

Beautiful Bodies: Happy Humans and Amazing Animals! BIOLOGY



Overview and rationale

Children build on their understanding of their own bodies from the areas of learning of Physical Development and on their knowledge of animals that they encountered in Understanding the World. In this topic, children will learn about the basic needs that all animals have while also learning about the importance of exercise and diet and how we need to respect our own bodies by looking after them. They will learn about babies and gain an understanding of the changes that they have made and about the different stages of human life. They will learn about the young of different animal groups and learn about life cycles of different animals. Children will learn the importance of respecting our bodies and the animal kingdom, and how we can look after wildlife and the environment.

SCIENCE LEARNING STATEMENTS Area of Learning Skills and Knowledge I can explore the world around me and raise my own Scientific Enquiry and simple questions.

applying knowledge in I can experience different types of science enquiries, context including experiments. I can begin to recognise ways in which to answer scientific questions. I can carry out simple tests. I can use simple features to compare objects, minerals, materials and living things. With help, I can decide how to sort and group. I can ask people questions and use simple secondary resources. I can observe closely using simple equipment to help and, with help, I can observe changes over time. With guidance, I can begin to notice patterns and relationships. I can use simple measurements and equipment to gather data. I can record simple data. I can use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. I can talk about what I found out and how I found it out. With help, I can record and communicate my findings in a range of ways and begin to use scientific

NATIONAL CURRICULUM OBJECTIVES

- 1. identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles. birds and mammals
- 2. identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- 3. describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
- 4. identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

KEY VOCABULARY

language.

senses, touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth, penis, testicles, vulva, carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, food chains, vertebrates, invertebrates

	'CORE' KNOWLEDGE	'ADDITIONAL' KNOWLEDGE
1)	I can name the 5 types of	a) I can describe the features of each of these groups.
	vertebrate animal groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.	b) I can identify from pictures what group animals belong to.
		c) I can name some invertebrates such as worms, slugs, and jellyfish.
2)	I can name and locate external	a) I can name the five senses – touch, sight, smell, hearing and taste.
	body parts and what they can	b) I can describe how we can keep our bodies healthy – by exercising and eating a balanced diet.
	do.	c) I know what humans need to survive (water, food, shelter) and what to thrive (sleep, learning
		new things and connections with others).
3)	I know that a carnivore eats the	a) I can name some carnivores – such as different types of dogs, cats and bears!
	meat of other animals, an	b) I can name some herbivores – such as zebras, giraffes, elephants, and rabbits.
	omnivore eats meat and plants,	c) I can name some omnivores – such as humans!
	and <u>a</u> herbivore eats just plants.	

Possible 'higher order' questioning					
Remember	Remember What are the five different vertebrate groups?				
Understand	What types of food do carnivores, omnivores and herbivores eat?				
Apply	Can you label the parts of the body?				
Analyse	Why should humans eat healthily and exercise?				
Evaluate	Why are all creatures important to our world?				
Create	Can you create a simple food chain?				

School Value	Topic relevance: How/when/where/why is it needed?	
Resilience	Some animals show real resilience to survive. Can you think of any examples?	
Respect	How do we respect our bodies?	
Responsibility	Who is responsible for keeping you healthy?	
Happiness	Everyone has a right to happy-what things do you do to keep healthy?	
Kindness	How can we show kindness to all living things?	
Pride	What things have you done that you are proud of?	

Possible
Enrichment
activities
(including
trips/visitors,
etc)
(including trips/visitors,

Bug hunts Park visits

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY							
National Curriculum	Additional Skills	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary				
Developing, planning and communicating ideas							
 Design purposeful, functional, appear themselves and other users based on Generate, develop, model and commideas through talking, drawing, tempand, where appropriate, information communication technology 	to help generate ideas. sunicate their solates, mock-ups to help generate ideas. Suggest ideas and explain what they are going to do.	 Know that before something is made it has to be designed. Know that products are usually made in factories, often by machinery but sometimes by hand (people). 	designed, design, designers, product, audience, factories, machinery, idea				
Working with tools, materials and components to make products							
 Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics 	 Begin to make their design using appropriate techn With support, measure, mark out, cut and shape a of materials. Assemble, join and combine materials using a varie temporary methods (eg glue/tape). Select and use appropriate fruit and vegetables, prand tools. Explore objects and designs to identify likes and disof the designs Begin to use simple finishing techniques to improve appearance of their product. 	range scissors. Know how to cut accurately along different sizes and shapes of lines. Know that tracing (of simple lines using pencil) can be used to develop fine motor skills. Know that there are different ways to join materials (e.g. glue, sellotage	sizes, shapes, lines, tracing, simple lines, fine motor skills, join, materials, glue, sellotape, blu-tack, thread, equipment, hole punched holes				
	Evaluating processes and pr	oducts					
 Explore and evaluate a range of existing products Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria 	Begin to verbally evaluate their product, discussing how we strengths and possible changes. Start to evaluate their product by discussing how well it wo purpose (design criteria). When looking at existing products explain what they like an and why.	rks in relation to the evaluate a product to learn	make better, what went well				
Mechanisms							
 Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. 	 I can construct a simple slider independently. Explore and use wheels, axles and axle holders. Deconstruct a simple slider and describe how it works. 	produce different types of bridge/gui- movement. paper faste I know and use technical down, stra vocabulary relevant to the project. backwards	r, pivot, slot, de, card, masking tape, ener, join, pull, push, up, ight, curve, forwards, vehicle, wheel, axle, r, chassis, body, cab				
Project Project							
Moving animal portraits – pulleys and levers							