

Key learning

Animals and humans need the correct type and amount of nutrition to survive. Some animals only eat plant matter and are called herbivores. Some animals only eat the meat from other animals and are called carnivores. Some animal, including humans, can eat both and are called omnivores.

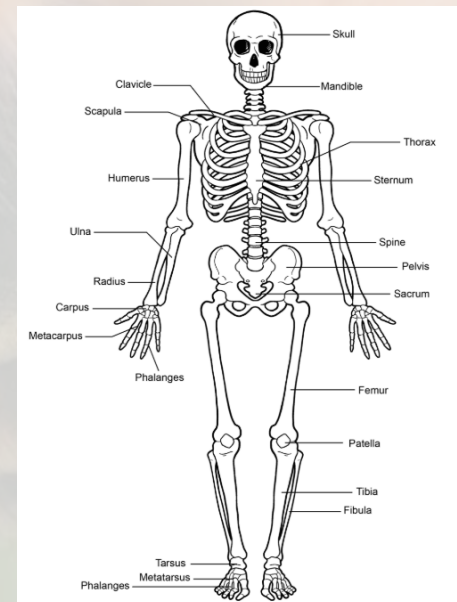
Plants produce their own food through photosynthesis. They are able to turn light into nutrition. Humans and animals do not produce their own food and need to find food from an external source in order to survive. Humans, animals and plants all need water to survive.

Humans need a balanced diet to grow healthily. A balanced diet includes the correct proportion of carbohydrates, protein, fats, fruits and vegetables. Each food group provides a different type of nutrition for different bodily functions.

Some animals have skeletons outside their bodies, such as crabs. These type of skeletons are called exoskeletons. Humans and other animals have internal skeletons. Human skeletons are made from 206 different bones.

The skeleton is designed to support, protect and aid movement. Different animals have different shaped skeletons which have adapted to the way they move. For example, a frog skeleton has very long phalanges (fingers and toes) to support its long webbed feet.

The human skeleton has muscles attached to it by ligaments. Muscles are essential for movement and work by contracting and relaxing when nerve impulses are sent to the brain.



Prior Learning to Reactive

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Year 1)
- Identify and name a variety of animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Year 1)
- Describe and compare the structure of variety of common animals. (Year 1)
- Notice that animals and humans have offspring that grow into adults (Year 2)
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of humans and animals for survival (Year 2)
- Describe the importance to humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of

Scientific Skills

Identifying and grouping animals with and without skeletons and observing and comparing their movement using labelled diagrams.

Exploring ideas about what would happen if humans did not have skeletons.

Comparing and contrasting the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat using classification keys.

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

Key vocabulary

energy	The power derived from nutrition needed to maintain physical and mental effort.
nutrients	The substances in food, such as vitamins, that are essential for healthy growth.
skeleton	A bony structure inside human and animal bodies.
exoskeleton	A bony structure outside animal and insect bodies.
muscle	Living tissue which is attached to skeletons and is essential for movement.
organs	Living tissue inside a human or animal body that carries out specific functions.
digest	The ability to break down food in the stomach into nutrients that are absorbed in the blood stream.
vertebrates	Animals, including humans, which have a spinal column or back bone.
invertebrates	Animals without backbones, such as insects, molluscs and crustaceans.