

Animals including humans	Science	Years 3 & 4, Term 3	Year B
Key vocabulary: diet, nutrition, sort, classify, herbivores, omnivores, carnivores, Venn diagram, diagram, label, research, healthy, balanced, Eatwell guide, food group, fruit & vegetables, carbohydrate, protein, dairy, fats, proportion, function, present, skeleton, endoskeleton, exoskeleton, hydrostatic skeleton, invertebrate, vertebrate, skull, cranium, rib, rib cage, collarbone, ankle, funny bone/ upper arm bone, humerus, leg bone (upper), femur, leg bones (lower), tibia, fibula, finger bones, phalanges, hand bones, shoulder blade, jaw, backbone, vertebrae, wrist, carpals, hips, pelvis, knee cap, patella, foot bones, metatarsals, lower arm bones, radius, toe bones, breastbone, sternum, protect, move, movement, support, skeleton, joints.			
Knowledge and skills: Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. (B5) Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. (B6) Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. (B7) Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. (B8) Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings. (B9) Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. (B10) Identify that animals, including humans, needs the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. (B11) Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. (B12) <i>The difference between herbivores, omnivores and carnivores.</i> <i>Some ways in which animals are adapted to their diets.</i> <i>The Eatwell guide.</i> <i>The names of some bones in the human body.</i> <i>Humans have different types of joints which fulfil different functions.</i>		Possible Activities: Venn diagram to classify animals as herbivores, omnivores or carnivores. Research a food group and present their findings. Create a model balanced meal. Write a food diary. Sort animals by skeleton type. Construct human skeleton. Joint type diagram with key. Skeleton types and functions table. Classify animals (including pets and humans) as herbivores, omnivores or carnivores. Plan a healthy, balanced meal based on the Eatwell Guide. Group animals according to skeleton type. Explain some pros and cons of endoskeletons, exoskeletons and hydrostatic skeletons. Draw and label the bones in a human body.	
Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Education and Promotion of British Values Spiritual: Children will consider the scope and wonder of the natural world and the fact that science does not answer every question we may wish to ask. Moral: Discuss the ethics of vegetarianism and veganism. Not all scientific developments have caused positive change; some have brought about damage to people and the environment. Ethical considerations are vital when undertaking scientific research. Social: Children will work in groups to plan experiments. They will respect each other’s predictions and work together to carry out investigations. Cultural: Discuss dietary requirements of different religions. The concept of table manners. Scientists are well respected in British culture, particularly after the pandemic highlighted their importance in our lives. British Values: Encourage children to accept responsibility for their behaviour. Children will show respect for each other’s thoughts and ideas during discussions. We know that our behaviour affects our rights and the rights of others; children will behave in a way that allows everyone to learn and achieve their potential.			