Knowledge Organiser – Animals including Humans (Science Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balanced diet	A diet that means you get the 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

Herbivores get nutrition by eating plants directly.

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:

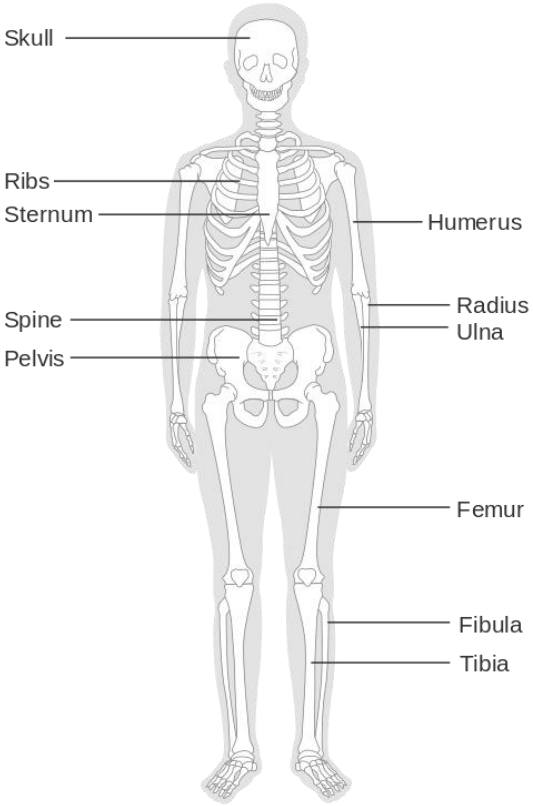
Protein

Carbohydrate

Fat

Vitamins and minerals

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



It supports body movements.

It provides shape to the body.

It protects organs and soft areas of the body.

It supports the body.

Endoskeleton

These are inside the body

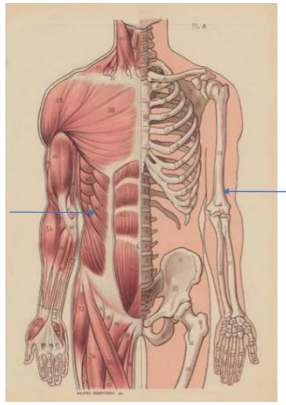
Exoskeletons

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.

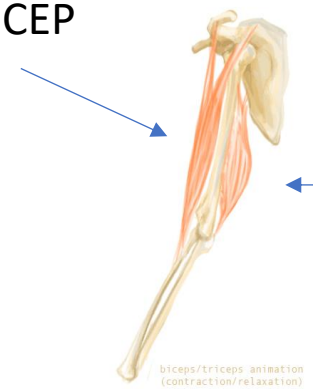
Muscles enable animals to move. Most muscles attach to the bones with tendons.



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.

BICEP



TRICEP

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