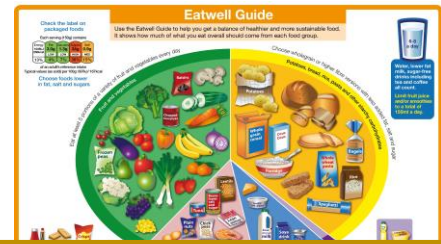


Enquiry Question

What nutrition do animals including humans need and humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement?

Animals including humans WS: Observing over time



What do I already know?

Animals, including humans:

- identified and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores (Year 1)
- described and compare the structure of a variety of common animals; identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body (Year 1).
- found out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (Year 2).
- described the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food (Year 2).

Sticky Knowledge

1. 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
2. I can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Our Unit Experts

Beyond Living Memory

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)
Microbiologist credited for discovering pasteurisation.

Within Living Memory

Charlotte Armah (1970-present)
Scientist who tests how food can prevent disease.

Key Learning Steps

1. What food do humans need?
2. How can we keep our pets healthy?
3. Why do humans need a skeleton?
4. How do muscles work?
5. Do people who do more physical activity have stronger muscles?

Growth - the act of growing, getting bigger or higher	Carbohydrate - a food source of energy for an animal or plant	Fat - a type of animal tissue that is used for long-term storage of energy	Protein - one of three major classes of food and a source of energy.	Dairy - products produced from milk.
Environment - the surroundings of a particular item	Diet - the food and beverage a person or animal consumes	Behaviour - the way a living creature behaves or acts	Nutrition - the process by which a living thing gets food and uses it for growth and maintenance	Skeleton - the system that provides support to an organism.
Skull - the main bones of the head	Ribcage - the enclosed area created by and within the ribs	Spine - the series of bones situated at the back from the head to the pelvis of a person	Muscle - tissue which animals use to effect movement	Relax - to make something loose or less tense
Contract - to shorten, narrow or lessen	Organs - a larger part of an organism composed of tissues that perform similar functions	Energy - the thing behind all motion and all activity	Triceps - a muscle on the top part of the upper arm	Bicep - a muscle on the bottom part of the upper arm
				Joints - the point where two bones join but are still able to rotate