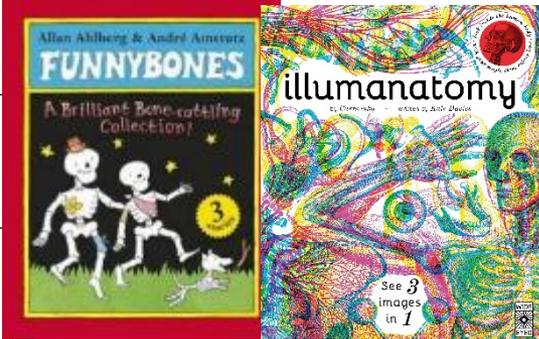
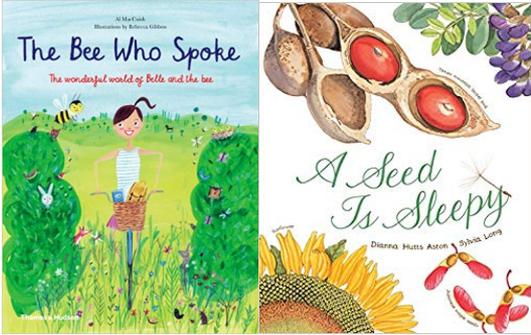


Year 3: Skeleton and Muscles Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about our skeleton and muscles
Nutrition	Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups.		<input type="checkbox"/> The spine is made up of 33 bones and the smallest bone is found in our ear.
Skeleton	The human skeleton is made of bone and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs.		<input type="checkbox"/> Muscles make up 40% of our total body weight and the smallest muscle is found in our ears.
Muscles	Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.		
Bones	Bones have three main jobs: they give your body its shape, they work with your muscles to help you move, and they protect your organs and other soft parts. Bones make up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates.	<p>Important facts to know by the end of the skeleton and muscle topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That humans cannot make their own food. They get their nutrition from what they eat. • That humans have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. • Know that the body parts have special functions. • Know the names of the body parts associated with skeleton and muscles. • Compare the diets of different groups of animals, including humans. • Know what a healthy meal looks like. 	<input type="checkbox"/> When we are born we have about 300 bones in our body by the time we are adults we have 206 because some bones have fused together.
Joints	Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints.		<input type="checkbox"/> When broken our bones will repair themselves. Doctors use casts or splints to make sure they grow back straight.
Pelvis	The pelvis is a bony cradle-shaped structure located at the base of the spine.		<input type="checkbox"/> The longest bone in the human body is the thigh bone called the femur.
Spine	Also known as your backbone, your spine is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis.		<input type="checkbox"/> Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).
Movement	It is made up of curved bones. The rib cage is found in the chest area. It protects a person's internal organs from damage.		
Healthy	Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement.		
Cartilage	Cartilage is a connective tissue found in many areas of the body including: Joints between bones e.g. the elbows, knees and ankle		

Year 3: Plants Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about plants
roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees are more than just part of our natural landscape. They provide shelter and food for wildlife.
stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce breathable air.
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.	<p>Important facts to know by the end of the plant topic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know the function of the different parts of the flowering plant <input type="checkbox"/> Identify and know the names of: stem; roots; leaves and flowers <input type="checkbox"/> Know what a plant needs to grow <input type="checkbox"/> Know that light, air, water, nutrients from soil are all important for plant growth <input type="checkbox"/> Find out how water is transported within a plant <input type="checkbox"/> Know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of a flowering plant <input type="checkbox"/> Know about pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal 	<input type="checkbox"/> A large tree can consume 100 gallons of water out of the ground in one day.
pollination	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees not only do they provide shade in the summer, but serve as a windbreak in the winter, too.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.		<input type="checkbox"/> The oldest known living tree is 4,800 years old.
fertiliser	Fertilisers are used to increase the rate of a plant's growth.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees are able to communicate and defend themselves against attacking insects.
seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.		<input type="checkbox"/> Several centuries ago in Holland, tulips were more valuable than gold.
stigma	The stigma is usually sticky and receives pollen.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some plants such as orchids do not need soil to grow-they get all of their nutrients from the air.
anther	The stamen has a pollen producing structure at the end which is called the anther.		<input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli is actually a flower.
soil	The soil has water and nutrients that a plant needs to grow healthily.		