## Science-Animals including Humans-Year 2 Spring Term

### Prior Learning:

- Identify/name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.





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

To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs:





They might also need shelter too!

### Key Learning

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.

### Key Vocabulary

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Offspring	A person's children or the young of an animal
Survival	You need basic things to stay alive
Exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit
Nutrition	Food to stay alive
carbohydrates	Starch fill up foods
Protein	Meat fish eggs
dairy	Cheese milk yoghurt
Hygiene	Being clean (eg washing hands) to stop disease

# As we get older we grow and change:





The heart is a muscle

that pumps blood

around the body.



Muscles Muscles help us to move. When you exercise your muscles more flexible.

Lungs Lungs bring air in and out of your body. They are the reason we can breathe.

6-8

a day

### Can I answer:

What are the 3 basic things animals need to survive?

Can you name three foods that are healthy and three foods that are unhealthy?

Can you explain what a balanced diet is?

Can you give simple changes that happen when humans grow older?

What happens to our bodies when we exercise?

Why must we wash our hands?

### Scientist

Sir Alexander Fleming was famous for discovering Pencillin which is a form

Antibiotic

You might become a DOCTOR if you like this topic!



