Dog Kennel Hill Primary - Science

Topic: Animals Including Humans	Year: 3	Strand: Biology

What should I already know?

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets).
- Identify, name draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which parts of the body is associated with each sense.
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Where do animals get their food?	Animals have to get their food by eating plants or other animals.
What are the different food categories?	Food can be divided into various groups: fruit and vegetables (vitamins); carbohydrates (starchy foods); milk and dairy; eggs and meat (protein); fat and sugar.
What protects our bodies?	The skeleton is a strong, rigid structure inside our bodies made of bone. Ribs form a protective structure around our heart and lungs, and the skull protects our brains. Joints are the places where bones meet,

Significant People

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is a German professor of physics. He was the first person to discover electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range commonly known as X-rays today.

Vocabulary

Nutrients	Useful substances found in foods.
Protein	Nutrients found in foods such as fish for body's growth and repair.
Fats	Nutrients found in foods such as butter that give you energy.
A balanced diet	A diet that has the right amount of nutrients.
Carbohydrates	Nutrients found in sugary foods or starchy foods such as potatoes.
Skeleton	Supports and protects the body, allowing us to move.
Exoskeleton	A skeleton that some animals have which is outside their bodies.
Femur	The long bone at the top of our legs.
Humerus	The long bone at the top of our arms.
Contract	When a muscle gets shorter and pulls.
Relax	When a muscle stops contracting.
Muscle	Special organs which can contract and make our bodies move.
Joint	Where bones meet. There are different types of joint that can move in different ways