National Curriculum subject content:

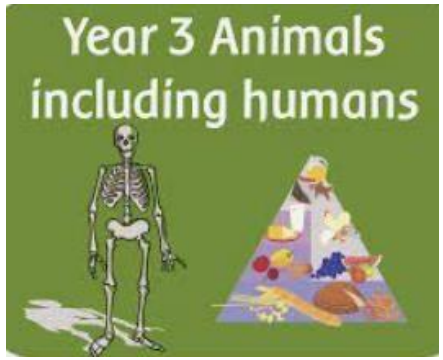
- ✓ asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- ✓ setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- ✓ making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment,
- ✓ including thermometers and data loggers
- ✓ gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- ✓ recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- ✓ reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- ✓ using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- ✓ identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- ✓ using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

National Curriculum theme:

- ✓ Pupils should be taught to:
- ✓ identify that 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.
- ✓ identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Science: Animals including humans.

Y3 Autumn Term 2



Key Vocabulary:	
Healthy	in a good physical and mental condition.
Nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy.
Energy	strength to be able to move and grow.
Saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts.
Unsaturated fats	healthier for us and it is mostly found in lower fat spreads and oils from plants, such as sunflower oil or olive oil.
Carbohydrates	are an important source of energy in a healthy diet. Starchy and sugary foods are high in carbohydrates.
Vertebrate	animals with backbones.
Invertebrate	animals without backbones.
Muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement.
Tendons	cords that join muscles to bones.
Joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together.

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Sequence of Learning:					
Objectives (key knowledge):					
Lesson 1 To learn how to sort foods into food groups and find out about the nutrients that different foods provide.	Lesson 2 To learn the nutritional values of different foods by gathering information from food labels.	Lesson 3 To learn how to sort animal skeletons into groups according to their similarities and differences.	Lesson 4 To know the functions of the human skeleton.	Lesson 5 To learn how bones and muscles work together to create movement.	Lesson 6 To know how to design and carry out my own investigation.
Sticky knowledge					
✓ Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy. • Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot. • To stay healthy, humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic. • Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive. □ Skeletons do three important jobs: • protect organs inside the body. • allow movement. • support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.					