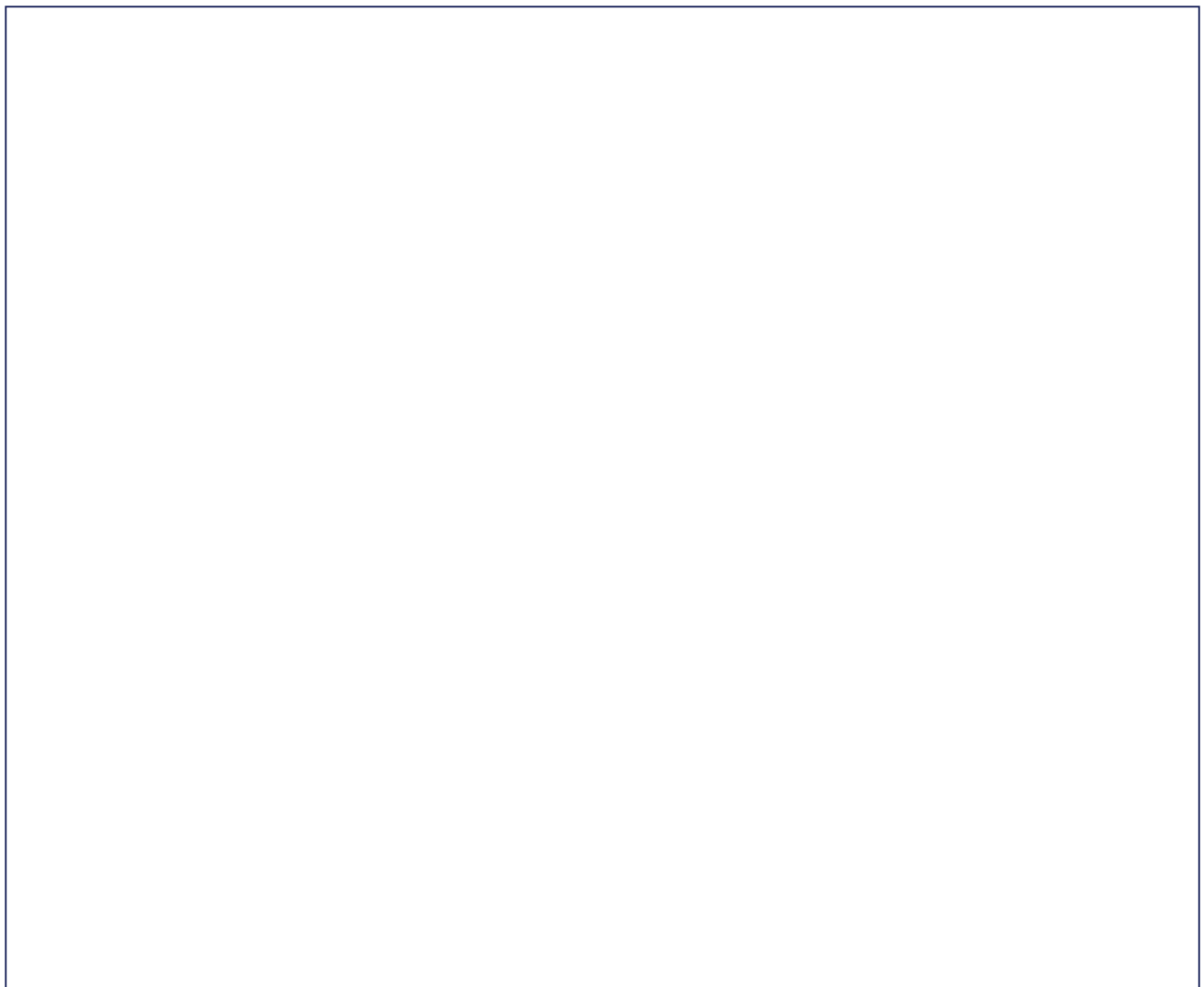


Nova's Guide to the Human Lifecycle

Learning objective: To identify and describe the stages of the human lifecycle, including the changes that occur from infancy to old age.

Use the drawing area below to illustrate the journey of human development. Ensure your labels are clear and use your best scientific handwriting. Refer to the word bank to ensure you include all key stages of growth.

Draw: Create a large, clear diagram showing a human at each of the five lifecycle stages. The style should be a clean, scientific sketch. Draw the figures standing in a row from left to right, starting with a baby and ending with an elderly person. Beside each figure, draw a small speech bubble or box containing a bullet point about a key developmental change (e.g., learning to walk, growing taller, or grey hair). Use clear, thin lines for the figures and ensure there is plenty of white space for labels.



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

Steps:

1. Step 1: Draw a timeline across the bottom of your page. Mark the five main stages of human development in chronological order.
2. Step 2: Label the stage where a human experiences significant physical and emotional changes known as puberty.

3. Explain why the nutritional requirements of a human might change as they progress from childhood to adolescence.
4. Compare and contrast the physical capabilities of a person in infancy versus a person in adulthood.
5. Justify your answer: Why is it important for humans to continue learning and developing skills throughout every stage of the lifecycle?
6. What might happen if a human skipped the adolescence stage of development? Consider physical and social impacts.