

Pentecost 1
Science Year 3: Animals including Humans (Biology)

Scripture Link: 1 Corinthians 10:31

National Curriculum Objective

Enquiry Question: How does the human body need?

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Learning intention for each lesson	To know the function of the human skeleton and our muscles.	To know how muscles contract and relax	To know about nutrition and nutritional value
Recall and Retrieval	know that a muscle is made up of long threads, or fibres. know that skeletal muscle controls movement, posture (position of the body), and balance. know what the term 'lifecycle' refers to	Know what attract and repel mean Know some forces that can change the shape of materials know some of the healthy foods that humans should have in their diet.	Know what is meant by a balanced diet Know what can keep me healthy know what 'alive' means know what 'dead' means
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	that skeletons and muscles provide protection and allow us to move.	That muscles can only pull – they can't push. Muscles are fleshy tissue attached to the skeleton. Every muscle is made up of a pair.	That nutrition refers to substances that support our immune system, maintain healthy bones and teeth and support growth. Animals and humans get nutrients from the food they eat. That there are 7 nutrition food groups: carbohydrates, proteins, fibre, fats, vitamins, minerals and water.
Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions; • identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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; • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them; • 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; • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions; • identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes; 	
Key Vocabulary	skeleton, bones, support, protect, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints	skeleton, bones, support, protect, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water,
Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			
Catholic Social Teaching Principles	Human Dignity – we are all equal in Gods eyes and loved		
British Values			
Wider links			

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Science Year 3: Animals including Humans (Biology)

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Learning intention for each lesson	To represent nutritional data in graph form	To play the Eatwell game.	
Recall and Retrieval	That nutrition refers to substances that support our immune system, maintain healthy bones and teeth and support growth. Animals and humans get nutrients from the food they eat. That there are 7 nutrition food groups: carbohydrates, proteins, fibre, fats, vitamins, minerals and water.	Word quiz: Explain: nutrition, muscle, skeleton, carnivore, omnivore, herbivore, diet	
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	Humans need a balance of the nutrients to help them grow healthily. Nutritional value refers to the measure of the different nutrients in items of food	That the Eatwell Guide has been developed to help people maintain a healthy, balanced diet.	
Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them; • recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables; • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions; • identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making systematic and careful observations • gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions; 	
Key Vocabulary	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water,	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones, support, protect, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints	
Main teaching activity			

<i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			
Catholic Social Teaching Principles			
British Values			
Wider curriculum links			