



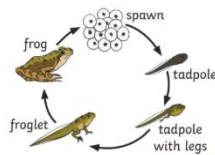
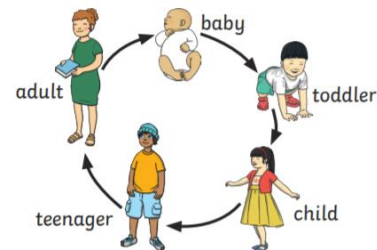
Animals Including Humans

Science

Year Two - Term 4

Key Knowledge

Prior knowledge	Children can group the animals based on what they look like or where they live. Children will know the names of common animals. Children will know/recognise key parts of the human body and how they are associated with each sense.
Mammals	Give birth to live young and usually have hair or fur. They are warm blooded and cannot breathe under water. Pets: cat, dog, hamster Farm: cow, sheep, horse, pig Wild: fox, badger, lion, tiger Humans
What animals eat	Carnivore – meat eaters Herbivore – plant eaters Omnivore – Eat both meat and plants
Reproduction	All living things reproduce and have offspring. Some animals give birth to live young. Their offspring normally look like them when born. Some animals have offspring which do not look like them. Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. Some of these animals look like their adult e.g. birds and reptiles.
Healthy living	Basic needs to survive include water. Food and air. To grow healthily people need to eat a balanced diet and exercise.



Other important information

Pupils use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	Begin to recognize ways in which to answer scientific questions through the use of observation either through video or first-hand observations.
Gathering and recording data to help answer questions	That data can be used to classify information and present findings. Begin to compare and contrast findings to make judgements.

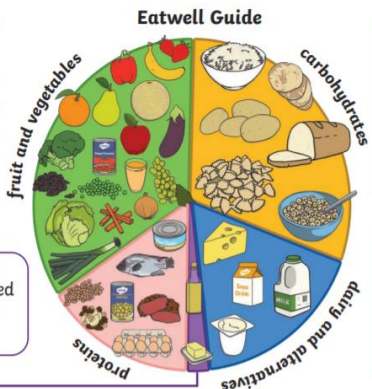
Key Facts

To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
Growing into adults involves the following stages: baby, toddler, child, teenager and adult.
Rest helps our body to recover and rebuild.
Animal life cycles often look different from humans:

Vocabulary

young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow and become stronger.
Life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
reproduce	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.
dehydrate	To lose water.
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
energy/exercise	Power needed to carry out a task. A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs/disease	Bugs that cause illness and sickness (disease).
heart rate	The number of times a heart beats in one minute.
hygiene	How clean something is (to stay healthy and stop disease and illness spreading).
nutrition	Food needed to live

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



oils and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.
6-8 a day

Eat less often and in small amounts.

