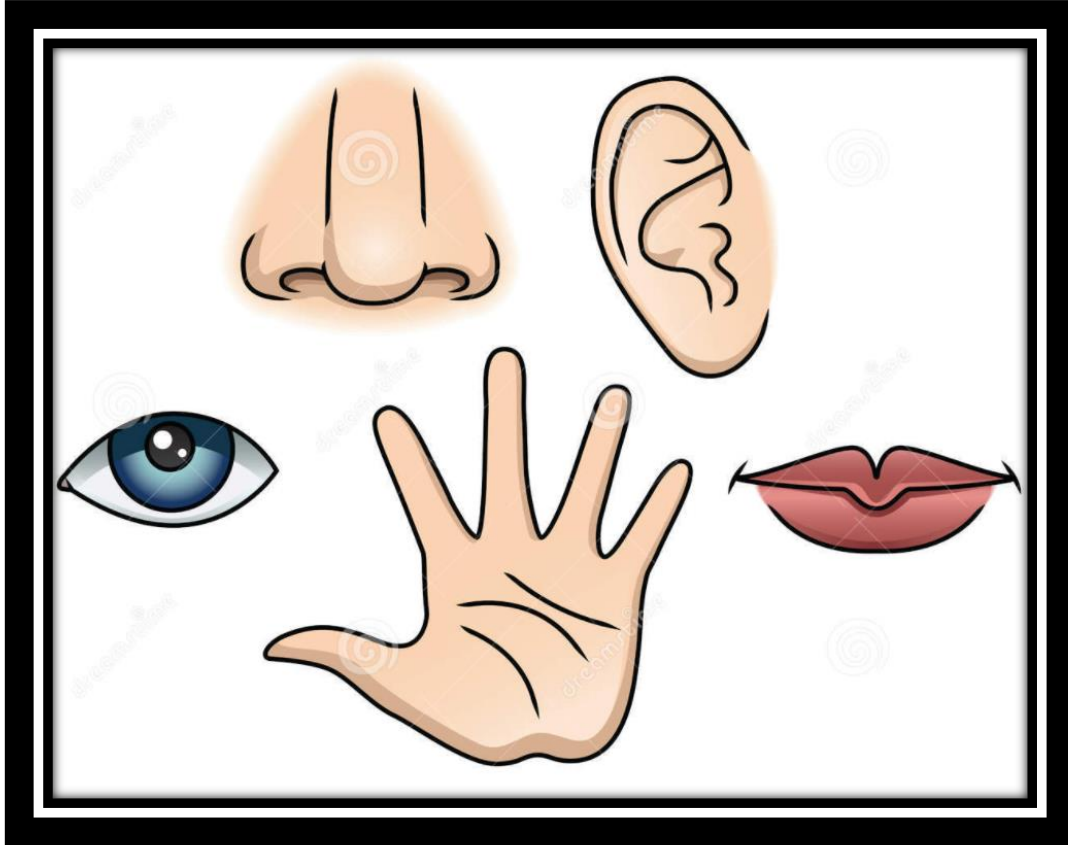




The Human Body- senses



Science Year 1 Autumn 1

Unit learning journey:

Lesson 1: Introduction to our body and senses.

Lesson 2: Eyes and sight.






Lesson 3: Ears and hearing.

Lesson 4: Touch, taste and smell.

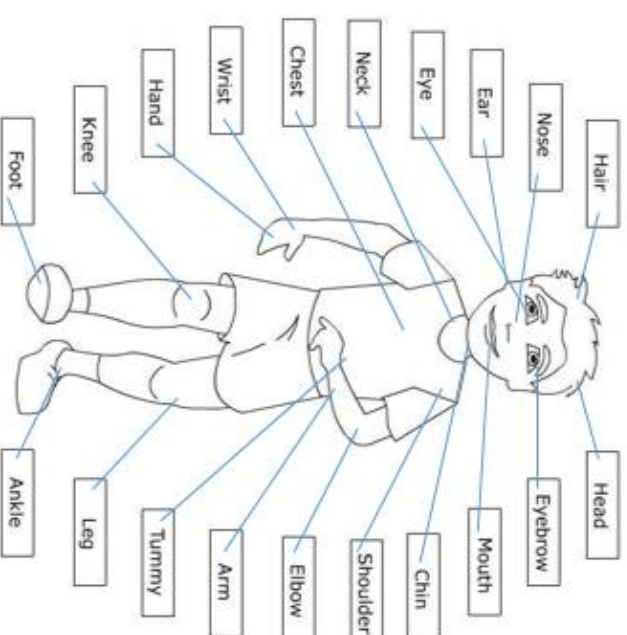
Lesson 5: Understanding sensory impairment.

