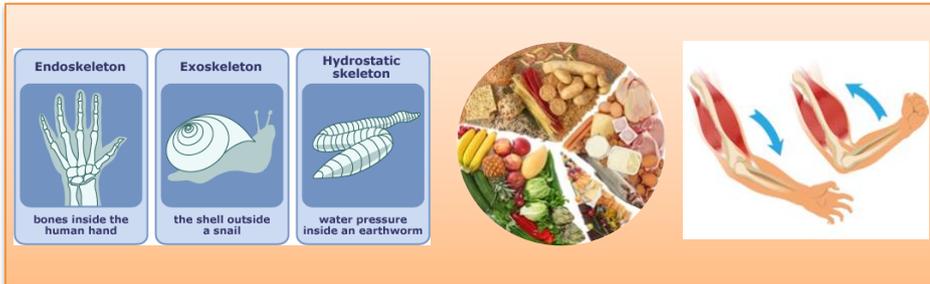


## Animals including humans



### Key Concepts

- Biology
- Adaptation
- Classification

### Sticky Knowledge

- Different animals are adapted to eat different foods.
  - Animals, unlike plants which can make their own food, need to eat to get the nutrients they need.
  - Food contains different nutrients – carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, minerals, fats, sugars, water and fibre that are needed by the body to stay healthy.
  - Many animals and humans have skeletons to support their bodies and protect vital organs.
  - Muscles work in pairs and are connected to bones.
  - Body parts move when one muscle contracts and the other relaxes.
  - Movable joints connect bones.
- There are three different types of skeletons:
- Endoskeleton – animals with a skeleton inside of their body.
  - Exoskeleton – animals with a skeleton outside of their body.
  - Hydrostatic skeleton – animals with no skeleton. Their bodies are fluid based.

### Vocabulary

- **Contraction** – A shortening or a tightening in a muscle.
- **Endoskeleton** – Skeleton on the inside of an animal's body e.g. mammals.
- **Exoskeleton** – A skeleton on the outside of an animal's body e.g. insects.
- **Hydrostatic skeleton** – A flexible skeleton supported by fluid pressure e.g. worms.
- **Joints** - a place or point where two or more parts come together or are connected.
- **Carbohydrates** - provide the body with energy e.g - foods, such as breads, potatoes, and grains.
- **Protein** - protein builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body e.g - eggs, fish and meat.
- **Nutrients** - substances in food that our bodies process to enable it to function correctly and effectively.
- **Vitamins** - vitamins help us grow, to see correctly, to form bones, muscles, skin and organs, as well as to help us battle infections.
- **Minerals** – minerals help your body to maintain normal bodily functions.