

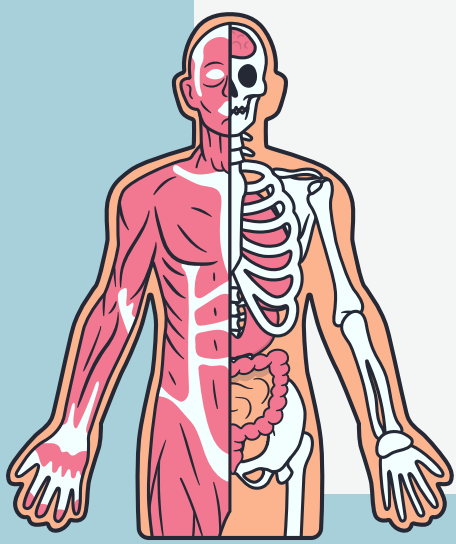
# Under The Surface

## Spr2 Knowledge Organiser



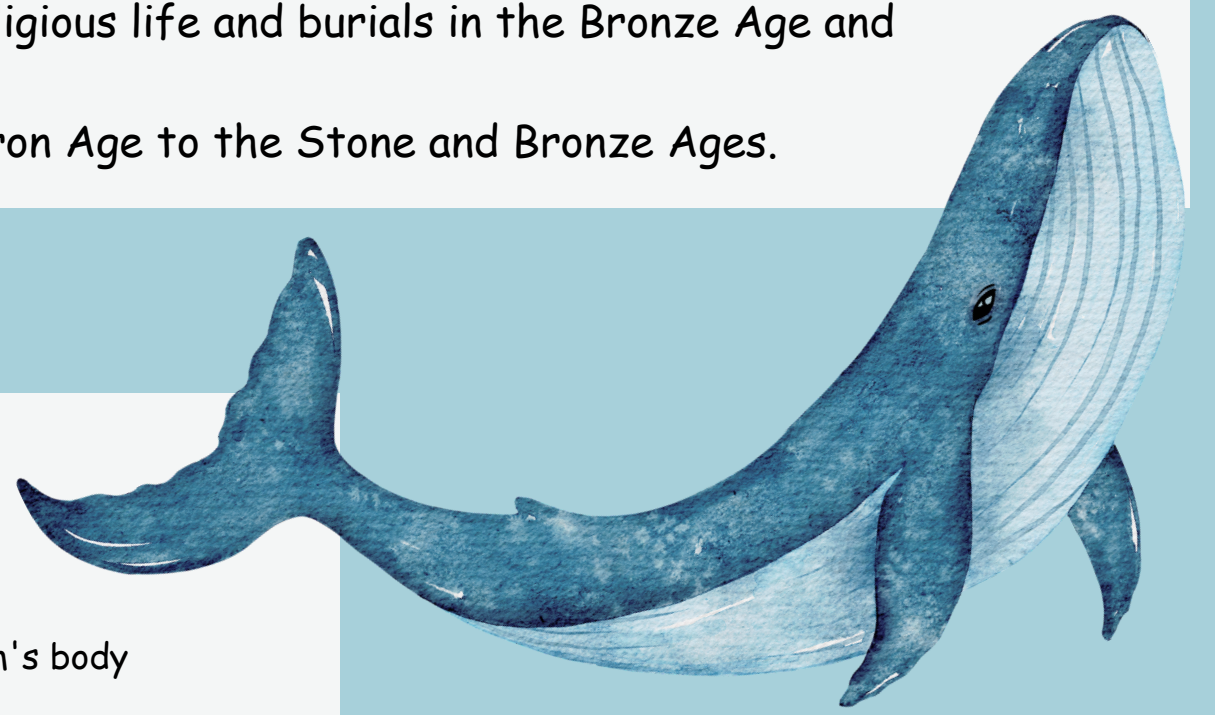
### Animals Including Humans

- Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition
- Understand that humans and some animals have skeletons for protection and support
- To be able to label different bones in the human skeleton
- To understand how muscles work and what can make them stronger or weaker.
- Describe the importance of a balanced diet and which nutrients contribute to which functions in the body.



### Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- Place the Stone Age in chronological order and understands the main subdivisions.
- Describe the Stone Age lifestyle and settlements, with some reference to changes over time.
- Identify various Stone Age tools and discuss their general uses.
- Provide a good explanation with some details about adaptation for survival, such as hunting techniques and shelter building.
- Understand the importance of cave art and how it offers insights into Stone Age life.
- Identify key technological and cultural advances during the Stone Age with examples.
- Give a explanation of the transition between ages with some reference to the reasons behind it.
- Explore technological advancements in the Bronze Age.
- Understand the importance of settlements and hill forts in the Bronze Age.
- Learn about religious life and burials in the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- Compare the Iron Age to the Stone and Bronze Ages.



### Key Vocab

- Habitat
  - The natural environment in which a particular animal, plant, or other organism lives
- Nutrition
  - The process of obtaining food and necessary nutrients for growth and maintenance of an organism's body
- Herbivore
  - An animal that only eats plants.
- Omnivore
  - an animal that eats both plants and other animals
- Carnivore
  - an animal that only eats other animals
- skeleton
  - The framework of bones and other tissues that supports and protects the body of an organism.
- Vertebrate
  - An animal that has a backbone or spinal column.
- Invertebrate
  - Learning about invertebrates helps students recognize the diversity of animals and understand that not all living creatures have a skeletal structure.
- Whale
  - A large marine mammal that belongs to the order Cetacea.
- Blue Whale
  - The largest animal ever known to have existed, characterized by its blue-gray color.
- Marine
  - Relating to the sea or ocean.
- Mammal
  - A warm-blooded vertebrate animal that possesses mammary glands for nourishing their young and typically gives birth to live young.
- Baleen
  - A system of flexible, horny plates located in the mouth of certain whales, used to filter small organisms such as krill from the water.
- Krill
  - Small, shrimp-like planktonic crustaceans, which are a primary food source for many marine animals, including whales.
- Migration
  - The regular seasonal movement of animals from one region to another, typically for feeding or breeding purposes.
- Cetacea
  - An order of marine mammals that includes whales, dolphins, and porpoises.
- Blowhole
  - A nostril-like structure located on the top of a whale's head, which allows it to expel air and breathe.
- Habitat
  - The natural environment or home of an animal, plant, or other organism.
- Conservation
  - The protection, preservation, and management of natural resources to prevent degradation, loss, or extinction

