

What should I already know?

- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Understand the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, air).
- Appreciate the importance of exercise, eating healthy food and hygiene.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Small steps

Key vocabulary

- **mammal** – an animal with a spine, fur or hair on its body, and that feeds its young on milk



- **bird** – an animal with a spine, feathers, wings and a beak



- **fish** – an animal with fins, gills and scales that lives in water



- **amphibian** – an animal with a spine that can live on land and in water



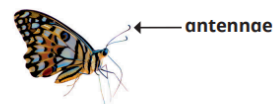
- **reptile** – an animal with a spine and dry scales on its body



- **spine** – a group of small bones in the back that support movement



- **antennae** – organs on an insect's head, used for touch and smell



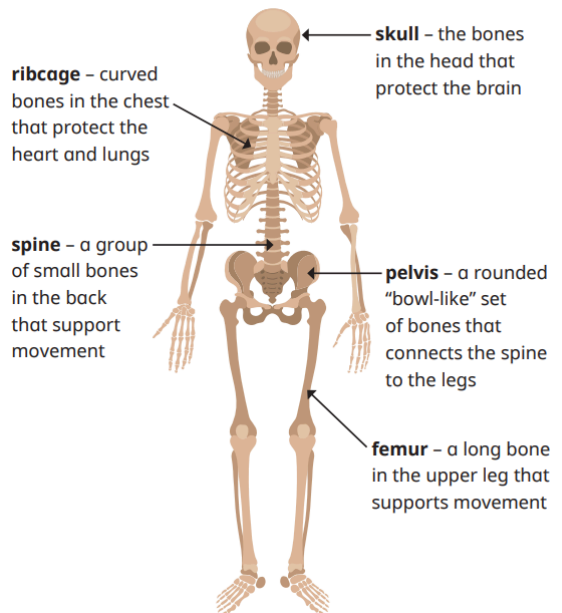
- **insect** – a small animal that has three body sections, six legs and antennae



exoskeleton – a type of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection



- **skeleton** – a collection of bones that provides protection and supports movement



Factual knowledge

- The human skeleton is made up of lots of different bones.
- An adult human typically has 206 bones that make up the skeleton.
- The skull, spine (backbone), ribcage, pelvis and femur are bones within the skeleton.
- Bones have specific functions.
- The skull protects the brain.
- The femur helps humans to stand and move.
- The pelvis helps to support the spine.
- The spine helps humans to twist and stay upright.
- The ribcage protects the heart and lungs.
- Mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles have a skeleton.
- Animal skeletons are made up of lots of different bones.