

Science Topic: Animals, including Humans

Year 3 Spring 1



Prior Learning

In Years 1 and 2, we learnt about the seven life processes that all living things demonstrate and that some living things called vertebrates have backbones and that some do not and are called invertebrates. We also learnt that animals eat different things and we can use the words herbivore, omnivore and carnivore to describe them.

What? (Key vocabulary)

Function	The action or purpose that an object or living thing has.
Exoskeleton	A hard covering that protects and supports the bodies of some types of invertebrate animals externally .
Endoskeleton	A skeletal system that protects and supports the bodies of all vertebrates internally . Humans have an endoskeleton.
Hydrostatic Skeleton	A skeletal system which contains no bones, but uses pockets of fluid in muscles called coelom to help create movement in the bodies of some invertebrate animals.
Axial	Bones which protect and support the body, such as the ribcage, skull and vertebrae .
Appendicular	Bones which help the body to move, such as bones in the legs, arms, feet and hands.
Ligaments	The strong fibrous tissues which connect the bones in a joint together.
Joints	A place in the body where two bones meet, which are covered by a rubbery layer and surrounded by fluid to prevent bones grinding.
Vitamins	Natural chemicals found in food which can keep us healthy in small quantities.
Minerals	Natural chemicals found in the ground that plants absorb through the soil and which animals consume by eating plants.

Who? (Significant people)

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen	Produced and detected the electromagnetic radiation that helped to create X-Rays of people's bodies.
Elsie Widdowson	Researched the nutritional problems that people faced after WW2 and helped develop dietary policies to help people recover from malnutrition.