

# Year 3 Science – Animals, including humans.

## Knowledge Organiser

### Selected Vocabulary and Definitions

<b>Contract</b>	Muscles become smaller or shorter when they contract.
<b>Relax</b>	Muscles become longer and wider when they relax.
<b>Skeleton</b>	A structure of bones that's supports a body of a human or animal.
<b>Muscle</b>	A soft tissue in the body that contracts and relaxes causing the skeleton to move.
<b>Nutrition</b>	The food animals need to be healthy.

### Curriculum Objectives

We can identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition to be healthy.

We can identify that humans and animals cannot make their own food.

We can identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

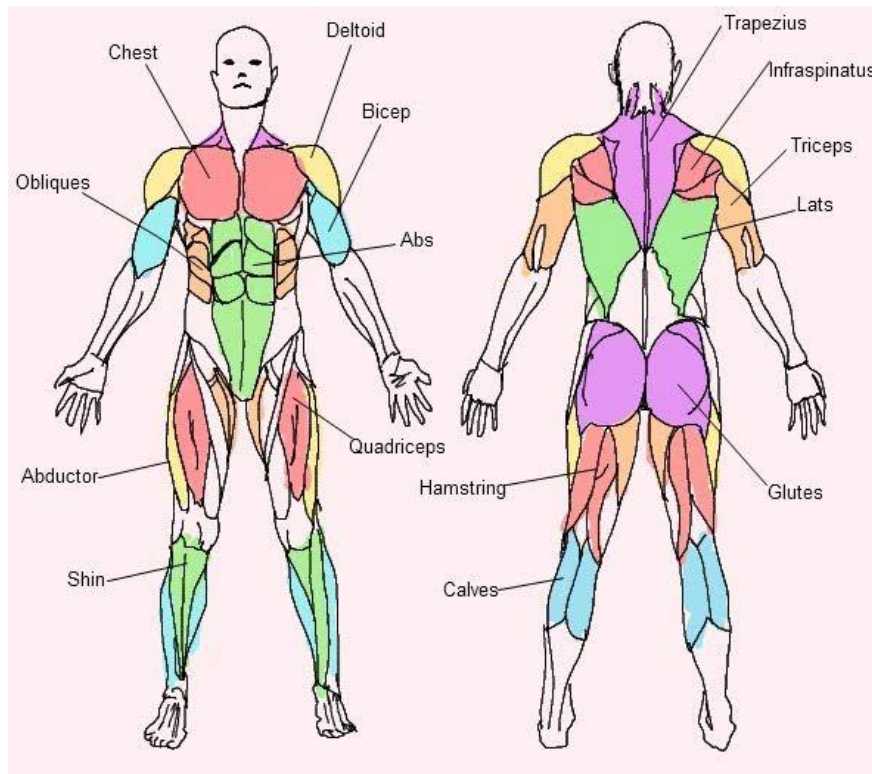
### Key Knowledge

The three types of skeleton designs are hydrostatic skeletons, exoskeletons, and endoskeletons.

**Hydrostatic skeletons** Invertebrates like worms, and jellyfish are filled with fluid.

**Exoskeletons.** A skeleton on the outside of the body e.g. Snails and lobster.body,

**Endoskeleton.** A skeleton that is on the inside of a body e.g. humans



**X-rays** - can be used to take images of the inside of the body.



The skeleton of:-  
A left foot and a right hand taken by an x-ray machine.

