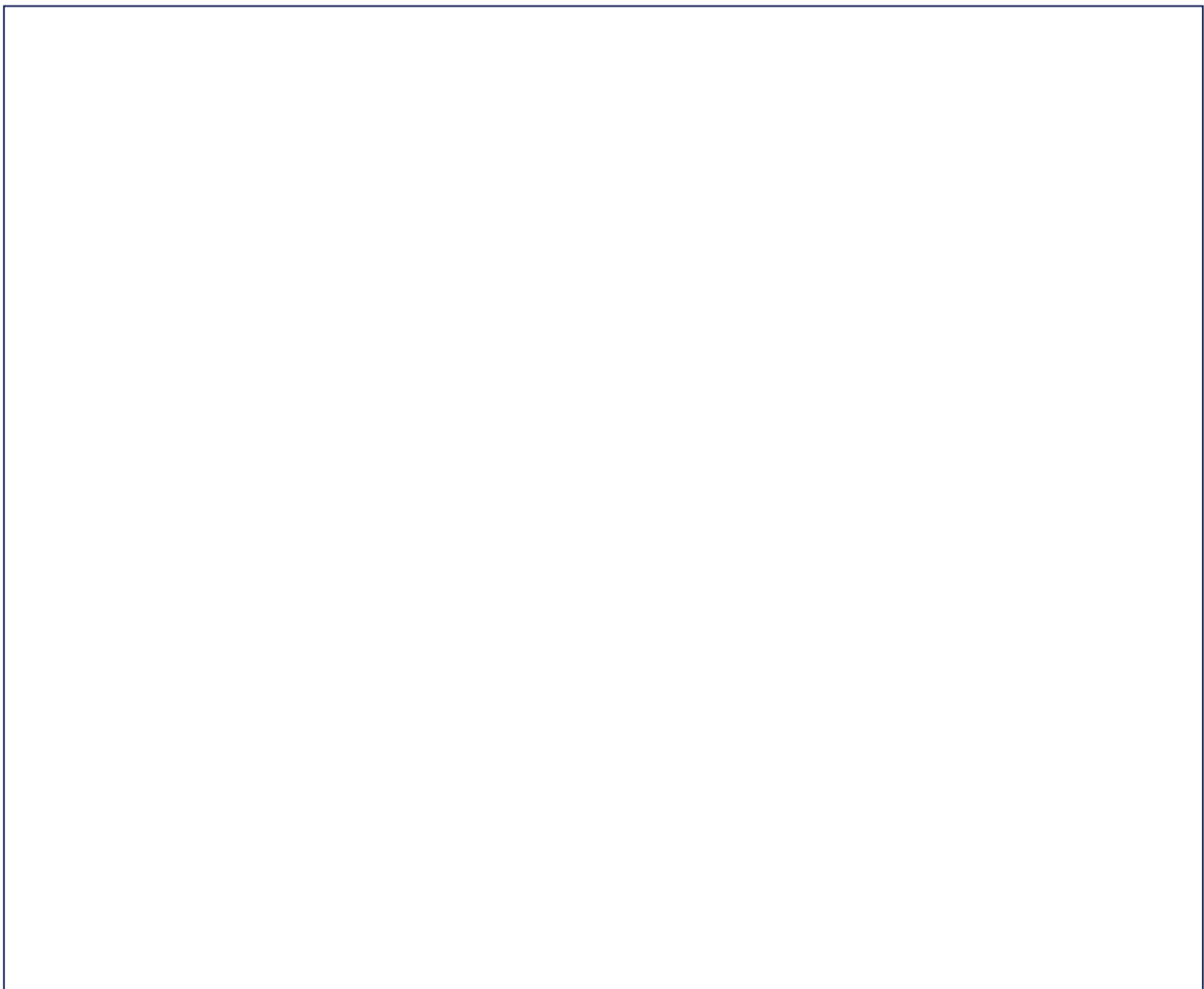


The Human Life Cycle: A Biological Journey

Learning objective: To identify and describe the stages of the human life cycle, including gestation, infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.

Follow the drawing prompt to map out the stages of human development. Use the word bank to label your diagram accurately. Ensure your illustrations show the physical changes that occur as a person grows.

Draw: Create a circular flow diagram on your page. Start at the top with a depiction of a developing foetus (Gestation), then move clockwise to show a baby (Infancy), a school-aged child (Childhood), a teenager (Adolescence), an adult (Adulthood), and finally an elderly person (Old Age). Use a clean, scientific sketching style. Include small arrows between each stage to show the progression of time.



Label words: Gestation · Infancy · Childhood · Adolescence · Adulthood · Puberty · Old Age

Steps:

1. Label your drawing with the seven key stages of the human life cycle listed in the word bank. Ensure they are in the correct chronological order.
2. Explain why the 'Adolescence' stage is considered a period of significant change for a human. Consider both physical and emotional growth.
3. Compare and contrast the needs of a human during 'Infancy' versus 'Adulthood'. How do their

requirements for survival differ?

4. What might happen if the human life cycle did not include a period of 'Childhood'? Justify your answer using biological reasoning.

5. Define 'Gestation' in your own words based on your scientific understanding of development.

6. Justify why it is important for humans to continue learning and developing new skills even after reaching 'Adulthood'.