

This half term our science unit of learning will be 'Animals including Humans'.

Vocabulary:

carbohydrates
dairy
exoskeleton
fibre
food group
joints
labels
minerals
movement
nutrients
nutrition
organs
proportion
protection
protein
skeleton
starch
support
vitamins



Different food groups:

Fruit and vegetables
Starchy carbohydrates
Dairy (and dairy alternatives)
Oils and spreads
Fats and sugars
Proteins



Daily Intake Guide
Energy Thumbnail

This is the percentage of an average adult's daily energy intake from 1 serve.

ENERGY 870 kJ
DI* 10%

PER 60g SERVE

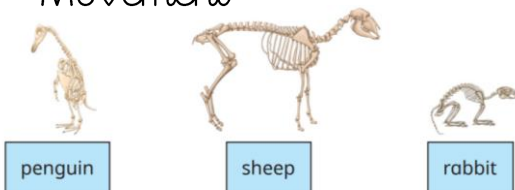
This is the amount of energy provided by 1 serving.

The recommended serving size.

Key question: What do animals, including humans, need to survive?

4 main functions of the skeleton:

- Protection
- Support
- Movement



Some animals have a skeleton; others have an exoskeleton.

An exoskeleton is a hard covering that supports and protects the bodies of some types of animals.

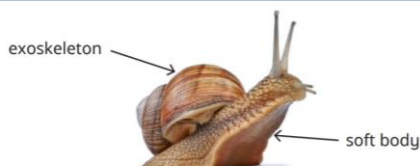
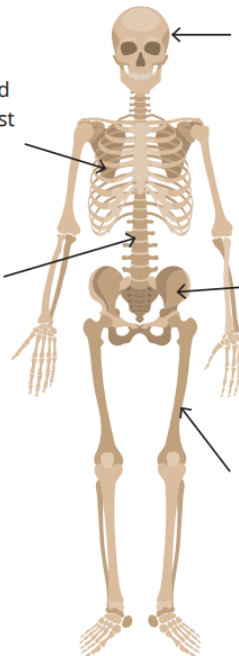
Ribcage - Curved bones in the chest that protect the heart and lungs.

Spine - A group of small bones stacked on top of each other in the back that support movement.

Skull - The bones in the head that protect the brain.

Pelvis - A rounded "bowl-like" set of bones which connect the spine to the legs.

Femur - A long bone in the upper leg that supports movement.



A snail does not have a spine. A snail has an exoskeleton.

- Animals have different skeletons.
- All mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians have a spine.
- Some animals do not have spines.
- Skeletons provide support, protection and allow movement.