What are the differences between things that are dead, alive and never been alive?

Working Scientifically Skills

WHO?

Marie Curie

Year 2
Animals inc. Humans

Biology

Vocabulary			
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition	vertebrate	animals with backbones
nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy	invertebrate	animals without backbone
energy	strength to be able to move and grow	muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts	tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and mineral	joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

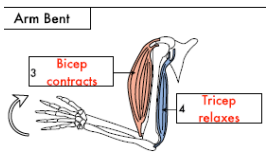
WHAT?

1

The skeleton is made of bones, muscles, ligaments and tendons
The skeleton protects the organs and support the body.
Bones have common and scientific names.

2

Muscles and tendons contract and relax to help with movement. The heart is an involuntary muscle because it moves on its own, whereas our biceps and triceps are voluntary muscles because we choose when to move them. Doctors have a good understanding of muscles. Muscles enable us to move our body parts. Not all muscles are used at once. Muscles move in pairs.



3

We need a variety of different foods to stay healthy.
There are food types (proteins, vitamins and minerals, fats and oils, carbohydrates) and we need a balance of these to stay healthy.
If you have an unbalanced diet, this could mean you are unhealthy. Nutritionists must have a good idea of different food groups.

4

Animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat
Nutrition means giving bodies the food that they need in order to survive.
All animals need a balanced diet.
An animal's body is adapted so they are able to eat the appropriate food.

Vertebrates have a backbone (spine) and invertebrates do not.
All vertebrates have an endoskeleton.
However, invertebrates can be divided again between those with an exoskeleton and those with a hydrostatic skeleton.
Animals with endoskeletons have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.
They grow with the animal.
Animals with exoskeletons have their skeletons on the outside. They shed their skeleton and grow a new one.
Animals with hydrostatic skeletons don't actually have any bones. They have fluid-filled compartment in their body called a coelom. Animals with hydrostatic skeletons are class as invertebrates.

5