



Year 3 Intention: In Science I will be learning about Animals (including Humans)

What should I already know?

- i) notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- ii) find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- iii) describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

Knowledge

Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat

Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement

To keep your body fit and healthy you need a balanced diet using all of the food groups

Skeletons move because bones are attached to muscles. When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls up the bone it is attached to. When a muscle relaxes, it goes back to its normal size.

Scientific Skills

- i) asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- ii) setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- iii) making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- iv) gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- v) recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- vi) reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- vii) using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- viii) identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

Vocabulary

backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back. Also known as a spine
bones	the hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton
contract	to make smaller by drawing together; shrink or make tighter
elbow	the bend or joint between the upper arm and the lower arm
joints	the junction between two or more bones
muscles	something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement
organs	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
protect	protecting someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged
relax	when a part of your body relaxes, or when you relax it, it becomes less stiff or firm
skeleton	the framework of bones in your body
support	to hold something up
backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back. Also known as a spine
bones	the hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton
Carbohydrates	Main source of energy for our bodies (rice, potatoes, pasta and bread).
Protein	– Repairs and builds muscles, organs and immunity (fish, meat, eggs and cheese).
Sugar and Fats	Stored for energy and creates a layer of fat to keep us warm. – (chocolate, sweets, butter, oil, cream). Should not have too much of these
Vitamins and Minerals –	Keeps us growing and fighting infections (fruit and vegetables).