Knowledge Organiser- Science Year 1 - The Human Body

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Human	All people are humans, men, women and children. We are animals that walk on two legs and speak using words.
Senses	Our senses tell our bodies about things around us by seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting or feeling.
Eyes	With our eyes, we see.
Ears	With our ears, we hear.
Mouth	With our mouth, we taste.
Nose	With our nose, we smell.
Skin	With our skin, we feel.
Sensory Impairment	When one or more of your senses does not work properly.

Eye	Ear	Mouth	Nose	Skin
				
Seeing	Hearing	Tasting	Smelling	Feeling

Helen Keller - the first deaf and blind person to study at university and gain a degree.



Lesson 1: Introduction to our body and senses.

Learning Objective:

To know that our bodies have five senses.

Key vocabulary



**Face/head
/skull**



mouth



nose



ear



eyes



hand



finger



thumb



feet



toes



arm



elbow



neck



leg



knee

Our **bodies** do many different things. **Different parts** of our bodies help us to complete different activities. For example, our **legs** help us to **run and walk**.

What part of your body do you use when...



You stand up and jump?



You run on the spot?



You shout?

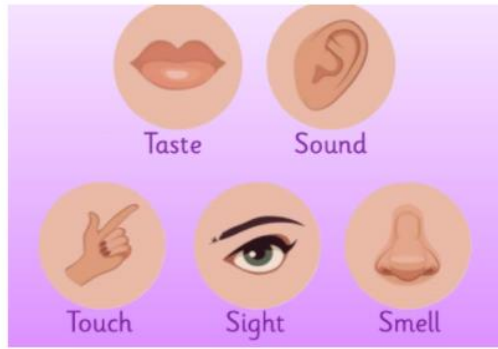


You listen to me?



You look out the window?

Our bodies use **senses** to make us aware of the world around us. We have **five senses**.



Lesson 1 - teach

Sense of sight



Notes:
Children to use their sense of sight to spot things around the classroom.

We use our **eyes** to see things. We use our **sense of sight** for many things.



Seeing helps us know where we are going. It makes things a lot less dangerous. For example, crossing the road.



Our sense of sight helps us do things like read, watch TV, play games and make puzzles.



We recognise people's faces through seeing.

Lesson 1 - teach

Sense of touch



Notes:
Children to use their sense of touch to explore describing objects in a feely bag.

Every part of our body can feel **touch**, but we usually associate our sense of touch with our **hands**.



Our sense of touch is important because it warns us about dangers. It can tell us if something is too hot or too cold and warns us to not touch it.



Our sense of touch can tell us if something is sharp. Our hands will let go of anything that is hurting us before it causes more damage.



Your sense of touch tells us when something feels nice or we are cosy.

Sense of smell



Notes:
Children to use their sense of smell to guess some common smells.

We use our **nose** to **smell** things. Our noses can smell thousands of different smells.



Our sense of smell can help us detect danger. For example, we will often smell smoke before we see fire.



Our sense of smell can tell us when something is gone off so we don't eat something that is bad for us.



Our sense of smell also helps us to taste. Have you ever noticed that when you have a blocked nose, you can't smell anything?.

Sense of hearing



Notes:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1m4h78JZ6o> listening game

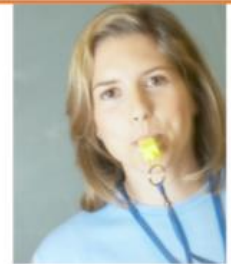
We use our **ears** to **hear** things. We can hear all sorts of sounds, **low** sounds and **high** sounds and **loud** sounds and **quiet** sounds.



