



### **Knowledge Organiser – Animals including Humans (Science Year 3)**

Key	Definition
Vocabulary	
Balanced	A diet that means you get the
diet	right types and amounts of
	foods and drinks to keep you
	healthy.
Skeleton	The hard structure that
	supports the body of a living
	thing.
Muscles	Move different parts of the
	body, inside and out.
Skull	Protects the brain.
Spine	Made of vertebrae and support
	the upper body's weight.
Joints	Hold two bones together and
	allow movement.
Bones	Support and protect organs of
	the body.
Tendons	Attach muscle to bone.

Nutrition is the process of getting the food necessary:

for providing energy

to grow

to be healthy













Omnivores get nutrition by eating both plants and animals.



Carnivores get nutrition by eating plants indirectly because they eat other animals.

Animals are adapted to eat different types of nutrition.

#### Horse



Herbivores have lots of molars to grind the food.

## Gorilla



Omnivores have small canines and flat molars for the mixture of both plants and other animals.

#### Lion



Carnivores have sharp canine teeth to tear meat and sharp claws to grip prey.

# There are four main food types:



Protein



Carbohydrate

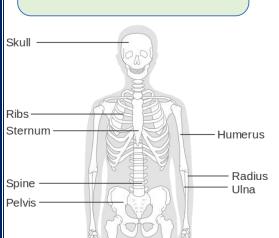


Fat



Vitamins and minerals

A skeleton is a framework for the body, made up of bones.



## **Endoskeleton**

These are inside the body





#### **Exoskeletons**

These are outside the body





Not all animals have a skeleton. For example, a worm and a jelly fish do not.





Such animals have limited movement and usually float or wiggle.

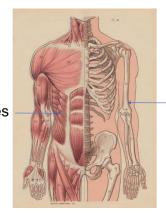
Muscles enable animals to move. Most muscles attach to the bones with tendons.

Femur

Fibula

Tibia





Skeleton

Muscles can't push, they can only pull (CONTRACT). They then RELAX back to their original length after use.

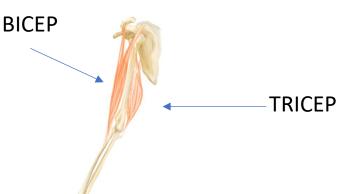
As muscles are attached to the end of bones, when they CONTRACT (shorten) and RELAX (lengthen) the bones move.

It supports body movements.

It provides shape to the body.

It protects organs and soft areas of the body.

It supports the body.



The BICEP bends the elbow. The TRICEP extends the elbow.