

# Animals Including Humans

## Science

### Year Two - Term 4

#### Key Knowledge

**Prior knowledge** All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.

Children will know the names of common animals.

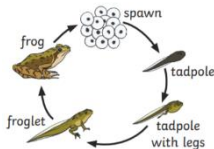
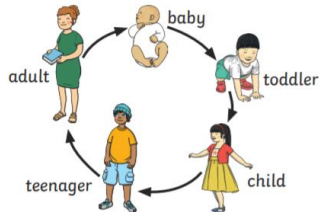
Children will know/recognise key parts of the human body and how they are associated with each sense.

**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

**Staying alive** All animals have 3 basic needs: air, water and food.

**What animals eat**  
 Carnivore – meat eaters  
 Herbivore – plant eaters  
 Omnivore – Eat both meat and plants

**Reproduction** All living things reproduce and have off spring. Some animals give birth to live young. Their offspring normally looks 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.



#### Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions



Explain what a mammal is.  
 Justify how hygiene is important.  
 What is the way to stay healthy?  
 Prioritise what an animal needs to survive.  
 What is the most important food group? Justify your decision.

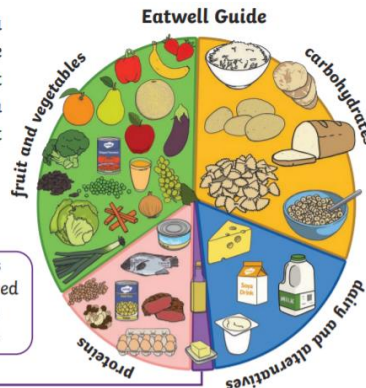
#### Key Skills/Investigative Focus

Investigation focus	Interpret and report
Key Skill	Use appropriate scientific language to communicate their ideas.
Key Skill	Identify differences between things that are living, dead and have never been alive.

#### 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.

