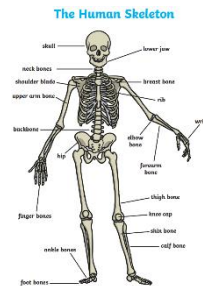


Year 3: Animals, including humans Spring 1 & 2 Year A

- What should I already know?** I know that animals (including humans) have offspring which grow into adults; I know the basic needs of animals (including humans) for survival are water, food and air; I can describe the importance of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene for humans.

Key Vocabulary		I am learning to...
Vertebrate	An animal with a spine/backbone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...understand that animals need food and cannot make their own ...identify and explain why animals have skeletons ...identify and describe the function of human teeth ...explain how bones and muscles work together to create movement ...investigate what liquids cause tooth damage ...observe, record and draw conclusions ...identify and understand the function of joints ...name and describe the basic parts of the human digestive system ...investigate how the human skeleton supports movement ...construct and interpret food chains
Invertebrate	An animal without a spine/backbone or bony skeleton	
Organ	A group of tissues with a vital function e.g. brain, lungs, heart.	
Tissue	Similar cells that work together to perform a function.	
Heart	A muscular organ that pumps blood around the body.	
Bone	Living tissue that provides structure/support to the body.	
Muscle	Tissues attached to bones that allow movement.	
Joints	Connections that hold together two or more bones.	
Nutrients	Substances from food that help our bodies survive and grow.	
Food groups	Collection of foods that share similar nutritional properties.	
Carbohydrates	Plants store chemical energy from the sun in this form.	
Proteins	Builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body.	
Fats	Nutrients that give you energy, vitamins and minerals.	
Minerals	Elements in foods that our bodies need to develop and function.	
Vitamins	Micronutrients needed so our body can carry function normally.	

Scientific diagrams



Key misconceptions

Certain whole food groups like fats are 'bad' for you
 Diet and fruit drinks are 'good' for you
 Invertebrates have no form of skeleton

Key skills - working scientifically

Asking questions, designing a fair test, investigating and answering questions, observing, measuring, reporting and drawing conclusions.

Key scientists

Dr Michelle Williams is a radiologist who works at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. She spends half her time in a hospital and the other half doing research into ways to treat heart disease.

What will I be learning next?

Children will look at simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans and identify different types and functions of teeth in humans. They will construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.