



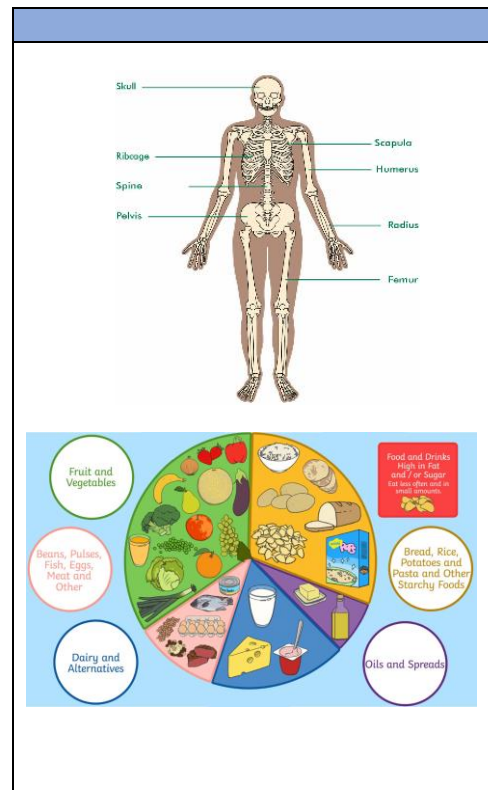
<b>Subject</b>	Science	<b>Theme</b>	Animals, including humans - The Human Body	<b>Term</b>	Autumn 2
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The basic parts of the human body, and which part of the body is associated with each sense.</li> <li>- That animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.</li> <li>- The basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.</li> <li>- The importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</li> </ul>

Working Scientifically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observe carefully and compare</li> <li>- Group/classify (<i>animals in different ways</i>)</li> <li>- Record findings using simple scientific language and tables (<i>e.g. animal groupings, food groups</i>)</li> <li>- Report on findings in different ways (<i>oral and written explanations and conclusions</i>)</li> <li>- Use results to draw simple conclusions (<i>e.g. biggest bones &amp; muscles</i>)</li> <li>- Identify similarities and differences</li> <li>- Use evidence to answer questions</li> </ul>

Enquiries & Investigations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does it have a skeleton? Identify and group animals with or without skeletons</li> <li>- How does it move? Observe and compare the movement of animals with different skeletons/without skeletons. What would happen if humans didn't have a skeleton?</li> <li>- Where are the biggest bones and muscles? Why? Investigate the main body parts associated with skeleton and muscles</li> <li>- What do they eat? Group animals according to what they eat</li> <li>- What do humans need to eat to keep healthy? Research different food groups and how they help us grow or keep us healthy</li> </ul>

What should I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Humans, and some other animals, have skeletons to protect the vital organs, to provide a rigid framework and to support the body against the pull of gravity.</li> <li>- Muscles keep the skeleton together, and enable it to move</li> <li>- Some animals don't have skeletons</li> <li>- Animals (including humans) need the right types and amounts of nutrition – a balanced diet.</li> <li>- Animals, including humans, cannot make their own food in their bodies; they need to consume it</li> <li>- Humans get nutrition from what they eat.</li> <li>- Different animals have different dietary requirements and can be grouped accordingly.</li> <li>- There are different food groups. Humans need to consume a relative amount from each one to stay healthy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Silver Threads:</b></p> <p><b>Process</b> – Nutrition is a process that includes eating and drinking. Humans need particular elements to keep healthy</p> <p><b>Changes</b> – Different elements of nutrition are needed for changes to happen in a human body</p> <p><b>Structure</b> – The skeleton is a structure that gives a vertebrate shape and form, allows them to move and protects vital organs</p> <p><b>Energy</b> – food provides energy for a body to move, grow and function</p>



Key Vocabulary	
skeleton	A framework of bones inside a living body
muscle	An organ of the body attached at each end (to bones or other muscles) that allows movement
vertebrate	a creature with a backbone/internal skeleton
invertebrate	a creature with no backbone/bony skeleton
healthy balanced diet	Eating a range of foods based on how active you are.
nutrition	The study of nutrients in food and how the body uses them.
vitamins & minerals	Group of elements in food that are essential for growth and development.
carbohydrates	Starchy food such as pasta, rice or potatoes, which give energy.
protein	Protein build, maintains and replaces tissues in your body. Found in eggs, nuts, beans, fish, meat and milk.