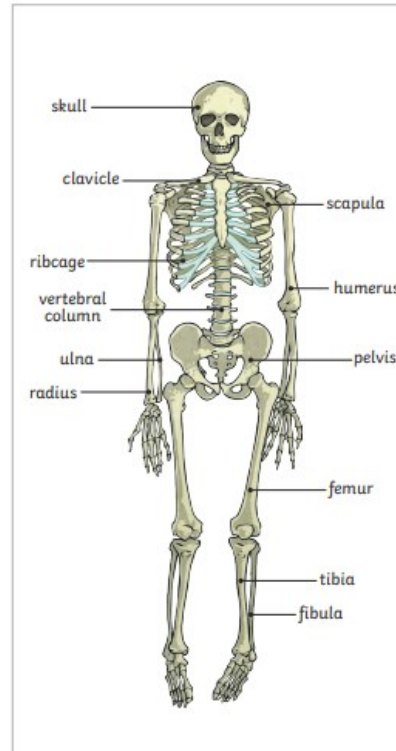


Key Vocabulary

<b>vertebrate</b>	Animals with a backbone
<b>invertebrate</b>	Animals without a backbone
<b>muscles</b>	Soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
<b>tendons</b>	Cords that join muscles to bone
<b>joints</b>	Areas where two or more bones are fitted together
<b>healthy</b>	In a good physical and mental condition
<b>nutrients</b>	Substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy
<b>energy</b>	Strength to be able to move and grow

Key knowledge



Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide <b>energy</b>
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide <b>energy</b>
vitamins		keep you <b>healthy</b>
minerals		keep you <b>healthy</b>
water		moves <b>nutrients</b> around your body and helps to get rid of waste

I will be able to

- Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement
- Identify that 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

Famous Scientists

Elizabeth Blackwell



1821-1910

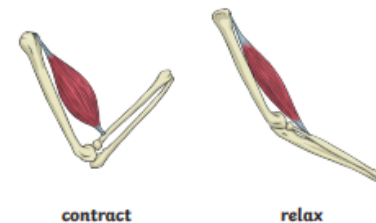
Elizabeth Blackwell was born in the UK but became the first woman to receive a medical degree in the USA.

She was a pioneer for women in medicine.

Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

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



Investigation

- Are all human skeletons the same?
- Which bones would be easy to measure?
- Can we use this to ask a question to find out more about skeletons?
- What would we use to measure?
- What differences do you think we might find?