

## LKS2 Science: Biology—Animals Including humans

### What I need to know...

Different animals are adapted to eat different foods.

To stay healthy, humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic.

Many animals have skeletons to protect vital organs inside the body, allow movement and support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Muscles are connected to bones and move them when they contract.

Movable joints connect bones.

### Prior learning

Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Basic stages in a life cycle for animals including humans.

Describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.  
(water, food and air)

The importance for humans of exercise, food and hygiene.

### Future learning

Describe the basic part of the digestive system in humans.

Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their functions.

Construct food chains, identify producers, predators and prey.

### Key knowledge that will be taught

Types of Nutrients.

Types of skeletons - endoskeleton, exoskeleton and hydrostatic.

Bones and their functions in the human body.

Muscles and their role in the body.



To write persuasively about why we require a healthy diet.

### Vocabulary

vertebrate	Animals with backbones
invertebrate	Animals without backbones
tendons	Cords that join muscles to bones
joints	Areas where two or more bones are fitted together
nutrients	Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy
Endoskeleton	Endoskeletons are made up of bones and cartilage and are found inside the body.
Exoskeleton	Exoskeleton means "outside skeleton." Many invertebrates, or animals without backbones, have

