



Year 2 – Animals, Including Humans



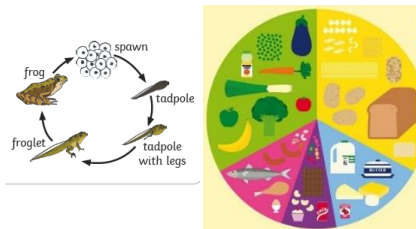
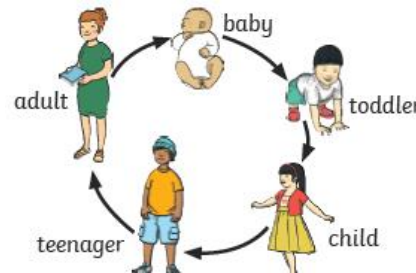
1. Key Scientific Knowledge Concepts and Skills

- All living things grow, **reproduce** and have **offspring**.
- Some animals give birth to **live young**, which normally look like them when they are born.
- Other animals have offspring which do not look like them e.g. fish and amphibians.
- Some animals lay eggs, which hatch into live young. This **young** then develops into an **adult**.
- All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.
- To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs: air, water and food.
- To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.
- We should eat fruit and vegetables and carbohydrates in every meal and for snacks.
- We should eat some protein and dairy 2-3 times a day.
- We should only eat a little food that is high in sugar or fat and eat this no more than once a day.
- To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.

3. Prior Scientific Knowledge, Concepts and Skills

- Sorting living things and non-living things.
- Identifying and grouping birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates.
- Describing how different animals are suited to their environment.
- Identifying, naming and grouping carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Name, draw and label the parts of the body.
- Identify the main parts of the body and link them to their senses.
- Naming the parts of an animal's body and comparing with other animals.

4. Diagrams



2. Key Scientific Vocabulary and Definitions

adult	A fully grown animal
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
young	Offspring that has not yet reached adulthood
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg
dehydrate	To lose water (dry out)
diet	The food and water that an animal needs for survival
disease	Illness or sickness
energy	The power needed to carry out a task
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit
germs	Bugs that cause disease and illness
heart rate	The number of times a heart beats in a minute
hygiene	How clean something is (to stay healthy and stop disease and illness spreading)
nutrition	Food needed to live
pulse	The beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist