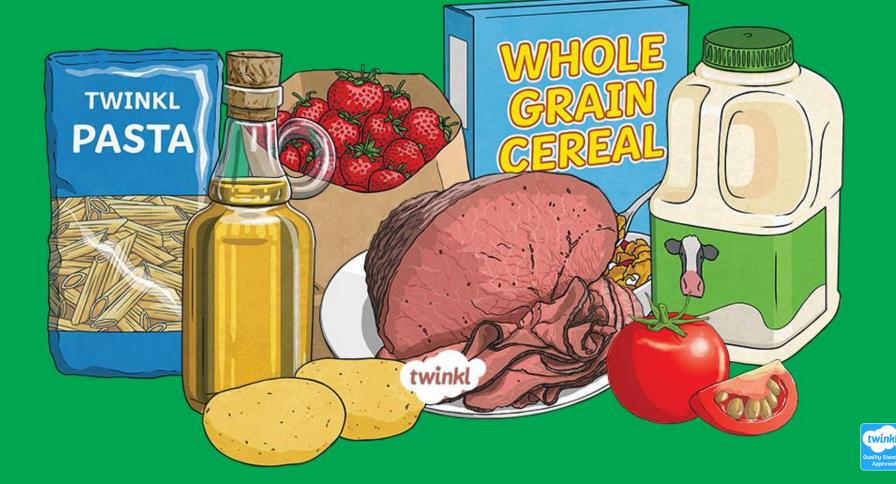


Science

Animals Including Humans

Science | Year 3 | Animals Including Humans | Types of Nutrition | Lesson 1

Types of Nutrition



Aim

- I can explain how living things obtain food.
- I can state why animals, including humans, need the right type of nutrients.

Success Criteria

- I can explain how plants obtain food.
- I can explain how animals, including humans, obtain food.
- I can demonstrate I understand the difference between how plants and animals obtain food.
- I can explain the difference between food groups and types of nutrients.
- I can explain what types of nutrients humans need.

Living Things and Food

Why do living things need food?

To be healthy To grow To be strong

Photosynthesis





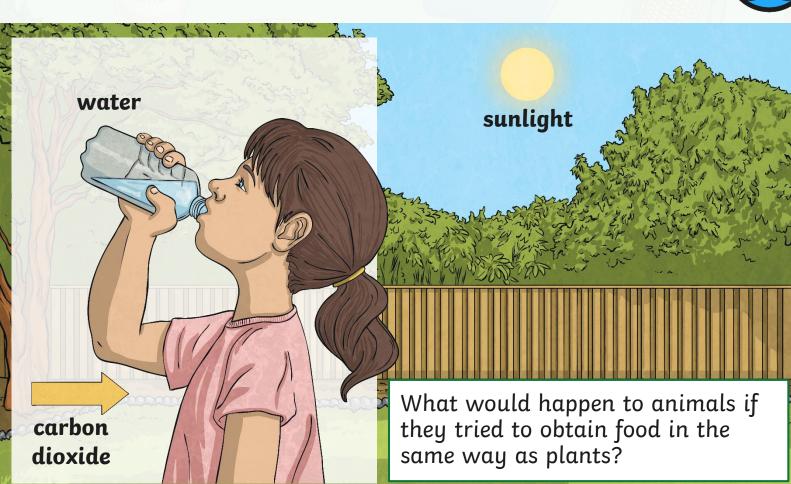


How do plants obtain food?

Plants make their own food! This process is called **photosynthesis**.

They use water, sunlight and carbon dioxide (a gas in the air) to produce food in their leaves.

Animals and Photosynthesis



Human Food

What kind of foods do humans need?



Food is commonly divided into **five** food groups.

How many of the food groups can you remember? .



Human Food

What kind of foods do humans need?

Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and

Dairy and alternati

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins

These are very important for helping us grow and build muscles. Try to eat 2 portions of fish a week and try to reduce intake of red and processed meat.

and/or smoothies to 150ml a day.

