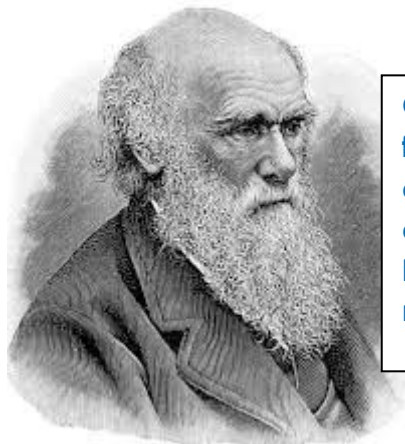
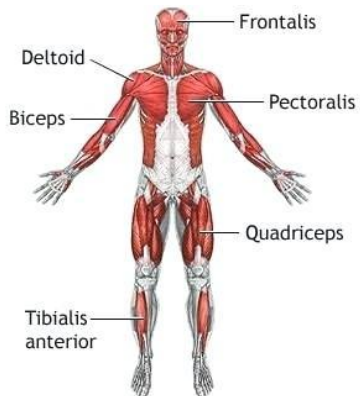


Animals including Humans

This term we are learning all about animals including humans. In particular, we will be learning about how certain animals are able to move, support and protect themselves. How are people able to stand up straight? How do we get nutrients from our food? We will be answering these questions (and many more) this term in our science lessons!

Key Facts

- **Animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat**
- **Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.**
- **Skeletons and muscles work together to allow some animals to move, stand up and protect themselves.**
- **Different foods provide different nutrients that animals need to**



Charles Darwin.

Charles Darwin was a famous biologist who discovered the way that animals have come to have features such as muscles and bones.

Key Vocabulary

Bones	Separate parts of the skeletal structures within the bodies of animals.
Muscles	Tissue that your body uses to move and exert energy.
Skeleton	The system of bones that allow vertebrate animals to support themselves and protect their organs.
Tendon	A tendon is a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone.
Joints	Parts of a skeleton where bones are joined together.
Nutrients	Nutrients are substances taken from food that help plants and animals to grow.
Digestive System	The system in your body that digests the food you eat
Food	Any substance taken into and assimilated by a plant or animal to keep it alive and enable it to grow and repair tissue; nourishment; nutriment
Support	The ways that the body allows itself to stand up straight.
Protection	The ways that the body protects itself.