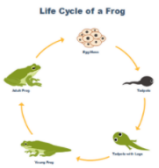
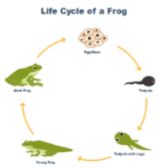


Science: Animals Including Humans
Year 2 Spring 1



Key Vocabulary

adult	A person who is fully grown or developed.
baby	A very young child.
toddler	A child who is just beginning to walk.
child	A young human between ages of birth and teenager.
teenager	A young person between 13 and 19 years of age.
offspring	A person's child or children.
survival	The state of continuing to live or exist.
hygiene	The practice or principles of keeping yourself and your environment clean in order to maintain health and prevent disease.
germ	A microorganism, especially one which causes disease.

Why don't you...

Keep a food diary and check how many healthy things you eat daily?
Make a timeline of your life? How have you changed?
Do some exercise and make a note of how you feel after exercising? Is it different depending on the exercise?

Website Links

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-animal-life-cycles/zrg9kmn

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zgtr82p

Enquiry Questions

- Can humans survive without healthy food?
- Do animals or humans need more food?
- What are the differences between what an animal and a human needs to survive?
- What happens if a human doesn't do any exercise?
- Can we survive if we just eat takeaways?
- Why is it important to be hygienic?
- What can you do now that you couldn't do as a baby?
- Do all animals grow in the same way?

Scientific Concepts

Process including growth - a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end. The process of increasing in size.

Survival - the way things adapt and seek things to ensure they continue to exist.

Scientific Knowledge

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene.
- Classify living things into groups according to a range of criteria they have been given.

Scientific Skills

- Ask questions.
- Observe closely.
- Perform simple tests.
- Identify and classify.
- Use observations to answer questions.
- Use text, diagrams, pictures, charts, tables to record their observations.
- Say whether things happened as they expected and if not, why not.