Our sense of hearing lets us speak to each other and hear one another talking.



Our sense of hearing lets us hear music and singing.



Our sense of hearing can warn us about dangers around us. For example, smoke alarms and car horns honking.

Sense of taste



Notes:
Children to taste a lemon and a strawberry and describe them.



We use our **tongue** to taste things. Our tongues have lots of **taste buds** on them. They are tiny little bumps.

Our tongue helps us identify foods that are **sweet**, **salty**, **sour** or **bitter**.

Lesson 2: Eyes and Sight.

Learning Objective:

To know that we use our eyes to see.

Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



iris

The coloured part of your eye, allows light to enter.

pupil

Centre of your iris, it's a small black dot. It controls the light.



eyelid

Thin fold of skin that can close over our eye, it protects the eye.



eyelash

Hairs that grow along the eyelid, stops dirt getting in.



Tear duct

Keeps the eye moist.



telescope

An instrument that makes objects in the distance appear larger.

microscope

A very powerful magnifying glass, that lets us see things that are too small to see with our normal eyes.

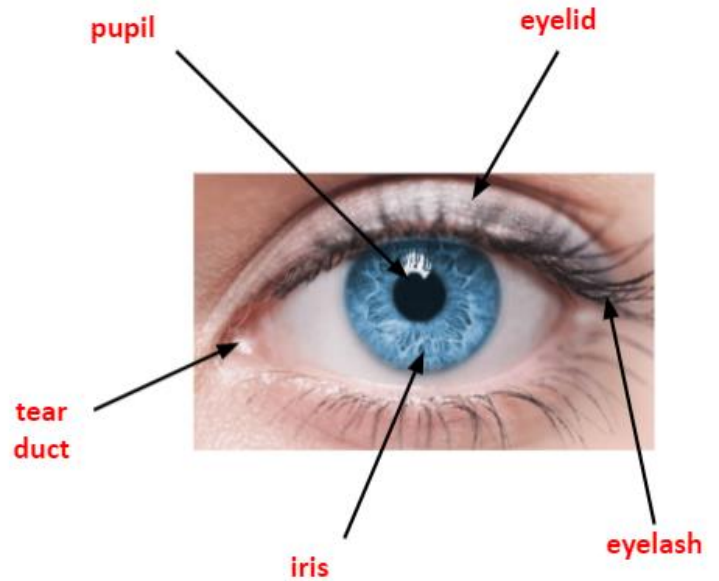


When we see something we use our **eyes** and then a **message** is sent to our **brain** to help us understand what we are looking at.



We use our eyes to see. The eye is a small **sphere** shaped **organ** that is set in the **skull** in a **protective socket**.

Light is very important to our sight, we need it to be able to see. The amount of light that enters the eye is **controlled by the pupils**.



The pupil widens when it needs more light.

The pupil contracts (gets smaller) when there is a lot of light.

Lesson 2 - Plenary

What do we use our eyes for?

Some people need to wear **glasses** to help them see clearly. This is because their vision is not very clear on it's own.



Sometimes people need to see **tiny things**, that we can't see with just our eyes. For example, a scientist looking at a tiny bug. For this we use a **microscope**.

We can also see things that are **very far away**, such as stars, using a **telescope**.

Lesson 3: Ears and hearing.

Learning Objective:

To know that sound travels through our ears to send message to our brain.

Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



ear

The organ we use for hearing.

eardrum

Part of your ear that vibrates when sound hits it.



deaf

Being fully or partially unable to hear.



Hearing aid

Small electronic devices that can change sound and make them louder.



Sound wave

How sound travels through the air.



vibration

A rapid movement back and forth.

Our hearing allows us to gather **important information** from the world around us.

We can listen to **music**, be alerted to **danger** by sirens and most importantly we can **communicate** to each other through speech.

Our **ears** allow us to hear. Our ear is made up of three parts; the **outer ear**, **middle ear** and the **inner ear**.



How do we hear?

Vibration is a quick movement back and forth. When something vibrates it causes invisible particles in the air to bump into each other and this makes **sound waves**.



