Year 3

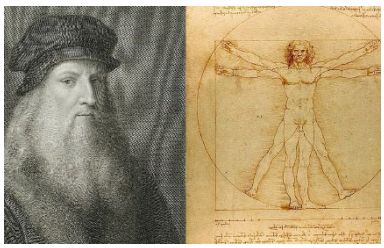
Statutory Requirements:

- Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat
- Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement

Working Scientifically:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Key Scientists:



Classic
Leonardo de Vinci
(1452 – 1519)
Artist and scientist, who produced the first anatomically correct drawings of the human skeleton.

Contemporary
Laura Tosi, MD
(???? –)
Director of the bone health program and orthopaedic surgeon at Children's National Hospital, USA.

Key Vocabulary:

- Diet
- Nutrition
- Vitamins
- Minerals
- Fats
- Protein
- Sugar
- Carbohydrates
- Skeletal System
- Muscular System
- Protection
- Support
- Movement
- Bone
- Skull
- Ribs
- Scapula
- Patella
- Spine

Key Knowledge:

- Animals and humans get nutrition from eating plants and other animals.
- The skeletal system has three main roles: support, protection of organs and movement.
- The muscular system helps us to move and supports our body's structure.
- Physical activity helps to keep our bones and muscles healthy.
- Important nutrients for our bones include calcium and vitamin D.
- Important nutrients for our muscles include protein for growth and repair and carbohydrates for energy.