

Science Focus:

Animals including humans

Year 3

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

Spelling

Definition

Skull	The bone that protects an animals head and brain
Rib Cage	The bones that form a protective cage around the vital organs of the body – heart and lungs
Fibula	The outer and smaller bone between the knee and the ankle
Tibia	The inner and larger bone between the knee and the ankle
Biceps	The muscle on the front part of the arm
Triceps	The large muscle at the back of the upper arm
Spine (backbone)	The vertebrae extending from the skull to the small of the back enclosing the spinal cord
Exoskeleton	Animals with endoskeletons have skeletons on the outside of their bodies
Endoskeleton	Animals with endoskeletons have skeletons on the inside of their bodies
Hydrostatic	Animals with hydrostatic skeletons actually have no bones
Vertebrate	A group of animals with a backbone
Invertebrate	An group of animals without a backbone
Carbohydrates	Provide slow release of energy
Proteins	Helps growth and repair
Fibre	Helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
Fats	Provide energy
Vitamins and Minerals	Keep you healthy
Water	Water helps to move nutrients in your body and get rid of waste that you do not need.

Humans

Human Beings	From the family of animals called mammals
Skeletons	A structure of bones that supports and protects the body of a person
Muscles	A soft tissue that contracts and relaxes to cause movement of the skeleton
Joints	- Ball and socket joints allow the most freedom of movement eg hip - Hinge joints allow flex and movement eg elbow - Glide joints allow small limited movements in different directions eg fingers

Nutrition

What is nutrition?	Nutrition means animals getting the food they need to grow and be healthy
Importance of nutrition	- Humans need the right types and amounts of nutrition from a balanced diet to grow and be healthy - Humans cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat.

Diagrams and Symbols

