

Year 3 - Animals including Humans

How are humans and animals able to move?

Key Vocabulary

vertebrate	Animals with spines (backbones)
invertebrate	Animals without spines (backbones)
muscle	Soft tissue in the body that connects two bones and allows movement
nutrition	Taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients needed
endoskeleton	A skeleton on the inside of the body
exoskeleton	A skeleton on the outside of the body

Key Facts

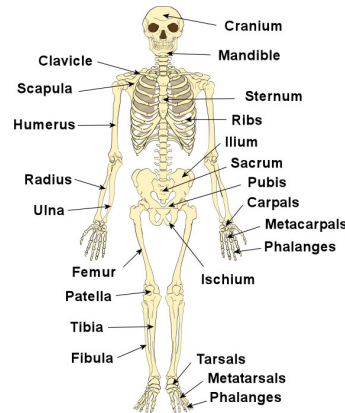
- Skeletons are designed to protect organs from damage as well as provide support for standing.
- Muscles connect two bones together and allow for movement by contracting and relaxing. There are 3 different types of muscle in the human body, these are cardiac, smooth and skeletal.
- Both humans and animals get nutrition from their food. It is important to eat a varied diet to get all the nutrients needed to stay healthy.
- The main food groups are carbohydrates, fruits and vegetables, proteins, fats and dairy.
- Some animals have endoskeleton - like humans. Some have exoskeletons - like beetles and some have hydrostatic skeletons - like jellyfish. This means they have a fluid filled skeleton.

Key Questions

- What is a skeleton?
- What do muscles do?
- What is nutrition?
- How do animals get nutrition?
- What are the different food groups?
- Do humans eat the same things as animals?

Links to other Learning

- EYFS - ELG: The Natural World
Explore the natural world around them
- Year 1 - Animals including humans
Identify and name common animals. Identify basic parts of the human body
- Year 2 - Animals including humans
Describe the basic needs of animals including humans
- Year 4 - Animals including humans
Describe simple functions of the digestive system, identify the functions of teeth
- Year 5 - Animals including humans
Describe the changes as humans develop to old age
- Year 6 - Animals including humans
Identify and name parts of the circulatory system
- PSHE - Healthy eating
- PE - Physical health and fitness



A skeleton showing the names of some important bones in our bodies

A plate showing the portions of each food group for a healthy balanced diet



Famous Scientist

Andreas Vesalius
1514-1564

Vesalius was a 16th-century anatomist, physician, and author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy. He is often called the founder of modern human anatomy. His highly accurate drawings stemmed from human research and proved previous ideas about the human body as inaccurate.

