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| Humans and Other Mammals | | | | | |
| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| WALT understand that animals have different diets | WALT understand the link between skeletons and movement | WALT understand that some animals are vertebrates and some are  invertebrates | WALT: understand how muscles and joints help us  move | WALT understand what our bodies need to keep healthy. | WALT understand how plan and carry out an investigation |
| Key Vocabulary | | | | | |
| Skeleton The bony frame work of the body which provides support, shape and protection  Vertebrate An animal with a spinal cord/ backbone  Invertebrate An animal WITHOUT a spinal cord/ backbone  Exoskeleton A skeleton on the outside of the body – called shells.  Muscle Part of the body that allows movements  Joint Where two bones meet, allowing for movement  Protect One of the functions of the skeleton is to protect internal organs  Support One of the functions of the skeleton is to support the body.  Movement One of the functions of the skeleton is to allow the body to move.  Nutrition Getting the food necessary for health and growth. | | | | | |
| Milestone Indicator | | | | | |
| • Ask relevant questions.  • Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.  • Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers.  • Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.  • Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.  • Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.  • Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.  • Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.  • Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.  • Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat.  • Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. | | | | | |