



Year 3- term 6: Science – Animals including humans.

Curriculum Key Question: **Where are we going?**

Topic: How do we move and how do plants grow?

What should I already know?

- that animals can be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores
- find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

Scientific Skills I will develop:

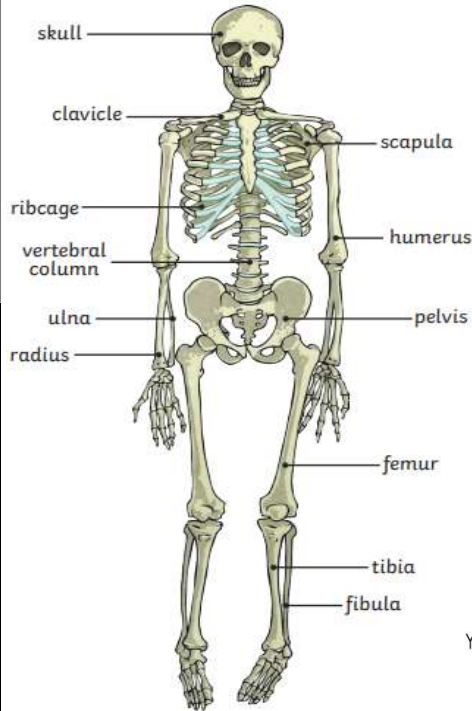
To use my experience and some evidence or results to draw a simple conclusion to answer my original question. To write a simple explanation of why things happened (using the word 'because') and using simple scientific language and vocabulary.

To say whether what happened was what they expected and notice any results that seem odd.

To begin to recognise when a test is not fair and suggest improvements.

To act out or make a model of something to represent something in the real world using appropriate scientific vocabulary verbally.

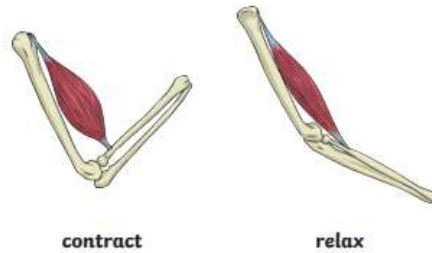
With help, to look for changes and simple patterns in my observations, data, chart or graph.



Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).

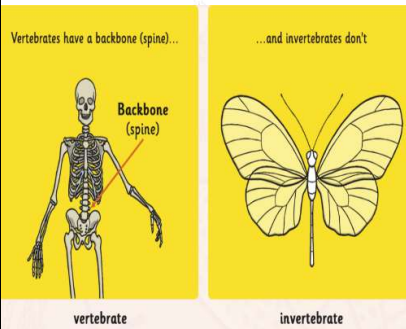
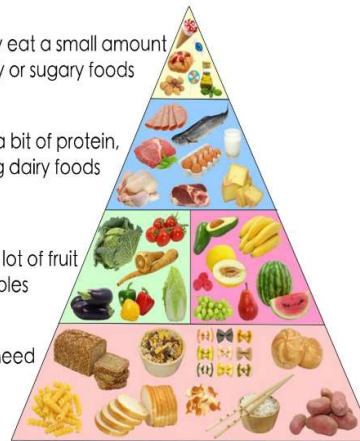


You should only eat a small amount of very fatty or sugary foods

You need a bit of protein, including dairy foods

You need to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables

The food group you need to eat most of is carbohydrates



Key Vocabulary (including definition)

Key Vocabulary	
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition
nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals
vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

