

# Killinghall CE Primary School Science Knowledge Organiser

Year – 2

Topic - Animals Including Humans

Term - Spring

## Prior learning

## National Curriculum Objectives

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)

- 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.

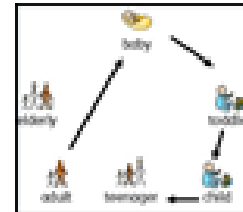
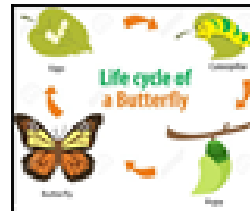
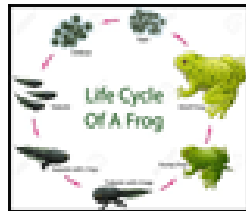
## Key Knowledge

How do animals produce offspring?

- 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 hatch to young or other stages which then grow to adults.
- The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles.

What is a lifecycle?

- A life cycle is the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.



What do humans need to stay healthy?

- To keep healthy, humans need:
  - 1) to eat a balanced diet and healthy food
  - 2) some exercise to keep their muscles and bones healthy
  - 3) to take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses when feeling poorly
  - 4) to keep good hygiene by washing regularly, having clean clothes, brushing teeth and hair.

## Key Vocabulary

Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly), exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types (examples - meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)

## Common Misconceptions

- Some children may think:
- an animal's habitat is like its 'home'
  - all animals that live in the sea are fish
  - respiration is breathing
  - breathing is respiration.

## Enquiry Focus

- Research using secondary sources
- Identifying and classifying
- Comparative and fair testing

## Investigate!

- How do animals and humans change as they grow?
- Which food are healthy/ not healthy and how much of each type of food should I eat?
- Why do humans need to exercise? What happens to our bodies when we exercise?