Species

A species is the most detailed form of classification of living things. In living things, a species is a group of similar individuals that are able to reproduce.

Womb

The organ in the body of a woman or other female mammal, in which a baby develops before birth