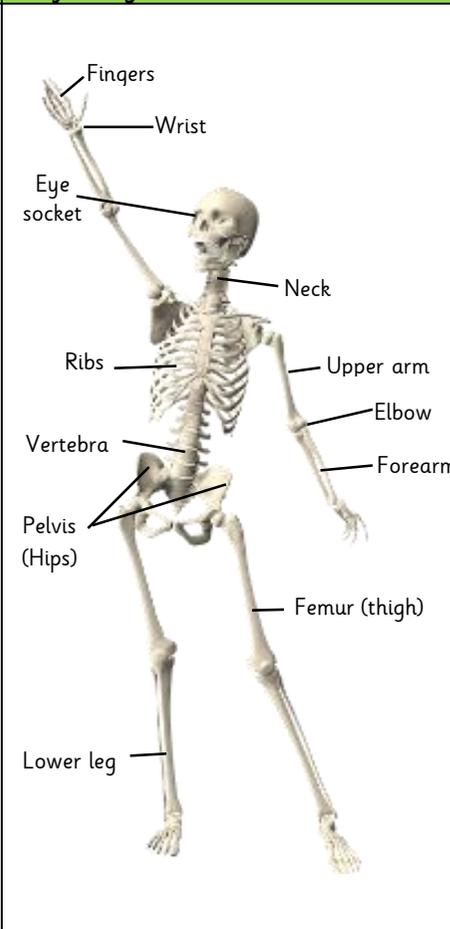


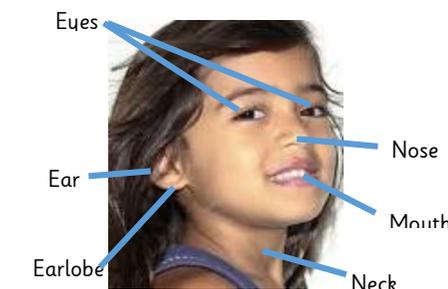
Key Vocabulary

Senses	The way a body recognises something in its environment. Sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch.
Hearing	The way a body recognises sounds in its environment, usually using the ears.
Earlobe	A soft, rounded fleshy part hanging from the lower part of the ear.
Smell	The way a body recognises odours or scents in its environment, using the nose.
Sight	The way a body recognises what can be seen in its environment, using the eyes.
Eye socket	A hole in the skull which holds an eyeball and the muscles that surround the eyeball.
Touch	The way a body recognises being in contact with something in its environment. We usually explore how objects feel using our fingers, but we can observe this sense using any part of our skin.
Taste	The way a body recognises flavours, using the mouth and throat.
Tongue	Muscle in the mouth of a mammal, used for tasting, licking, swallowing and (in humans) speaking.
Neck	The part of an animal's body connecting the head to the rest of the body.
Spine	A column of vertebrae (vertebral column) found in the middle of our backs reaching from our skull to our pelvis (hips)
Vertebrae	A series of small bones (vertebra) forming the spine. Back muscles attach to these and they have a hole through each one for the spinal cord to pass through.
Backbone	Another word for spine.
Hips	Another word for a pelvis. This is where the top of the thigh bone (femur) attaches to the top half of the body
Joints	A structure at which two parts of the skeleton are fitted together.
Thigh	The part of the leg between the hip and the knee.
Ribs	Thin, curved bones that sit in pairs opposite each other (12 pairs in humans), protecting the lungs and heart.
Elbow	The joint found between the forearm and the upper arm.
Wrist	The joint connecting the hand with the forearm.
Fingers	The five thin, jointed parts attached to each hand. We usually touch using our fingers.

Useful diagrams



We sense things so that we can keep ourselves safe from danger and so we can find the right foods to eat. We can recognise how things feel in lots of ways. We do not only use our fingers to make contact with objects in our environment.



There are two common types of earlobes: detached (where the earlobe dangles down away from the head) and attached (where the earlobe does not dangle). The girl in the picture above has an attached earlobe. What type of earlobes do you have? Are your parent's earlobes the same as you, or different? What about brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, grandparents? You may know someone who has had a hole put through their earlobe so that they can wear earrings.

Working Scientifically

Equipment maintenance  Gather and look after the equipment during the investigation. Tidy equipment away after investigation

Measurer  Take any measurements required for or from the investigation.

Team Leader  Make sure everyone is only doing their own job. To remind people of what is expected during an investigation.

Observer  Observe using as many relevant senses as possible (not always just looking at something).

Recorder  Record any observations or measurements for the group.

Checker  Check the correct equipment is being used. Check the measurements are being read/taken properly. Check the recorder writes the correct data in the correct place.

Quiz

Question 1

Complete this sentence: **The spine is...**

- A. a structure at which two parts of the skeleton are joined together.
- B. thin, curved bones that sit in pairs opposite each other (12 pairs in humans), protecting the lungs and heart.
- C. a column of vertebrae (vertebral column) found in the middle of our backs reaching from our skull to our pelvis (hips).
- D. A vertebral column, made from a series of small bones (vertebra). Back muscles attach to these and they have a hole through each one for the spinal cord to pass through.

Question 2

Complete this sentence: **Another words for spine is...**

- A. vertebrae.
- B. pelvis.
- C. backbone.
- D. neck.

Question 3

Complete this sentence: **The ear lobe is...**

- E. the way a body recognises sounds in its environment.
- F. a soft, rounded fleshy part hanging from the lower part of the ear.
- G. the part of an animal's body connecting the head to the rest of the body.
- H. thin, curved bones that sit in pairs opposite each other.

Question 4

The human body uses what organ to recognise what can be seen in its environment?

- I. ears
- J. fingers
- K. tongue
- L. eyes

Question 5

Complete this sentence: **A 'Team Leader' must...**

- A. make sure everyone is doing their jobs and are doing what is expected during their investigation.
- B. record observations.
- C. gather and look after the equipment.
- D. tell everyone what to do.

Question 6

Complete this sentence: **The fingers are connected to the...**

- A. arm.
- B. shoulder.
- C. wrist.
- D. hand.