

Science Y1 Spring 2 Our body and senses

In this unit of work the children will learn about our human body, both the external body parts and the internal ones too. They will make comparisons between their own body parts and with those of others and talk about their findings using appropriate vocabulary. They will find out about the life of Louis Braille and the alphabet he created and use their senses in their own senses enquiry.

In this unit children will:

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part is associated with each sense
Identify parts of their own body – both external and internal features. Talk about major organs and how to keep healthy
Make first hand close observations of the basic parts of the human body – external features and label them.
Look at a human skeleton and name and label main bones e.g., the skull, spine, ribs, knee, ankle, toes, and fingers.
Name the body parts correctly when talking about measurements and comparisons e.g., my arm is x straws long and my leg is x straws long, so my leg is longer than my arm.
Look for patterns between people - do people with big hands have big feet?
Identify which parts of the body are connected to senses and sort body parts to the correct sense
Find out about the life of Louis Braille and the Braille alphabet.

Use their senses in an investigation - which flavour of crisps can I identify by just the taste? Record results and draw conclusions

Prior Learning

EYFS – Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside

Cross Curricular Links

PE – Discuss which body part and sense is used in each activity undertaken.

History - People in History

Key Vocabulary

Skeleton - an animal or humans' internal framework, made of bone

Brain - the organ which helps us think and stores memories

Heart - the organ that pumps blood around our body

Organs - body parts which are inside your body and help keep us alive

Oxygen - a gas that you breathe in that keeps us alive

Senses - the faculties of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch.

Skin - this is the largest human organ; it keeps the other organs safe.

Eyes - our eyes help us to see things around us.

Sight – The way a body recognises what can be seen in its environment, using the eyes.

Ears - our ears help us to hear things around us.

Earlobe – A soft, rounded fleshy part hanging from the lowest part of the ear.

Hearing – The way our body recognises sound in its environment, usually the ears.

Mouth - our mouth helps us to taste things.

Taste – The way a body recognises flavours using the mouth and throat.

Nose - our nose helps us to smell things.

Skin - our skin helps us to feel things.

Touch – We usually explore how objects feel with our fingers, but we can observe this sense using any part of our skin.

Sensory impairment - when one or more of your senses does not work properly.

Key Knowledge

We have five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell.

Our senses are important because they send messages to our brain and help us understand what is happening around us.

Sight - Our eyes use light to help us see.

Hearing - Our ears help us to hear. Sounds travel through our ears to send messages to our brain. Most of our ear is in our head – not the bit we can see. Some people need help hearing.

Touch - The organ used for touch is our skin and it covers our whole body. The sense of touch allows us to tell if something is hot or cold, dull, or sharp, rough, or smooth or wet or dry.

Taste - The top surface of the tongue is covered in taste buds. We can taste four separate flavours: sweet, salt, bitter and sour.

Smell - We can use our nose to smell things. Our sense of smell can also warn us about possible dangers, for example if we smell smoke.

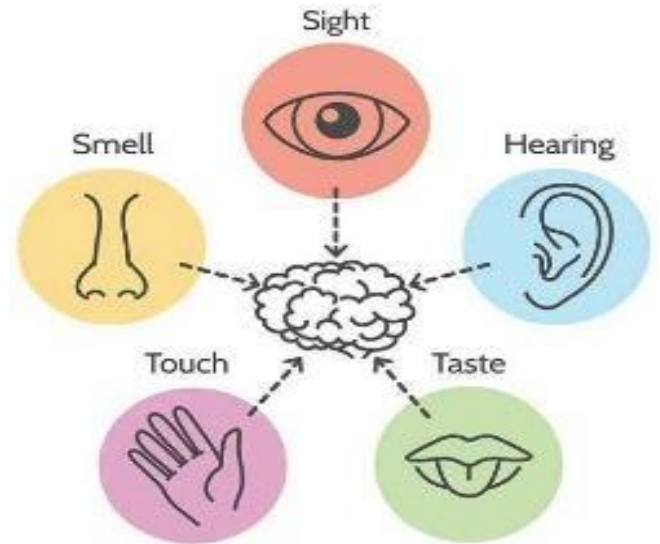
The skeleton is a structure of bones that support and holds up our bodies. It provides protection for all our organs inside.

The skull is the part of the skeleton that protects the brain.

Foods like meat and fish help our muscles to grow strong.

Foods like milk and yogurt help our bones grow strong.

Louis Braille was a French educator and inventor of a system of reading and writing for people with visual impairments called Braille. This is still used today.



Braille is read by passing your fingers over characters made up on one to six embossed points. It has been adapted to almost every known language.

Mammals also have organs inside them which helps them to stay alive.

Mammals have a skeleton inside them which includes a backbone – because of this they are called vertebrates.

Key Questions

What are the different parts of our body?

What are our bones protecting?

What are our five senses?

Which part of our body are we using when we touch?

Which part of our body are we using when we smell?

What did Louis Braille invent?