

Year 3 Animals including humans (Biology)



Prior and future learning

Prior Knowledge	What's next?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). I can describe the importance for humans of exercise and eating the right amounts of different types of food. I can describe how good hygiene is important for preventing infections and illnesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. I can identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. I can construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Track your learning

How I will show what I have learned			
I can name the nutrients found in food.			
I can 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.			
I can identify and classify some bones in the skeleton.			
I can describe the function of the skeleton in the bodies of humans and some other animals.			
I can explain how muscles and joints help us move.			
I can state that to be healthy we need to eat the right types of food to give us the correct amount of these nutrients.			

Key knowledge I need to understand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals, unlike plants which can make their own food, need to eat in order to get the nutrients they need. Food contains a range of different nutrients – carbohydrates (including sugars), protein, vitamins, minerals, fats, sugars, water – and fibre that are needed by the body to stay healthy. A piece of food will often provide a range of nutrients. Humans, and some other animals, have skeletons and muscles which help them move and provide protection and support.



Scientist: Marie Curie

Possible texts to read:
 Funnybones – Janet and Allan Ahlberg
 I will never not ever eat a tomato – Lauren Child

Working scientifically assessment:
 Investigating skeletons.

Link to maths curriculum:
 Measurement:

- Measuring body parts and linking this to the length of bones. Taking measurements to gather data to answer questions such as 'can people with longer legs jump higher?' (*Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths m/cm/mm*).

 Statistics:

- Presenting the amount of nutrients in different foods. (*Interpret and present data using bar charts*).

Key vocabulary I need to know

Nutrition	The process by which animals take and use food.
Vitamins	Nutrients essential for humans.
Minerals	Naturally occurring inorganic substance.
Protein	Is found in meat and is essential for life.
Carbohydrate	Are sugars and starches such as bread and grains.
Fibre	Can be found in vegetables and is good for our digestion.
Fat	Is good for providing energy. There are 3 different types of fat.
Vertebrates	Animals which have a backbone.
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
Skull	The bone which protects the brain.
Tibia	The front bone in the lower leg.
Fibula	The back bone in the lower leg.
Phalanges	Finger bones.
Patella	Knee cap.
Femur	Thigh bone.
Radius	One of the bones which makes up your forearm.
Ulna	The other bone which makes up your forearm.
Rib	One of the bones that is part of the rib cage.
Rib cage	Protects the heart, lungs and other internal organs.
Pelvis	Hip bone.
Contract	Pulls the bones the muscle is connected to closer together.
Relax	The muscle relaxes and the bones move slightly further away.
Biceps	The muscle in the arm.
Triceps	The pairing muscle to the biceps that is in your arm.