

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	Biology	Year Group	7	Sequence No.	1	Topic	Reproduction

Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>KS2 Learning Year 2 Pupils should be taught to notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>Year 5 Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</p> <p>Year 6 Pupils should learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs and other substances can be harmful to the human body.</p>	<p>L1: Female reproduction – What are the parts of the female reproductive system? The parts of the female reproductive system are vagina, cervix, vulva, uterus, oviduct, ovaries and endometrium. Eggs are released from ovaries and travel to the uterus through the oviducts. A cervix is a ring of muscle to hold the baby in place. Menopause is when a woman stops released eggs at the age of 45-55. The parts of an egg cell are nucleus (containing chromosomes), cytoplasm, jelly coat and cell membrane.</p> <p>L2: Menstrual cycle – Why do girls have periods? The menstrual cycle is a 28–32 day cycle, that is made up of a number of stages, it is what is responsible for females having periods, if the egg has failed to be fertilised and implanted. It is controlled by hormones (Oestrogen) produced by the ovaries.</p> <p>L3: Male reproductive system – What are the parts of the male reproductive system? The parts of the male reproductive system are gland, penis, scrotum, sperm duct, urethra, testis. Sperm is the male reproductive cell that is specialised for its job, it has a flagellum (tail), head and nucleus containing the Haploid DNA.</p> <p>L4: Ovi and viviparous animals – Do all animals produce babies in the same way? Oviparous animals are ones that lay eggs. Viviparous animals give birth to live young. The structure of an egg includes yolk, albumen, chalazae, outer shell, shell membrane, aircell/pocket.</p> <p>L5: GPA graph drawing – How many eggs do different animals produce? A successfully drawn a bar graph, must follow the skills of a bar chart. Drawn using a pencil and ruler, accurately plotted points, labelled axis, units, title, appropriate size, and scales.</p>	<p>L2: should girls in every country get free sanitary products?</p> <p>L7: should women be allowed to smoke, drink, and take drugs whilst pregnant?</p> <p>L9: Do same-sex couples have the right to a child? Do single people have a right to a child?</p>

A **conclusion** to summarise the data presented in the bar chart.

L6: Fertilisation and the development of the egg – How does a baby develop?

Fertilisation is when a **sperm cell** and **egg cell** meet and **fuse** together. The **genetic material** from each combine to form a **Zygote**.

The **pregnancy** involved the **embryo** attaching to the uterus to develop. At 9 weeks the **embryo** becomes a **foetus**. The **foetus** is in **amniotic fluid** which protects it from harm. The **placenta** provides the oxygen and nutrients through the **umbilical cord**, waste is also removed through the **umbilical cord**.

L7: Drugs and pregnancy – Can it harm your baby if you take drugs during pregnancy?

Harmful substances can pass to the baby through the **placenta**. This can affect the babies **physical** and **mental development**.

A **drug** is anything that causes a **chemical change** in your body. **Toxoplasmosis** is an infection that if contracted during pregnancy can lead to **miscarriage/stillbirths**.

L8: Puberty and adolescence – What changes happen to your body during puberty?

Adolescence is the period of life between child and adult. **Puberty** is the time when **sex** organs begin to work. **Hormones** cause the chemical changes involved in **puberty**. Changes across both male and females include **Hips widening, Hair growth, voice breaking, Body odour, eggs mature, sperm produced, breast growth, shoulders widen**.

L9: Infertility – Can anything be done to help people who can't have babies?

IVF treatment is **in-vitro fertilisation**. The first **test tube** baby was born on 24/07/1978 at Oldham hospital. It is used when people struggle with **infertility** which means they struggle to **conceive** a baby naturally.

L10: Revision

L11: EoTT

L12: GPA