



Science – Year 3  
Food and Nutrition for Humans and Animals  
Spring 2

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Food	Nutrients	Macronutrients
Healthy	Protein	Nutrition facts
Energy	Carbohydrates	Micronutrients
Body	Fats	Saturated fats
Eat	Vitamins	Dietary fiber

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

Useful Resources

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrffr82/articles/zppvv4j>
- <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/the-eatwell-guide/>
- <https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/nutrition.html>

Each 30g serving contains

Calories	114	Sugars	3g	Fat	trace	Saturates	trace	Salt	0.5g
	6%		3%		<1%		<1%		8%

of an adult's guideline daily amount

● LOW FAT 2.0g per serving  
● LOW SATURATES 2.0g per serving  
● HIGH SUGAR 42.2g per serving  
● MID SALT 2.0g per serving

**Nutrition Facts**

Serving Size 100g  
Amount Per Serving

Calories	200	% Daily Value*
Total Fat	10g	20%
Saturated Fat	5g	10%
Trans Fat	0g	0%
Cholesterol	5mg	10%
Total Carbohydrate	30g	60%
Dietary Fiber	5g	10%
Sugars	10g	20%
Protein	10g	20%

\*Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's secrets.

Key Learning Points

What are the main food groups?

- Fruits and vegetables
- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Dairy
- Fats and oils

Why do we need these food groups?

- Carbohydrates provide energy.
- Proteins help with growth and repair.
- Fats give energy and support cell health.
- Vitamins and minerals keep the body functioning well.
- Water is essential for hydration and overall health.

How do animals get their food?

- **Herbivores** eat plants.
- **Carnivores** eat meat.
- **Omnivores** eat both plants and meat.

What is a food label?

A food label provides information about a food item, including:

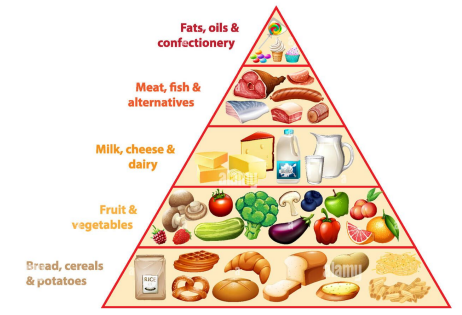
1. Ingredients (what the food is made of).
2. Nutritional values (how much energy, fat, sugar, or salt it has).
3. Portion sizes (how much we should eat at a time).

What makes a balanced diet?

A balanced diet includes a mix of all food groups in the right proportions for your body to stay healthy and grow.

Did You Know?

- Your body needs water as much as food—it makes up about 60% of your body weight!



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.