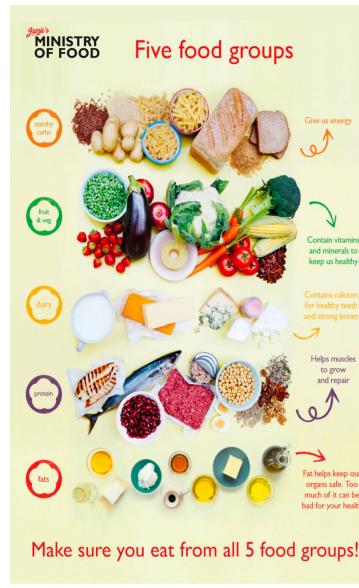
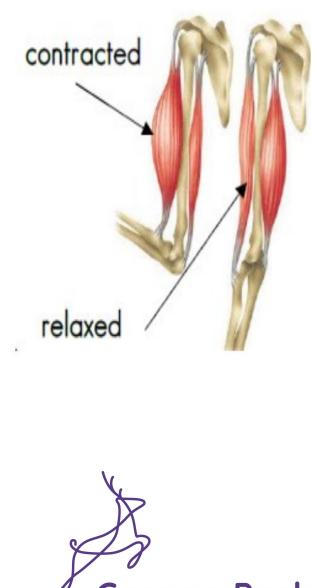


Grange Park Primary School Year 3 Spring 1 and Spring 2 Science

Animals including Humans

Significant Scientist		Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Leonardo da Vinci	 <p>Leonardo studied the human body and animals to understand how they move, breathe, and grow. He drew detailed pictures of muscles, bones, and organs, making him one of the first people to study anatomy scientifically.</p>	<p>The skeleton protects our internal organs, keeps us supported and helps us to move.</p> <p>Skeletons move because bones are attached to muscles. When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and pulls up the bone it is attached to. When a muscle relaxes, it goes back to its normal size.</p> <p>To keep your body fit and healthy you need a balanced diet including all of the food groups:</p> <p>Carbohydrates – Main source of energy for our bodies (rice, potatoes, pasta and bread).</p> <p>Protein – Repairs and builds muscles, organs and immunity (fish, meat, eggs and cheese).</p> <p>Sugar and Fats – Stored for energy and create a layer of fat to keep us warm. Should not have too much of these (chocolate, sweets, butter, oil, cream).</p> <p>Vitamins and Minerals – Keep us growing and fighting infections (fruit and vegetables).</p>	<p>endoskeleton An internal support made of bone that gives the body shape, allows it to move and protects internal organs from damage.</p> <p>exoskeleton A hard covering that supports and protects the bodies of some types of animals. The word exoskeleton means 'outside skeleton'.</p> <p>vertebrate An animal with an internal backbone.</p> <p>invertebrate An animal without an internal backbone.</p> <p>muscle An organ of the body which allows for the body to move as it is attached to the skeleton.</p> <p>contract When muscles tense.</p> <p>relax When muscles are less tense and return to normal size.</p> <p>nutrition The study of food and how it works in the body.</p>
Enquiry Skills			
Observing over time			
Identifying and classifying			
Fair testing			
Pattern seeking			
Research			
Working Scientifically Skills			
Oral and written explanations, conclusion, predictions, classify, collect data and evidence, improve, use secondary sources.			
Ask relevant questions.			
Data – gather, record, classify, present.			
Record – drawings, labelled diagrams, tables.		