Why do you think foods that are high in sugar and/or fat are not a food group?

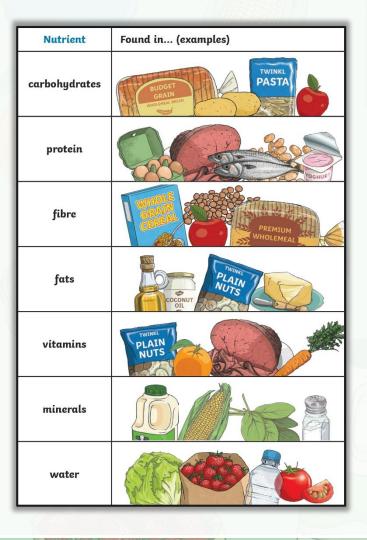
^{sans,} pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein



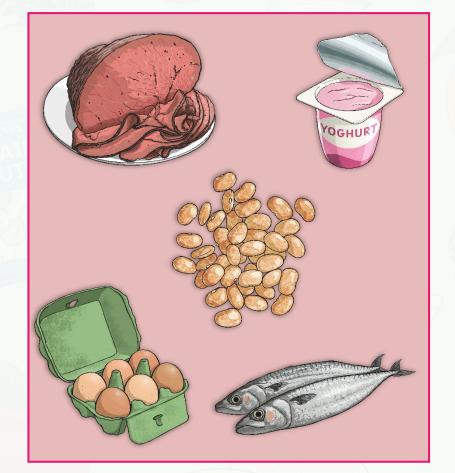
Types of Nutrients

Nutrients are substances that animals need to stay alive and stay healthy. These nutrients are found in the foods we eat.

There are seven nutrients.



Types of Nutrients - Proteins



Proteins help your body to grow and repair itself.

Foods high in protein include:

Red Meat Fish Beans Yoghurt

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Types of Nutrients - Carbohydrates



Carbohydrates give you energy.

Foods high in carbohydrates include:

Bread Pasta Fruit Potatoes

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Types of Nutrients - Fats

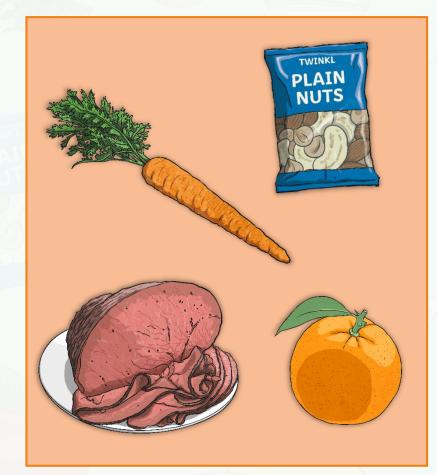


Fats give you energy.

Foods high in fats include:

Nuts Oils Avocados Butter

Types of Nutrients - Vitamins



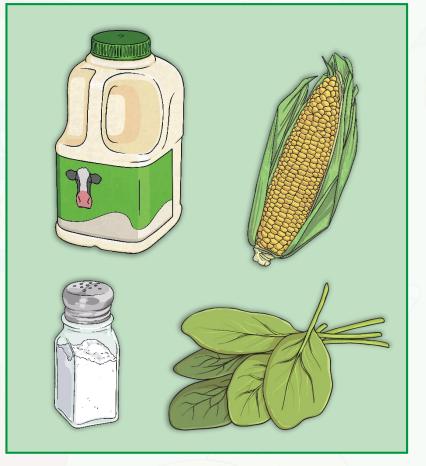
Vitamins keep your body healthy.

Foods high in vitamins include:

Oranges Carrots Beef Nuts

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Types of Nutrients - Minerals



Minerals keep your body healthy.

