

Animals including humans- Year 2- Kapow unit- Animals including humans: Life cycles and health

Previous learning

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

Key Vocabulary for Year 2

Survival	Puppy
Water	Exercise
Aid	Hygiene
Food	
Adult	
Baby	
Offspring	
Kitten	
Calf	

Previous vocabulary

Fish, mammals, amphibians, omnivore, leg, elbow, ear, back, beak, reptiles, birds, herbivore, carnivore, arm, head, nose, wings

Useful links

<https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collecion/12727/year-2-animals-including-humans>

<https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/science/year-2-science/animals-including-humans-healthy-animals/>

<https://explorify.uk/teaching-support/teaching-science/animals-including-humans-explore-with-your-class>

Key scientists you could look at...

Aristotle

Scientific skills

Working scientifically	Questioning and enquiry	Observing and measuring	Investigating	Recording	Grouping and classifying
To use practical scientific methods, processes and skills with increasing confidence	Ask questions about the world around us	Observe closely, using simple equipment Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	perform simple tests. To discuss my ideas about how to find things out To say what happened in my investigation	Gather and record data to help in answering questions. Record simple data Record and communicate their findings in a range of ways Can show my results in a table that my teacher has provided.	Identify and classify Observe and identify, compare and describe

Experiment and activity ideas

Collage of basic needs for different animals	Create lifecycle wheel	Hatching eggs	Pack a healthy lunchbox	Exercise experiments and effect on the heart.
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Knowledge- objectives

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.

Resources in school

Human body, x rays, stop watches, magnifying glasses, bug finders, stethoscopes, height measure

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

6-8 a day
Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Eatwell Guide

Eat less often and in small amounts.

oil and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.

To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

air

water

food

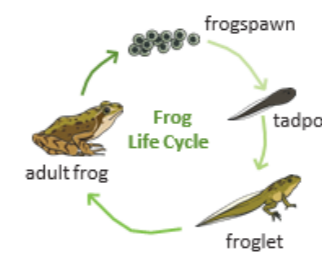
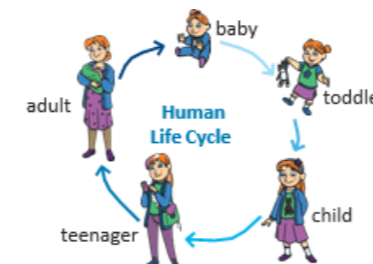
Some animals give birth to **live young**.

Some animals lay eggs which the young hatch from.

Both of these types of **young** then develop into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like **their adult** when they are born.

Some **offspring** do not look like **their adult** when they are born.



All young animals change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.