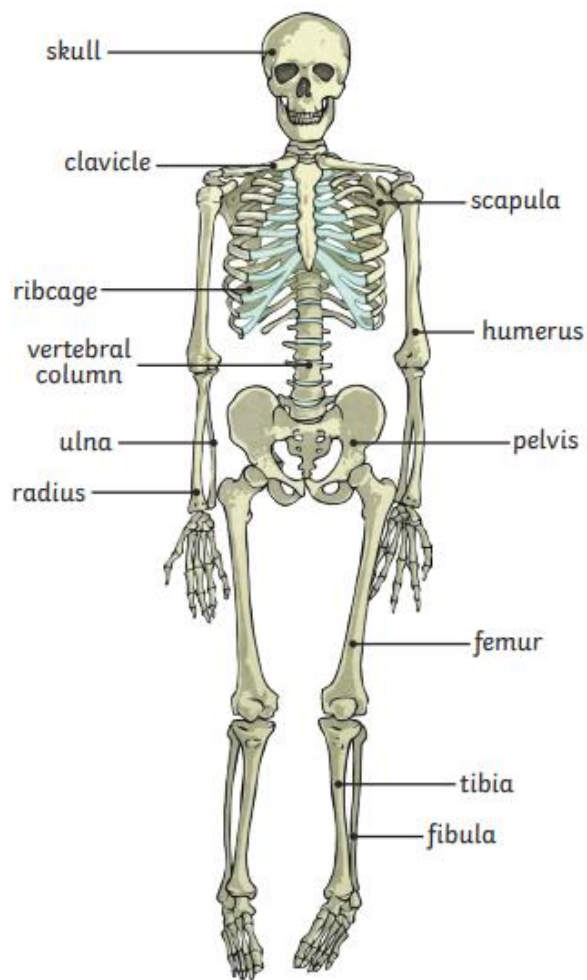


# Animals including humans

## Key Knowledge - The human skeleton



## Key Knowledge

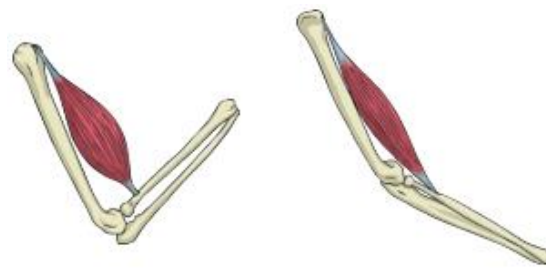
### Different types of joints:



hinge      ball and socket      pivot

### Role of the muscles:

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



contract

relax

## Links



Reception - we looked at the natural world around us and found similarities and differences.

Year 1 - We learnt to identify, name, draw and label the parts of the human body and say where our bodies help us with our senses.

Year 2 - we learnt that animals need food, water and air for survival. We learnt that animals need different types of food.

## Key Vocabulary

Vertebrate - animals with backbones

Invertebrate - animals without backbones

Muscles - soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement

Tendons - cords that join muscles to bones



- Carbohydrates- give you energy. Examples are bread, pasta and potatoes.



- Protein-Helps your body grow and repair itself. Examples are meat, fish and beans.



- Minerals- Keep your body healthy. They can be found in fruit and vegetables.



- Dairy- Give you calcium. Good for your teeth. Examples are milk and cheese.



- Fibre- Helps with digestion. Examples include cereals, fruit and vegetables.



- Sugar- Gives you energy for a short space of time. Examples include chocolate and sweets.

Carnivore- an animal that only eats meat



Herbivore- an animal that only eats plants



Omnivore- an animal that eats meat and plants

Exoskeleton- a skeleton that is on the outside of the body



Endoskeleton- a skeleton that is on the inside of the body