Foods high in minerals include:

Milk Spinach Salt Sweetcorn

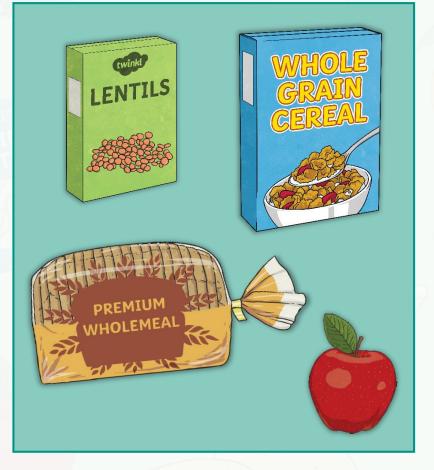
Types of Nutrients - Water

Water helps to move nutrients in your body and get rid of waste that you don't need. It is an essential nutrient for our survival. While it is really important to drink plenty of water, it is also important to remember that many foods contain water also.

Foods high in water include:

Tomatoes Cucumbers Lettuce Strawberries

Types of Nutrients - Fibre



Fibre helps you to digest the food that you have eaten.

Foods high in fibre include:

Cereal Apples Wholegrain bread Lentils

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Food Groups and Nutrients



Within each food group, there are many foods which contain more than one type of nutrient.

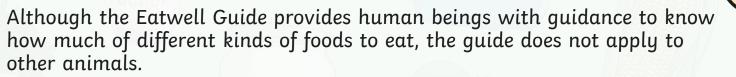
For example, eating broccoli from the fruit and vegetables section would provide with various different nutrients. This food is a great source of minerals (especially a mineral called potassium), a really good source of vitamins and it provides the body with fibre.



What do Nutrients do For us?

Nutrient type	Food that provides nutrient	Why we need it
Protein		
Carbohydrate		
Fats		
Vitamins		
Minerals		
Water		
Fibre		

Open the 'Types of Nutrition' worksheet and complete the activity. You can flick back through the Powerpoint to help you.



Some animals need to eat more of certain nutrients than others. There are special terms for animals that eat particular types of foods.

Carnivores: These animals feed on other animals.

Herbivores: These animals only eat plants.

Omnivores: These animals eat both meat and plants.

Carnivores	Herbivores	Omnivores

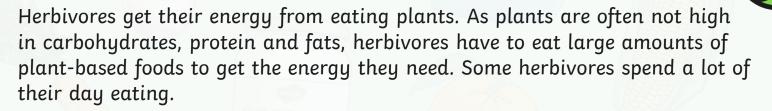


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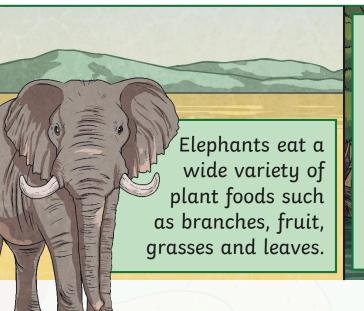
Carnivores eat lots of meat so they get lots of their energy from protein rather than from carbohydrates. Their bodies are designed for this.

A carnivore's diet is mostly made up of protein but meat also provides vitamins, minerals and fats.

Although carnivores have a diet which is high in protein, not all carnivores require the same balance of nutrients.



While some herbivores eat a wide variety of plants, others will only eat a limited number of types, meaning that they consume a smaller range of vitamins and minerals.



Koalas, on the other hand, only eat eucalyptus tree leaves. These leaves do not provide high levels of energy for these animals but as koalas sleep for twenty hours a day, they need less energy than other animals.



Omnivores get their nutrients from both meat and plants. Omnivores can therefore be more flexible in what they eat, often only eating what is available to them.

For example, a brown bear will eat fish when it can catch them in a river, but it will also pick berries to eat if they are available.

Different omnivores vary in the balance of nutrients they require.



Even pandas, who are famous for eating bamboo for most of their day, occasionally eat rats or birds they catch or find.

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