



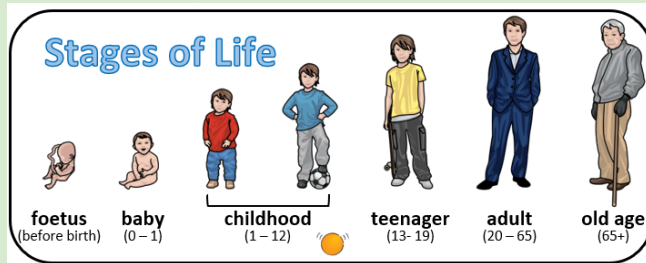
How are humans not like tigers? S2(B)

What Should I Already Know? Pupils have learnt about how to identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. They have described and compared the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets). They have learnt to identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

Enquiry Questions:

- What are the basic needs of animals, including humans for survival?
- Can we notice that animals have offspring which grow into adults?
- Why is exercise, food and hygiene important to humans?
- How do humans and animals get their nutrition?
- Can we explore how humans and animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement?

Life cycle of a human:



Key Vocabulary:

- Air:**the invisible gaseous substance surrounding the earth, a mixture mainly of oxygen and nitrogen.
- Balance:** an even distribution of weight enabling someone or something to remain upright and steady
- Bones:** any of the pieces of hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton
- Breathing:** the process of taking air into and expelling from the lungs.
- Carbohydrates:**food consisting of or containing a lot of sugars, starch, cellulose, or similar substances that can be broken down to release energy in the human body, and make up one of the main nutritional food groups.
- Carnivore:** An animal that eats meat
- Child:**A young human being below the age of puberty
- Different:** not like the same as each other
- food types:** different categories of food
- life stages:** different stages of a life cycle
- Digestion:** How our body breaks down food
- Disease:**a disorder of structure or function in a human, animal, or plant, especially one that has a known cause and a distinctive group of symptoms, signs, or anatomical changes
- Endoskeleton:**an internal skeleton, such as the bony or cartilaginous skeleton of vertebrates.
- Energy:** The strength and vitality needed for sustained physical or mental activity.
- Essential:** cannot live without.
- Exercise:**activity requiring physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and fitness.

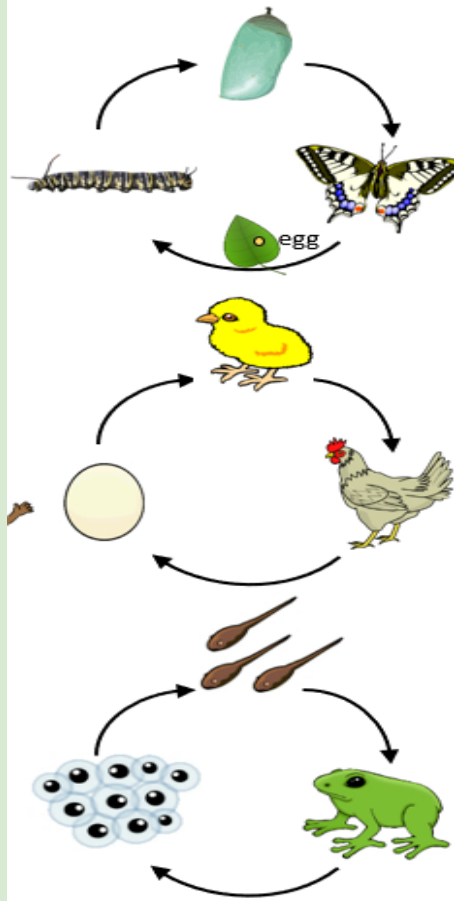
National Curriculum:

Working scientifically:

- KS1:** Ask simple questions, and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform simple tests Identify and classify Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help answer questions.
- Lower KS2:** Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Use straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support them. Make systematic and careful observations and where appropriate take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific

## Life cycles of animals:

### Life Cycles



**Exoskeleton:** a rigid external covering for the body in some invertebrate animals, especially arthropods, providing both support and protection.

**Fat:** a natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs.

**Fibre:** dietary material containing substances such as cellulose, lignin, and pectin, that are resistant to the action of digestive enzymes.: "cereals high in fiber"

**Food:** any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth.

**Germ:** a microorganism, especially one which causes disease.

**Growth:** the process of increasing in physical size.: "the upward growth of plants" "the growth of the city affects the local climate".

**Healthy:** To be in good healthy through a balance diet and exercise.

**Heartbeat:** the pulsation of the heart

**Herbivore:** an animal that feeds on plants.: "predatory carnivores and their herbivore prey"

**Hygiene:** conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.

**Meat:** the flesh of an animal (especially a mammal) as food

**Minerals:** a solid inorganic substance of natural occurrence.: "it identifies the mineral or compound present"

**Move:** change position and go in a specific direction or manner.

**Muscles:** a band or bundle of fibrous tissue in a human or animal body that has the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining the position of parts of the body.

**Nutrients:** a substance that provides nourishment essential for growth and the maintenance of life.

**Offspring:** a person's child or children.: "the offspring of middle-class parents"

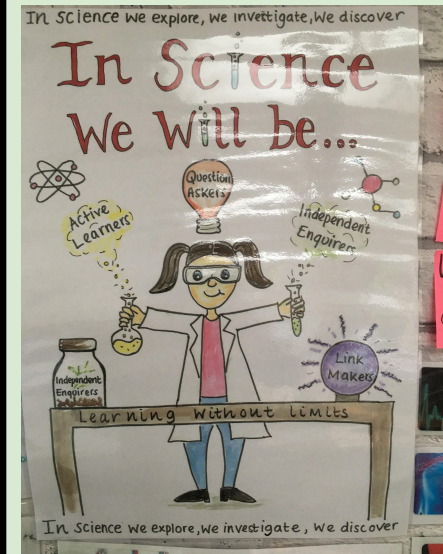
ideas and processes

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labeled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.

Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions.

Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.



## Diets of humans and animals:

**Carnivores** **Omnivores**  
**& Herbivores**

**Carnivores**  
Carnivores eat meat, which includes insects.

**Omnivores**  
Omnivores eat both meat and plants.

**Herbivores**  
Herbivores eat fruit and other parts of the plant.

Labels: Crocodile, Owl, Fox, Human, Robin, Bear, Squirrel, Snail, Goat. BookLife www.booklife.co.uk

**Old:**having lived for a long time; no longer young  
**Omnivore:**an animal or person that eats food of both plant and animal origin.

**Pasta:** A type of carbohydrate originating in Italy.

**Protect:** To keep safe from harm or injury.

**Protein:** One of the main food groups- any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that have large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.

**Reproduction:**the action or process of making a copy of something

**Ribs:** The bones in your body surrounding and protecting your heart

**Rice :** A type of food (carbohydrate).

**Shelter:** a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.

**Skeleton:** an internal or external framework of bone, cartilage, or other rigid material supporting or containing the body of an animal or plant.

**Skull:** The skeleton of a person or animals' head.

**Spine:** The backbone.

**Sugars:**a sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants.

**Support:** bear all or part of the weight of; hold up

**Unhealthy:** harmful to health 'an unhealthy diet'.

**Vegetables:** A type of natural food that is grown.

**Vitamins:** any of a group of organic compounds which are essential for normal growth and nutrition

**Water:**a colorless, transparent, odorless liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is the basis of the fluids of living organisms

**Young:**offspring, especially of an animal before or soon after birth.: "this species carries its young

## Basic needs of animals and humans:

