

Key Knowledge

Food

Animals need to eat food to get the nutrients they need

Nutrients

These are the things in food such as carbohydrates, protein, vitamins and minerals, fats, sugar and water

Support

The bones in your skeleton help to support your body by keeping you upright

Skeletons

Humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles. The job of these is to help them to move, provide protection and support

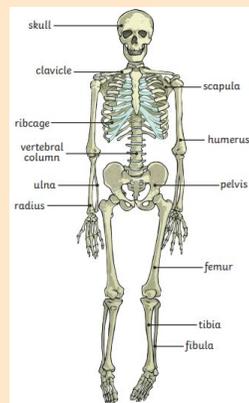
Movement

The skeleton helps your body to move around

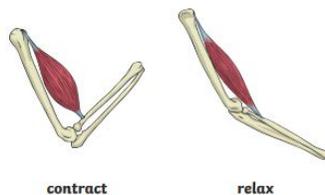
Protection

The skeleton protects the organs inside your body such as your heart, brain, lungs, liver and kidneys, your stomach and your intestines

Key Diagrams



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



Key Vocabulary

Bones	The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton
Carbohydrates	These are contained in foods such as bread, rice and pasta and provide energy for the body
Fat	Fats are contained in foods such as oils, butter and nuts and provide energy
Fibre	Fibre is contained in whole grain cereals, wholegrain or brown rice and pastas and it helps you to digest the food that you eat
Minerals	Minerals are contained in vegetables, fruit and food such as milk
Muscles	Muscles are inside your body and they connect two bones and you use them when you make a movement
Joints	The part where two or more bones meet such as a knee or elbow
Protein	Proteins are contained in foods such as meat, fish, eggs, beans and pulses, They help to keep muscles healthy and your body growing.
Ribs	The bones which form a protective cage around your heart and lungs
Skull	The bones in your head that protect your brain
Spine	The bones in your back that protect your spinal cord
Sugars	These are contained in food such as jam, honey, sweets and
Vitamins	Vitamins are found in foods such as fruit, vegetables, bread and meat. They help to keep your body healthy
Water	This is a colourless, tasteless liquid that we need to drink to keep us hydrated.

Investigate

Use food labels to explore the nutritional content of a range of food items.

Use secondary sources to research the parts and functions of the skeleton

Use food labels to explore the nutritional content of a range of food items.

Plan a daily diet to contain a good balance of nutrients

Investigate patterns asking questions such as: Can people with longer legs run faster? Can people with bigger hands catch a ball better?

Use food labels to answer enquiry questions e.g. How much fat do different types of pizza contain? How much sugar is in soft drinks?

Important Scientists

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

She was the first female doctor in England. She opened a hospital for women in London in 1871.

1836 - 1917

Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen

He was a German scientist who discovered X rays in 1895 and the first X rays he took were of his wife's hand.

1845 - 1923