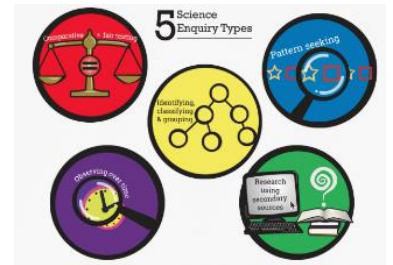


Year 2 Autumn Term

Animals including humans




Prior knowledge learned in year 1

identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals - identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores - describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) - identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

National Curriculum for year 2


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

What you should already know...



- Animals are living things which need food and water to live.
- Animals can be split into different groups - mammals, reptiles, birds, fish and amphibians. They have different structures to fit their needs.
- Some animals are carnivores (meat eaters), some are herbivores (eat plants) & some are omnivores (eat both).
- Animals use their senses to experience the world around them.


Reproduction







- All animals reproduce. This means that they have offspring (e.g. humans have babies).
- For example, mammals give birth to live young, whilst fish lay eggs.
- All of these offspring must receive the basic needs of animals (below on the left) to grow into adults.
- When they are fully grown, they can also reproduce. And so, life goes on!

Basic Needs of Animals

Water




- Animals need water to make sure that they stay hydrated.
- Many animals drink water to survive. Other animals (e.g. fish) live in the water.
- Some animals get their oxygen from the water. Humans are made up of 70% water.

<p>Food</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Animals use food to get the <u>energy & nutrients</u> that they need. -Animals eat plants (herbivores), other animals (carnivores), or both (omnivores). 	<p>Shelter</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shelter provides <u>safety</u> from <u>weather/ predators</u> and basic things that an animal needs to survive. -Burrows, nests and dens are some examples.
<p>Oxygen</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All animals (including humans) need <u>oxygen</u> to <u>live</u>. -Oxygen exists in the air, in the soil, and even in the water. Fish breathe oxygen through gills. 	<p>Temperature</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<u>Sunlight and heat</u> are vitally important to all animals. This gives animals the <u>energy</u> that they need. -Some animals need more heat than others.


Staying Healthy

Exercise




- Humans (and many other animals) need to exercise. It builds our muscles and helps to pump blood around our body. Regular exercise makes us stronger and faster.
- Exercise also helps to keep our weight down. When we are too heavy and have too much fat, it is much harder to move, and puts a strain on our bodies.

Eating a Balanced Diet



- It is also important that humans eat a balanced diet with all of the right nutrients - this helps us to grow bigger, stronger and healthier!
- Eating a balanced diet includes having fruit & vegetables, starchy foods such as breads and pastas, meats and fish (and other alternatives) and foods containing fats.

Hygiene



- It is important to be hygienic. This includes regularly washing our hair and bodies, washing hands before eating and brushing our teeth.
- Being hygienic stops the spread of germs, which can cause diseases.

Key vocabulary

Survival, Water, Air, Food,
Elderly, Adult, Teenager, Child,
baby, Offspring, Growth,
Kitten, Calf, Puppy, Iava, Pupa,
Chrysalis Female, Male,
Exercise, Hygiene

Suggested texts

Why can't humans fly?

What is the importance
of exercise for
health?

Scientists

- Florence Nightingale Pioneer of modern nursing in GB
 - Elizabeth Garrett Anderson - First British female physician and surgeon
 - Steve Irwin -Wildlife expert
- Robert Winston Human Scientist

What does
offspring mean?

What do animals
need in order to
survive?

How can we stay
healthy?

