Year 3

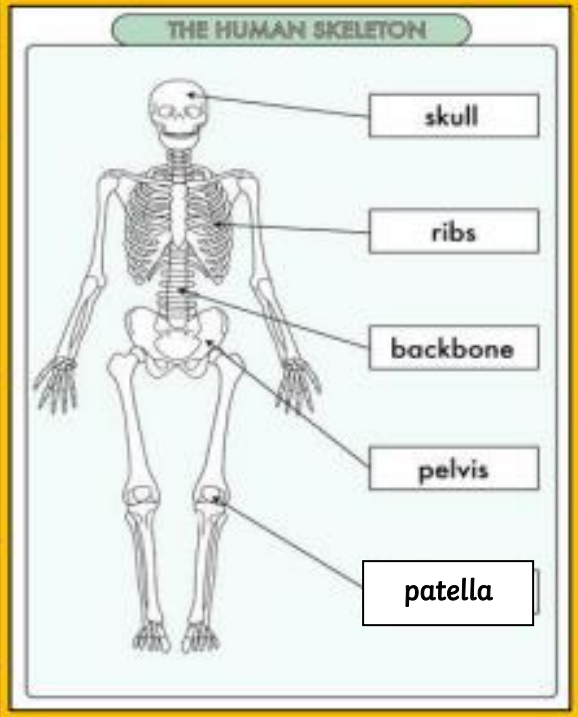
Science

Animals Including Humans

What?	
Things animals and humans need to survive	air (oxygen), water, food, shelter
Things animals and humans need to be healthy	To have a balanced diet of the right amount of different types of food and drink To exercise regularly To be hygienic To have the right amount of rest
Can animals make their own food?	No humans and animals can not make their own food. They have to grow it, hunt for it or gather it.
How do humans grow food?	Humans plant seeds that will grow into food ready for them to harvest.
How do humans and animals hunt?	Animals can hunt other animals to eat however humans tend to farm animals
How do humans and animals gather food?	Humans and animals can find food grown in the wild to eat

Nutrition humans need includes:

Carbohydrates
Vitamins and Minerals
Protein
Dairy
Fats and Sugars



Key Vocabulary and Phrases	
nutrition	they get nutrition from what they eat
harvest	to collect food from plants
forage	to look for wild food
skeleton	a structure of bones that supports and protects a human and animal's body and vital organs
muscle	soft tissue in the body that contracts and relaxes to cause movement of the skeleton
tissue	a type of natural material plant and animals are made of
contracts	when a muscle shortens sand tightens
relax	When a muscle lengthens

Nutrition: animals' needs vary because they have different diets for health and survival.

Owls are carnivorous and usually eat invertebrates, fish, reptiles and small mammals where as pigeons are herbivorous and mostly eat seeds and grains while blackbirds (omnivorous) tend to eat worms, fruit and berries. All of these are types of bird, yet their diets differ to meet their nutritional needs and keep them healthy

Year 3 — Science — Working Scientifically – Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabulary and Phrases	
ask questions	Use the question words **What, where, when why, how**
compare and contrast	Look at two or more objects and describe similarities (what is the same) and differences (what is different)
classify, sort and group	Organise objects by their features (e.g. colour, size, shape).
diagram	A labelled picture
record data	Drawings, scientific diagrams, photos, classification keys, tables, bar graphs and line graph, writing and numbers are ways to show what I have found out.
reporting and presenting findings	Giving reasons, explaining causes and relationships, explaining results and trusting its accuracy

What I could investigate

Does our height affect our shoe size?

How do our muscles change when we exercise?

Equipment I could use

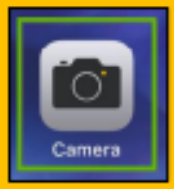
A tape measure to measure height.

Sorting hoops to sort different food groups.

A stopwatch to measure the time it takes to exercise.

What if we had no skeleton?

A camera, pencil and paper to record what I find out.



How I could record my findings

Pictures
For EXPLORING

Use this if you want to tell the story of what you did or what you observed, e.g. bread going mouldy

Venn Diagram
For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING

Use this to show how objects are grouped together and any that could be in either group. You can use more than 2 circles or groups, e.g. animals that live on land or on water, with those that do both in the middle

Carroll Diagram
For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING

	Red	Blue
Square		
Triangle		

Use this when you want to put objects into categories for having a property or not, e.g. prime/not prime numbers against even/not even (odd) numbers

Table
For FAIR TESTING/PATTERN SEEKING

What I Change	What I measure

Use this to record your information. You can transfer it into some of the other forms as well. It could be all numerical or words