The Hermitage School – Science		
Animals, Including Humans	**Year: 3**	**Autumn 2 (7 weeks)**

What should I already know?

- The names of key parts of the human body eg: arm, leg, hand, foot.
- That our skeleton is made of many bones.
- Our heart, lungs and brain are kept safe inside our skeleton.

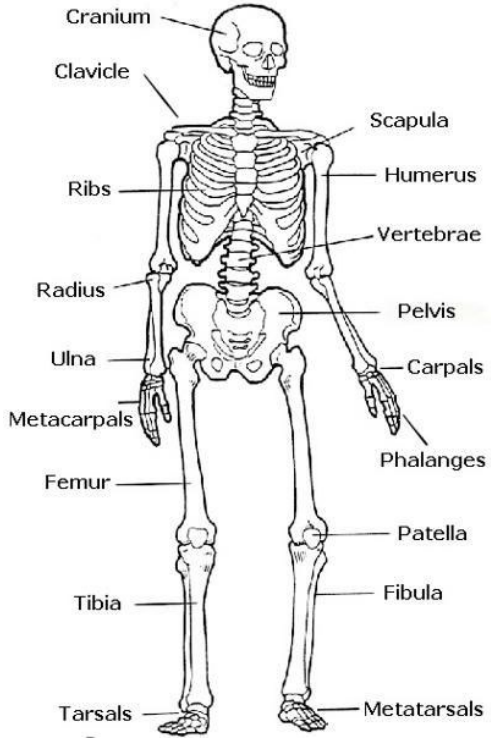
What will I know by the end?

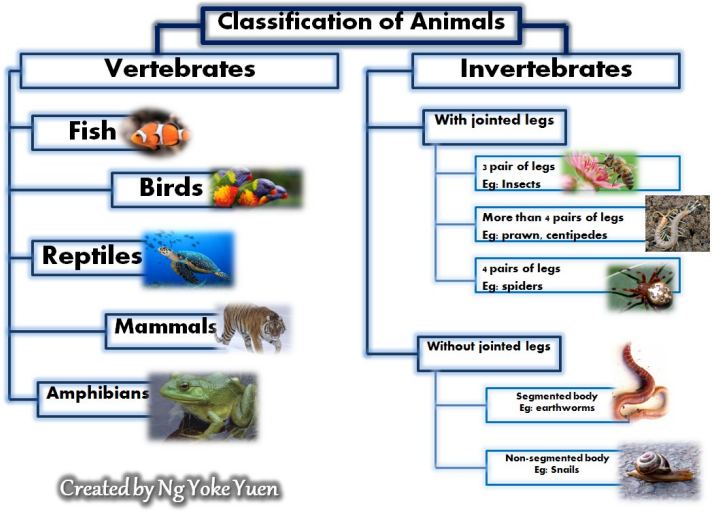
- Animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.
- Humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Names and roles of different bones within the human skeleton.
- The difference between vertebrates and invertebrates, relating to their skeleton.
- How our muscles work in pairs.

Science Skills and Enquiry

- Recording on findings from enquiries about the food of humans and different types of animals.
- To classify animals as either vertebrates or invertebrates.
- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to classify animals.
- Using straightforward scientific evidence to identify the names and functions of different bones within a skeleton
- Making systematic and careful observations of how muscles work when exercising.

The Human Skeleton





Vocabulary

Diet - the kinds of food a person or animal eats.

Invertebrate—animals without a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.

Joints—where two or more bones join together and bend such as the knee, ankle, wrist and elbow.

Muscles — are attached to bones by tendons and allow joints to move. They work in pairs to move a joint.

Nutrients - substances in food important for life and growth, such as fat, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins and minerals.

Skeleton—the framework of bones inside our bodies which provide support and protection and help us move. The human skeleton is made up of 206 bones and grows as we grow.

Vertebrate—animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

How muscles work