

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	germs: 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.



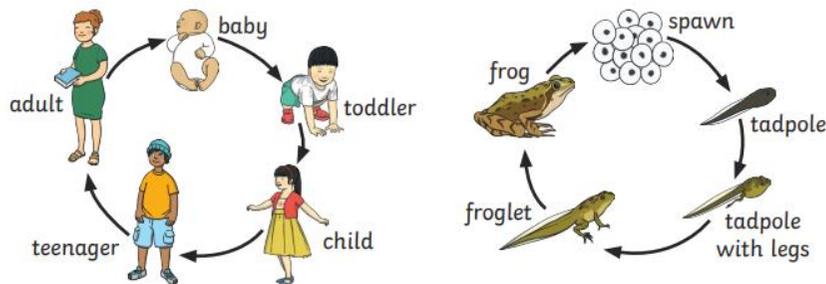
3. Other animals have offspring which do not look like them e.g. fish and amphibians.



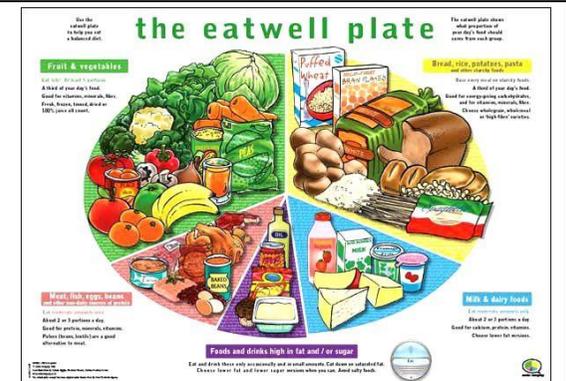
4. Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This young then develops into an adult. When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.



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.



Opportunities for depth

- Will be able to describe the importance of eating the right amounts of different types of food
- Will be able to name the types of food in each section of the Eatwell plate.

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 / Enquiry types:

Research using secondary sources – What do you need to look after a pet (dog, cat, lizard etc.) and keep it healthy?

Research using secondary sources – What food do you need in a healthy diet and why? *[WS – asking simple questions and recognising they can be answered in different ways]*

Identifying, classifying and grouping – Which offspring belongs to which animal? (e.g. matching animals with their offspring (calf-cow, tadpole-frog)) *[WS – identifying and classifying]*

Observation over time – How does an animal change over time (e.g. tadpole, caterpillar, chick)? *[WS – observing closely]*