| Subject | Term | Unit |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| Science- Year 3 | Autumn 1 | The Human Body |

Intent



Interweaving knowledge and enquiry to discover the world around us.

| | Prior knowledge | | National Curriculum |
|---|--|---|--|
| • | animals includi reptiles, birds a | | identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they sannet make their own foods they. |
| • | variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) | | 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 |
| • | sense. find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) | | |
| • | exercise, eating | portance for humans of given the right amounts of of food, and hygiene. | |
| | What? | Understand the right ty our muscles and bones | pes of food to eat. To understand how protect us. |
| | Why? | The children need to kr and well. | now how to keep themselves healthy |
| | How? | _ | nd research. By looking a photographs . Using visitors to enhance the learning nool nurse. |

| Vocabulary | |
|--------------|--|
| Back Bone | Column of linked bones down the middle of your back also known as the spine. |
| Bones | The hard parts inside your body that form your skeleton. |
| Contract | To make smaller by drawing together; shrink or make tighter. |
| Elbow | Bend or joint between the upper arm and lower arm. |
| Endoskeleton | The internal skeleton of an animal, especially the bony skeleton of vertebrates. |
| Exo Skeleton | The protecting or supporting structure covering the outside of the body of many animals. |
| Joints | The junction between two or more bones, |

| Muscles | Something inside your body that connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement. |
|------------|--|
| Organs | Apart of your body that has a particular purpose. |
| Skeleton | The framework of bones inside your body. |
| Tendons | A strong cord in a persons or animals body which joins a muscle to a bone. |
| Vertebrate | A creature which has a spine. |

| Vertebrate | A creature which has a spine. |
|---|--|
| Learning | |
| Objective Learning | |
| | Identify and Classify |
| Can you identify | Vertebrates—have a back bone |
| the different type | pes Endoskeleton—skeleton on the inside of their body and |
| of | grows with them. |
| skeletons? | Exoskeleton - a covering that supports and protects |
| | they have to be shed and a new skeleton grown. |
| | · Match animals to their skeleton. Look at different animals |
| | and sort and classify. Use pictures and models to find out |
| | which animals have an endo/ exo-skeleton. Talk about |
| | animals which have no skeleton at all. |
| Can I identify the main body parts a skeleton ? | |
| Can I investigate | <u> </u> |
| how our muscle | |
| support us? | |

Look at representations of the muscles using simulations. How Do Our Bodies Move? - Bing video Children need to record what muscles are, what they help us to do and how the muscles help us to move. Record how muscles work in relation to the skeleton. This could be lone looking at by Triceps (relaxing) elastic bands and seeing how they stretch. Comparative/classifying Compare and contrast the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them Can I identify the according to what they eat. They might research different difference diets of food groups and how they keep us healthy and design animals meals based on what they find out. Make sure children and humans? understand that these animals can't make their own food so have to eat other things. Think about why animals need to eat. What does it help us to do? Research Humans need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. · Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other **starchy** foods. Can I identify the · Milk and dairy different food · Oils and spreads groups? · Meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein. Complete the food wheel and sort the foods into the correct categories. Talk about what each food group helps us to do. **Pattern Seeking** Can I describe a Look inside children's lunch boxes. Children to write their healthy lunchbox? findings and state what nutrition is missing and what they What food groups do we have in our lunch boxes? could include. Can they see a pattern forming? Are they all balanced? If not, what food groups are missing and what foods Protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, fibre, could we add in / replace? water

| Can they plan a healthy lunch box with the right amount of | |
|--|--|
| each item? | |

Supplementary investigation

| Do male humans | |
|--------------------|--|
| have larger skulls | |
| than those of | |
| female humans? | |

Observing over Time

Measure skulls from the class boys and girls observe their findings.

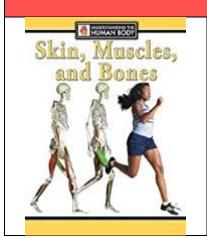
Websites

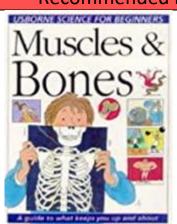
<u>How Do Our Bodies Move? - Bing video</u> <u>What does your skeleton do? - BBC Bitesize</u>

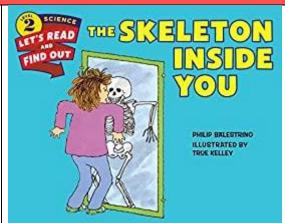
Eat yourself healthy - BBC Bitesize

Lunchbox ideas and recipes – Healthier Families - NHS (www.nhs.uk)

Recommended Reads







Golden Thread

Humans