Year 3: What helps an animal to survive?

Key Vocabulary

Carnivore:	Animals that eat only meat.
Endoskeleton:	Skeleton on the inside of the body.
Exoskeleton:	Skeleton on the outside of the body.
Function:	What something is used for.
Hydroastic Skeleton:	Animals with no bones.
Habitat:	The place where animals live.
Herbivore:	Animals that eat only plants & vegetables.
Invertebrate:	An animal without a backbone.
Muscles:	Strong stretchy tissue that supports movement.
Nutrition:	Food eaten by animals for survival.
Omnivores:	Animals that eat both meat and plants/ vegetable.
Predator:	An animal that survives by killing other animals.
Prey:	An animal that is hunted for food.
Tendon:	Tissue that connects bone to the muscles.
Vertebrate:	An animal without a backbone.

Key Knowledge:

Animals including humans need the right type and amount of nutrition to survive.

Unlike plants, animals cannot make their own food. They have to get nutrition from what is available in their habitat.

Both habitat and an animal's body features affect how they get nutrition, e.g. a giraffe's long neck means it can eat leaves from tall trees.

There are three different types of skeleton: endoskeleton, exoskeleton and hydrostatic. Each skeleton type has advantages and disadvantages.

Skeletons and muscles work together to give animals support, protection and movement.

Working Scientifically

Identifying, classifying & grouping	How can we group animals based on their diets?
Identifying, classifying & grouping	How can we group animals based on the type of skeleton they have?
Pattern seeking	How does age affect the length of the bones in our arms or legs?
Research using secondary sources	What diet do different animals have? How does their diet depend on their body features and their habitat?

Endoskeleton
bones inside the human hand

Exoskeleton
the shell outside a snail

Hydrostatic skeleton
water pressure inside an earthworm

Bone — Muscle — Tendon

The skeleton is the **anchor and support** for all the muscles and even the organs.

The skeleton **protects the vital organs** such as the brain, spinal cord, heart and lungs.

The skeleton **allows the body to move with muscles** attached by tendons and using the bones as levers.

Skull — Scapula — Humerus — Rib — Ulna — Radius — Pelvis — Femur — Tibia — Fibula

ADAM.