St Luke's Knowledge Organiser



Year 3 - Animal, including humans. - Biology

What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from topics covered in Year I 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.
- \blacklozenge 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.

