

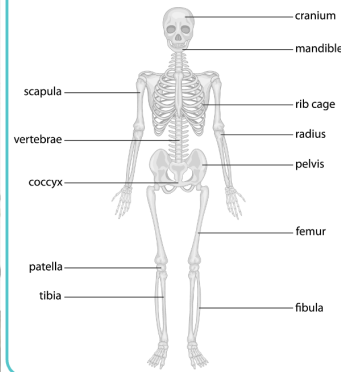
How do bodies move?

Animals Including Humans Y3

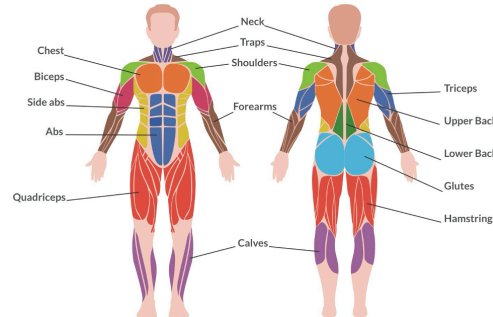
Key learning

- Know that humans and animals have skeletons to: protect their vital organs, support the structure of their body and allow movement.
- Know that humans and animals have muscles which work in pairs to allow movement.
- Know the role of carbohydrate, protein, fats and vegetables in maintaining a balanced diet.
- Know that nutrition provides the body with energy.

Human Skeleton



Human Muscles



Key vocabulary

balanced diet	eating a variety of foods to keep our bodies healthy.
biceps	Muscles found in the upper arm.
carbohydrate	foods, such as breads, potatoes and grains, that give the body energy
endoskeleton	animals with skeletons inside their body.
exoskeleton	animals with skeletons outside their body.
fibular	One of the bones in the lower leg.
hamstrings	Muscles that run down the back of the legs.
humerus	Upper arm bone.
invertebrate	animals without a backbone, or spine.
muscle	Tissue that moves parts of the body.
nutrition	eating food for living and growing
protein	foods, such as eggs, meat, fish and beans, that help the body grow and repair
rib cage	The structure of bones protecting the lungs and heart.
skull	The structure of bones protecting the brain.
spine	The structure of bones that run up the centre back.
tibia	One of the bones in the lower leg.
vertebrate	Animals with a backbone or spine.

Working scientifically concepts



Asking questions



Recording data



Observing and measuring



Scientific enquiry types



Identifying and classifying



Pattern seeking

Animals Including Humans - Our Learning Journey

Year 1/2

- Human body parts
- Basic needs of humans and animals
- Sorting animals into different types

Year 3/4

- Human skeletons, muscles and teeth
- Human digestion and nutrition
- Food chains

Year 5/6

- Human development into old age
- Human circulatory system
- Transport of water and nutrients



Ethics

Is it right to use animals in experiments to find out about how muscles and skeletons work in humans?

