

Animals, Including Humans

Pupils will be taught to:

Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that hey cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.

Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Pupils will also continue to learn about the importance of nutrition and will be introduced to the main body parts associated with the skeleton and muscles, finding out how different parts of the body have special functions.

Pupils will work scientifically by; identifying and grouping animals with and without skeletons and observing and comparing their movement; exploring ideas about what would happen if humans did not have skeletons.

Pupils will compare and contrast the diets of different animals and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat.

They will research different food groups and how they keep us healthy, and design meals based on what they find out.

By the end of the topic pupil will know:

The spine is made up of 33 bones.

The smallest bone is in the ear.

When we are born we have about 300 bones in our body. By the time we are adults we have 206 because some bones have fused together.

When broken our bones will repair themselves. Doctors use casts to make sure they grow back straight.

The longest bone in the human body is the thigh bone called the femur.

Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups.

Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move.

When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.

The human skeleton is made of bone and grows as we grow.

Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs.

Human beings are vertebrates, meaning that we have a spinal column, or backbone.

Your ribcage surrounds organs such as your heart and lungs and protects them from damage.