

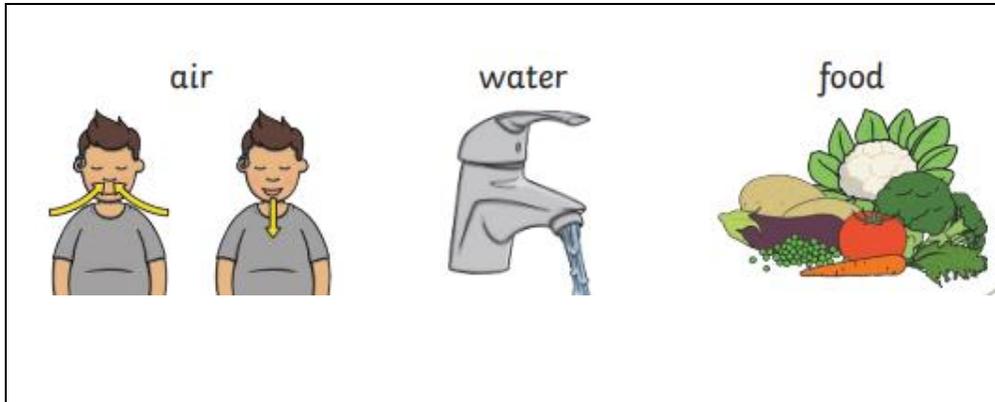
Year 2- Animals, including humans- Knowledge organiser

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Vocabulary

Carbohydrate A food made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen which provides a store of quickly released energy.	Extinct When all the members of a type (species) of living things have died out.	Fat A food made of carbon and hydrogen which is stored in the body and releases energy slowly.	Life cycle The stages in the development of a plant or animal over its lifetime.	Life span The length of time that a plant or animal lives.	Minerals In food studies, minerals supply substances to provide structure and enable the chemical structure.	Protein A food which provides material for growth, e.g, meat, fish and pulses.	Vitamins Substances which help in many body processes such as preventing infection and digestive disorders, and bone building.
Diet The food and drink that a person or animal usually takes a balanced diet.	Disease A change in a living body (as of a person or plant) that prevents it from functioning normally).	Energy Energy is how things change and move.	Exercise Exercise means playing and being physically active.	Germ Tiny organisms, or living things, that can cause disease.	Heart rate The speed at which the heart beats.	Hygiene The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.	Nutrition The study of food and how it works in your body.
1. Basic needs: to stay alive, all animals have three basic needs.				2. All living things reproduce and have offspring. Some animals give birth to live young. Their offspring normally look like them when they are born.			



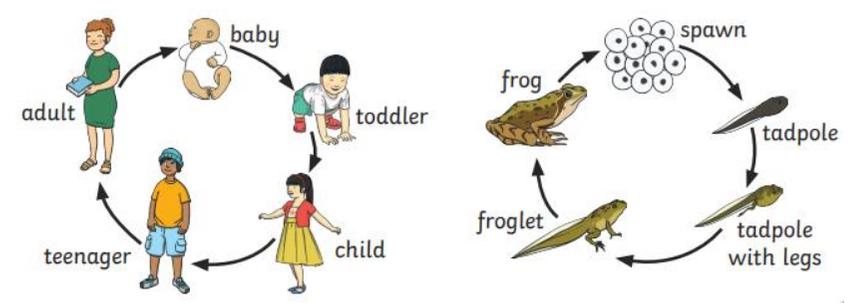
3. Other animals have offspring which do not look like them e.g. fish and amphibians.



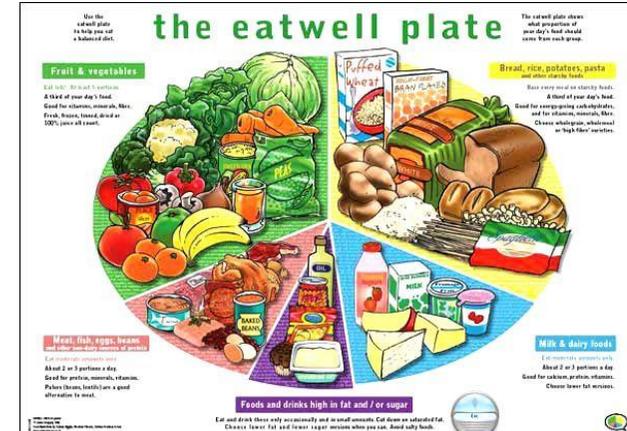
4. Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This young then develops into an adult. When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.



5. All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.



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



Websites to use:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wyfg9G0GSqc&t=1s> (Lambs being born)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/zx38wmn> (what do animals need to survive?)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z4tmhyc> (Growth and change)

<https://padlet.com/gmslp/animalsy2> (Padlet full of resources for planning)

Working scientifically skills:

Researching how to look after a pet.

Sorting and classifying- animals and their offspring.

Observation – how a baby grows.

Sorting- different food types (healthy plate)