St Luke's Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 – Animal, including humans.

What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from topics covered in Year 1 and 2
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
- describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival
- describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

Working Scientifically

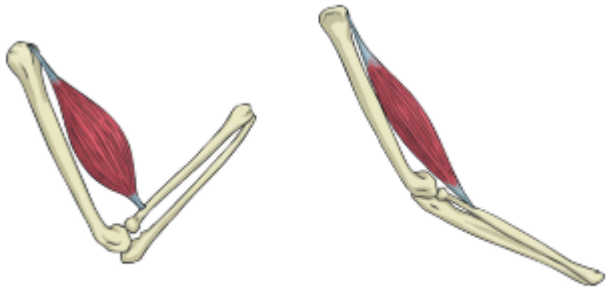
- identify and group animals with and without skeletons, observing and comparing their movement
- compare and contrast the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat.
- research different food groups and how they keep us healthy and design meals based on what they find out.

Sticky Knowledge

- The two main reasons animals need food is for growth and energy. Animals need to eat food to get the **nutrients** they need while plants make their own food using sunlight.
- There are five main food groups—carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables, protein and dairy and fats and sugars. Each should be eaten in proportion for a **balanced diet**.
- All animals have different diets depending on where they live and what kind of animals they are.
- Animals have **bones** to support their bodies, to protect all the important organs inside their bodies and to help them move.
- The **skull** protects the brain, the ribs protect the heart, lungs and liver and the **vertebrate** (backbone) protects the spinal cord.
- All animals (including humans) with internal **skeletons** including a backbone are called **vertebrates**. **Invertebrates** do not have a back bone e.g. worms, snails and lobsters.
- Animals need **muscles** in order to move. Muscles contract and relax when moving.

Vocabulary

nutrients	Substances found in food that the body need to function e.g. **protein, carbohydrates, fats, fibre, minerals, vitamins and water.**
predator	An animal that hunts and kills other animals for their food.
prey	An animal eaten by a **predator.**
vertebrate	An **organism** that has a spine.
invertebrate	An **organism** that does not have a spine.
skeletal muscles	**Muscles** that are attached to bones and are controlled.
joints	Areas where two or more **bones** fit together.
tendons	Cords that join **muscles** and **bones.**



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