Science – Year 3
Animals Including Humans

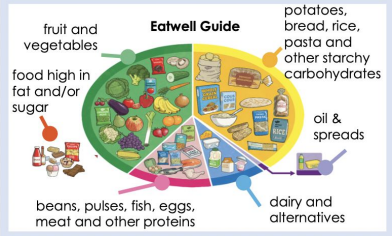
Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Skeleton	Vertebrate	Exoskeleton
Muscle	Invertebrate	Hydrostatic skeleton
Bone	Nutrition	Endoskeleton
Movement	Contract	Omnivore
Healthy	Diet	Carnivore
Unhealthy	Balanced	Herbivore

don't know — I know this word — I can use it in a sentence

Useful Resources

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z636g2p

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zx43khv#zvdykhv



What is a skeleton?

- Skeletons are structures of bones. They do three important jobs:
- organs inside the body
- Allow movement
- Support the body and stop it from falling

What are the different types of skeleton?

- An endoskeleton grows inside the body.
- An exoskeleton is one the outside of a creature's body.
- Animals with a hydrostatic skeleton do not have any bones. Instead, their body is filled with fluid.

What are muscles and how do they work?

- The bones in the skeleton are pulled by muscles so that the body can move.
- Voluntary muscles are the ones that a person chooses to move, such as kicking a ball.
- Involuntary muscles are the muscles that work without you thinking about it, such as those in the heart.

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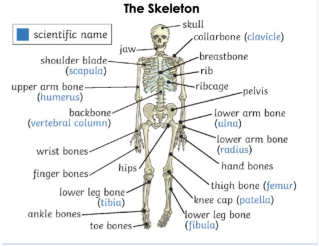

What are the different food groups?

***Carbohydrates*:** provide us with energy.

***Dairy*:** contains calcium which helps to keep your bones and teeth strong.

Protein: for growth and repair.

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Fruit and Vegetables: you should eat a variety of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day.

Sugar and Fat: less nutritious than other food groups and should be eaten less often and in smaller amounts.

How can animals be grouped by the diet they have?

- Some animals need to eat more of certain nutrients that others.
- Carnivores only eat meat.
- Omnivores eat both plants and meat.
- Herbivores eat only plants.

Scientific Enquiry Skills

Asking questions
Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.

Making predictions
Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.

Setting up tests
Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.

Observing and measuring
Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.

Recording data
Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.

Interpreting and communicating results
Using information from the data to say what you found out.

Evaluating
Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.