## Year 2

# Unit: Animals including humans

### **Prior learning**

Year 1 – Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Year 1 – Identify, name, draw, and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with which sense.

#### Later learning (not in Year 2)

Year 3 – Identify that animal (including humans), need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they get nutrition from their food.

Year 5 – Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

Year 6 – recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.

## **Key Questions:**

What are the essential things that all animals need to survive?

What are the things humans can do to stay healthy?

What does the word 'offspring' mean?

In the human life cycle what stage comes after baby?

#### Intent:

To notice that animals (including humans) have offspring which grow into adults.

To know and understand the basic needs of living things to survive.

To explain the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of food and hygiene.

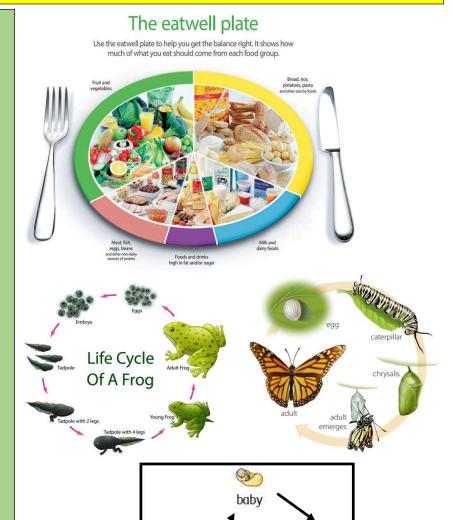
## **Key learning**

Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be young, such as babies or kittens, that grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or insects, there may be eggs laid that hatched a young or other stages which then grow into adults. The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles.

A life cycle is the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.

All animals need water, air, food, shelter, and sleep to survive. There is a difference between essentials, basics, and once for animal and human survival.

To keep healthy, humans need: to eat a balanced diet and healthy food, some exercise to keep their muscles and bones healthy, and to maintain high standards of hygiene to rent illness and disease.



elderly

adult

teenaaer

toddle

Vocabulary	
Adult	A person who is fully developed or grown.
Baby	A very young child.
Backbone	The column of small, linked bones down the middle of your back.
<b>Balanced diet</b>	Add variety of food that you regularly eat.
Basic needs	the minimum requirement to satisfy needs/ the important needs for life.
Bones	The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton.
Calcium	A mineral that is necessary for life. It helps to build bones and keep them healthy, enables blood to clot, muscles to contract and our heart to beat.
Disease	An illness which affects people, animals or plants.
Elderly	An old or ageing person.
Essential	Absolutely necessary, extremely important.
Exercise	When you exercise, you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy.
Healthy	Well and not suffering from any illness.
Illness	A period of sickness affecting the body or mind.
Infant	A young child.
Life cycle	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
Minerals	Inorganic nutrients in food that are essential for growth and health and do not contain carbon.
Muscles	Something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement.
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment essential to life and growth.
Offspring	A person's children or an animal's young.
Option	A thing that is chosen, a choice.
Shelter	A place giving protection from bad weather or danger.
Skeleton	The framework of bones in your body.
Standards	A level of quality.
Substitute	Use or add in place of.
Survive	To continue to exist.
Teenager	A person aged between 13 and 19 years old.
Toddler	A young child who is just beginning to walk.
Vitamins	A group of organic compounds required by the body in small amounts to enable normal growth and health.
Wants	To desire to possess or do; to wish for.