Sound waves help sound travel **through the air**.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sgl7S_G-XI



Place your hand on your throat and hum. Can you feel the vibrations?

Lesson 3 - Plenary

How do we **hear sounds**?

Some people might need help to hear so they wear a **hearing aid**. A hearing aid is a small **electronic device** that can change sounds and make them louder.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBf_kV8P4mM

People who are **deaf**, cannot hear or can only partially hear. Some people who are deaf use **sign language** to communicate. Sign language is a way of speaking using your hands to make **gestures** and **signs**.

Lesson 4: Touch, taste and smell

Learning Objective:

To know that senses help us to understand the world around us.

Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3-4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



tongue

The organ that helps us taste.



Taste buds

Small bumps on our tongue that help us identify flavours.



Touch, taste, smell

Three of the five senses.



nose

The body part that allows us smell.



scent

A smell



Sweet, salty, bitter, sour.

Four main flavours.



touch

The ability to feel objects.

Lesson 4 - teach

Just like sight and hearing, taste, touch and smell help us to explore the world around us.



We use our **tongue** to taste things. Our tongues have lots of **taste buds** on them. They are tiny little bumps.

Our tongue helps us identify foods that are **sweet, salty, sour or bitter.**

How do you think these food taste?



We use our **hands** to touch, but every part of our **skin** can feel things.

When something **tickles** our feet, we feel it.



If we feel something hot on our arm, our brains will **alert us to danger**.

Can you think of any words to describe these items?



We use our **nose to smell** things such as **flowers or food**.

It can also alert us to **danger**. For example, the smell of **smoke**.



Humans can smell **thousands of smells** which travel as **molecules** through the **air** and into our **nasal passage**.



Do you think these smells would be **pleasant** or **unpleasant**?



Taste



Sound



Touch



Sight



Smell

Our senses are useful because they help us to explore the world around us.

Our senses are useful because they can help us detect danger.

Lesson 5: Understanding sensory impairment.

Learning Objective:

To understand that some people have problems with their senses such as deafness or blindness.

Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick paced part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



blind

The inability to see.



deaf

The inability to hear.

Sensory impairment

When one or more of your senses does not work properly



Hearing aid

Small electronic devices that can change sound and make them louder.



perseverance

Continuing to do something even though it's difficult.

resilience

To bounce back after mistakes or when things go wrong.

We are going to be learning about a lady named **Helen Keller** She was born in Alabama, USA in 1880.



Helen was born being able to see and hear. However when she was a baby, she became ill and the illness left her blind and deaf. When one or more of your senses does not work properly we call this sensory impairment.



When she was almost 7, her parents asked a teacher to come and teach her to read and write.



The teacher's name was Miss Sullivan.

Do you think it was going to be easy for Helen to learn to read and write? Why?

Helen was unable to hear any words or sounds nor could she see what sound or words look like, so it was very difficult for her to learn but Miss Sullivan was very patient and caring.

Helen persevered and never gave up.

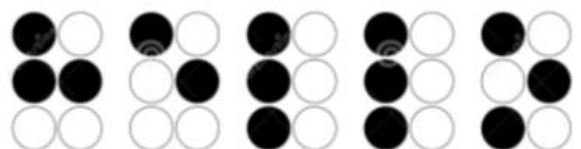
Miss Sullivan taught her to speak by touching the lips and throats of other people and feeling the shapes and vibrations.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLqyKeMQfmY>

Braille

a b c d e f g h i j k
l m n o p q r s t u v
w x y z

Helen also used braille. Braille is system for reading and writing for blind people. Raised dots on paper are used to represent the letters.



Hello in braille

Helen went on to go to **university** and she then spent her life working with blind and deaf people.

Helen's ability to learn despite her **sensory impairment** was amazing, she is still remembered for it today.



Helen Keller statue in Washington, USA



It was difficult for Helen to read because she could not see the letters or words. She could not speak.

It was hard for her to write because she could not see what letters look like or what she was writing.

It was hard for her to learn to read and write because she could not hear the sounds,

She is remembered for being resilient and persevering.

She is remembered for helping many deaf and blind people.