



Year 3 Science Autumn 1



The Human Body

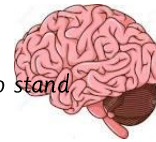
Key Vocabulary	Definition
cerebellum	The cerebellum is the part of the brain that controls movement and balance.
cerebrum	The cerebrum is the part of the brain that is used for understanding speech and storing memories.
cranium	The cranium is the part of the skull that covers the brain.
digestive	Digestion is the process by which food and drink are broken down into smaller parts, so that the body can use them to build and nourish cells and to provide energy.
endoskeleton	A skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it.
exoskeleton	A skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it.
involuntary	Something we cannot choose to do.
joint	The place where two bones come together, connected by tissue called ligaments.
medulla	The medulla is the part of the brain that controls heartbeats, breathing and digestion. It also connects our brain to our spinal cord which runs down our back, reaching nerves that branch out to our arms and leg.
oesophagus	A long muscular tube that connects our mouth to our stomach.
reflex	An action that is performed by our body without us thinking about it, for example, moving our hand away from a thorn when we've pricked our finger on it.
spinal cord	The bundle of nerves that run down the spine connecting almost all of our body to our brain.
stimulus	A stimulus causes an action or response, like the ringing of your alarm signalling you to wake up.
voluntary	Something we choose to do.

Types of teeth

1. Incisors help bite off and chew pieces of food.
2. Canines are used for tearing and ripping food.
3. Molars help you crush and grind food.



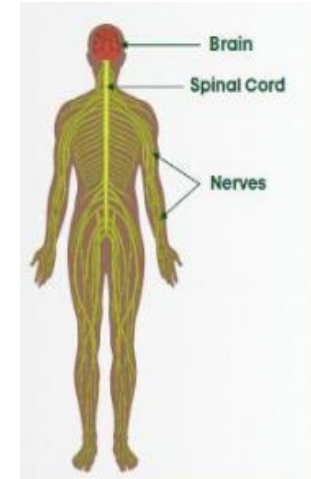
The brain controls your muscles, movement, and coordination, without it, you wouldn't be able to stand upright, balance, or move.



It also helps us to learn how to do things with our bodies so that we no longer have to think about them (involuntary).

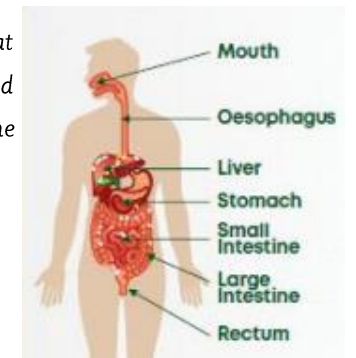
Nervous system

Our nerves are all over our body. They send messages to our brain about how to respond to something. This could mean responding to something being too hot on our tongue or too sharp on our hands. The nerves tell the body how to respond. They also help us to avoid danger, by noticing hazards and sending a message to the brain, to tell the body how to react to it.



Digestive system

Our digestive system is a group of organs that work together to convert food into energy and nutrients, that are essential for our bodies. The key parts of our digestive system include; mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus.



Muscular system

Muscles are found all over our body. They receive messages from the brain to tell them to work to perform an action. They control the movements we make and help us to move our bodies.

