

Year 3

Unit: Animals including humans

Prior learning

Year 1 - Identify and name a variety of common animals.

Year 1 – Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.

Year 2 – Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival

Later learning (not in Year 3)

Year 4 – Describe the function of the basic parts of the digestive system.

Year 4 – Identify different types of teeth and understand their functions.

Year 4 – Construct and interpret food chains, identifying producers, predators, and prey.








Key Questions:

- What do you need to stay healthy?
- As well as food and air, what else is essential for an animal to stay alive?
- Name a food that is a good source of fibre.
- What is the name of the part of the skeleton that is at the bottom of the spine?
- Name 3 things your skeleton does.
- What is a muscle?
- What is an exoskeleton?
- What type of skeleton does a jellyfish have?

Intent:

Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts 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.

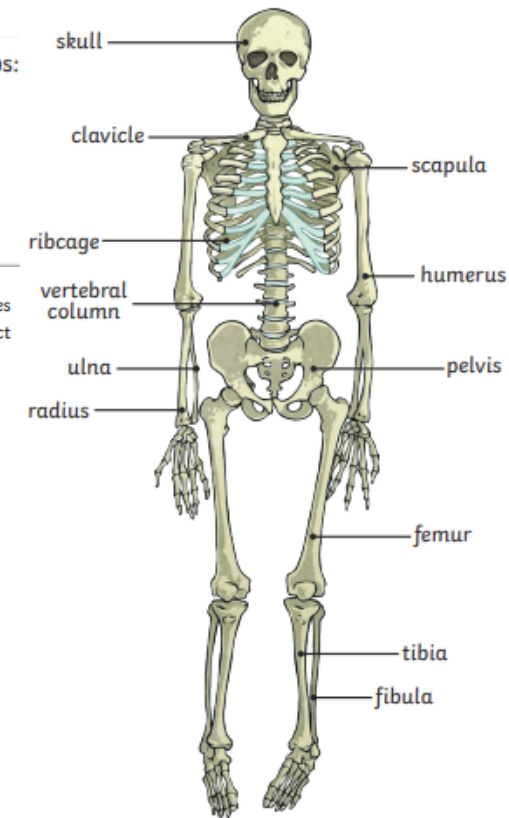
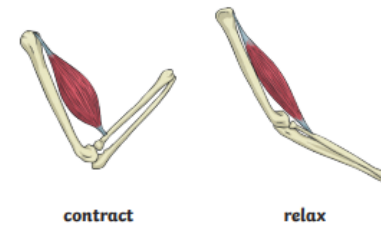
Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and **healthy**.
- Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay **healthy**, humans need to exercise, eat a **healthy** diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

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).



vertebrate

↓
endoskeleton – a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it



invertebrate

↙ ↘
exoskeleton – a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it



hydrostatic skeleton – a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals



Vocabulary

Energy	Strength to be able to move and grow.
Healthy	In a good physical and mental condition.
Invertebrate	Animals without backbones.
Joints	Areas where two or more bones are fitted together.
Muscles	Soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement.
Nutrients	Substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy.
Saturated fats	Types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts.
Tendons	Cords that join muscles to bones.
Unsaturated fats	Fats that give you energy, vitamins, and minerals.
Vertebrate	Animals with backbones.