

Animals Including Humans

Knowledge

Living Things and their Habitats

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

I can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Working Scientifically

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.

Compare and contrast the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat.

Research different food groups and how they keep us healthy and design meals based on what they find out.

Children will 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.

Hook into a Book



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Exploring the natural world around them, making observations.
- Know similarities and differences between the natural world around them.
- Animals in our local environment
- Animals that live in the sea
- Minibeasts
- Farm animals

KS1

- Animals including humans
- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
 - Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
 - Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
 - I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
 - I can notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
 - I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
 - I can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Future Learning

KS2

- I can describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- I can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- I can recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- I can describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.

Investing in





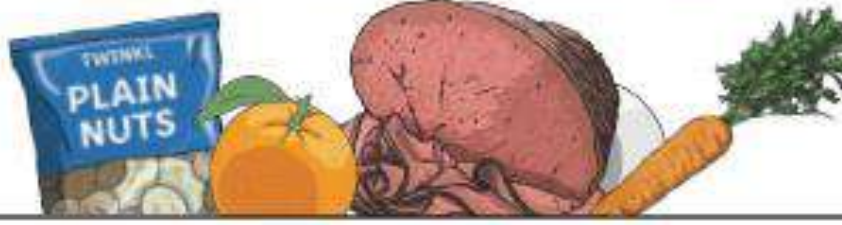


the UNIQUENESS

of each individual

"I Am Fearfully And Wonderfully Made"
- Psalms 139 v14

Key Vocabulary	
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition
nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and **healthy**.
- Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay **healthy**, humans need to exercise, eat a **healthy** diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

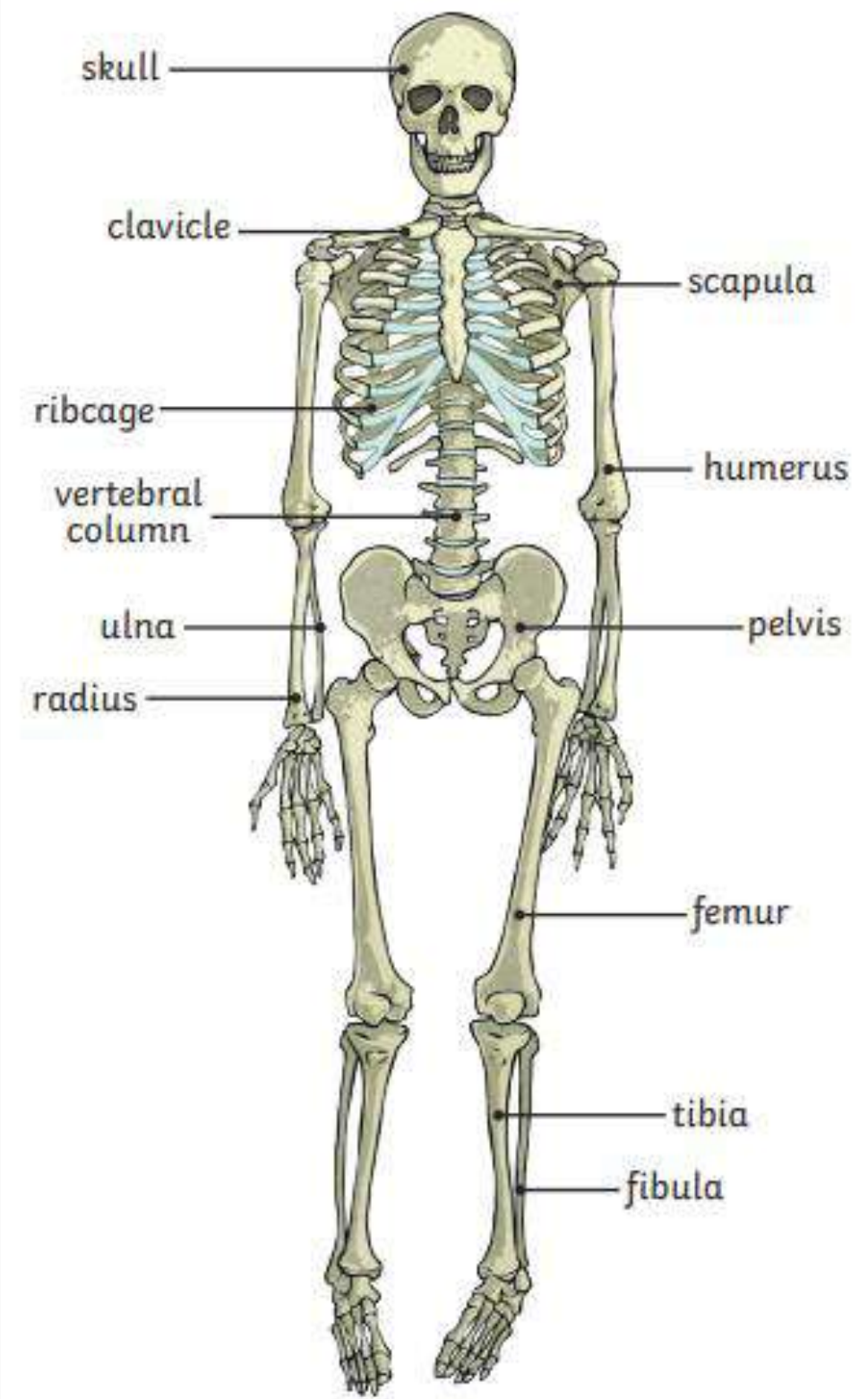
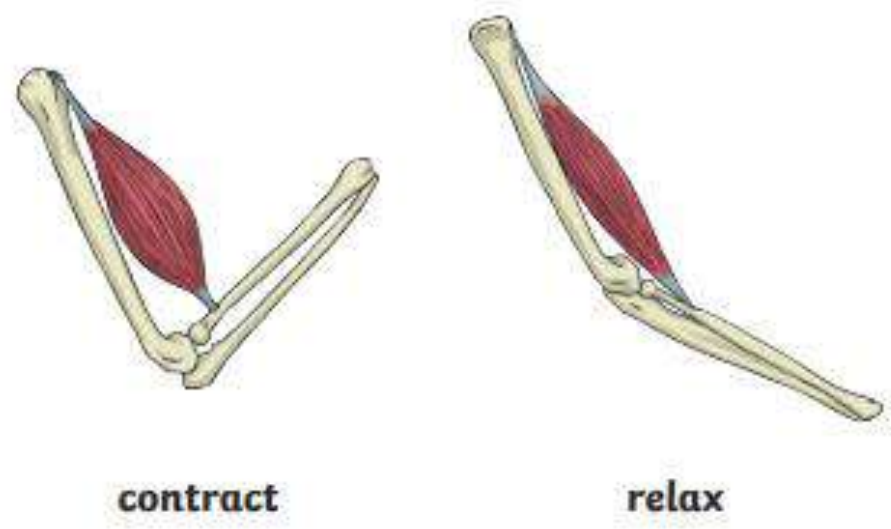
Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

Key Vocabulary	
vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



vertebrate
↓
endoskeleton – a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it

invertebrate

exoskeleton – a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it

hydrostatic skeleton – a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals