

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Offspring	The child of an animals.
Growth	An increase in size — getting bigger
Reproduction	Creating a new living thing
Child	A young human being.
Exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit
Heartbeat	The beating of the heart that can be felt and heard through a stethoscope
Breathing	To draw in air to the lungs and expel it back out.
Hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading
Germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
Disease	Illness or sickness.

## Sticky Knowledge

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.

All animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive. To grow into healthy adults, they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.

Good hygiene is also important in preventing infections and illnesses.

## Year 2 — 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.

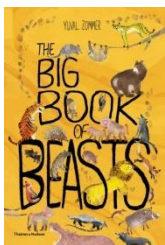
(National Curriculum, 2014)



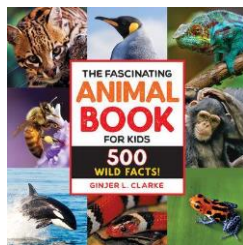
Food Types	Groups of food such as bread, rice, meat, vegetables and fish
Young/Old Stages	The time of life for different animals

## Books that you could read if you like this topic.

The Big Book of Beasts  
— Yuval Zommer



The Fascinating Animal Book for Kids  
— Ginger L. Clarke



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

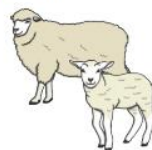


Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



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.



## Websites you can visit if you like topic

Change 4 Life

<https://www.nhs.uk/change4life/food-facts>

STEEM ideas for teacher

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

Hamilton Trust lesson ideas

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

## School Values

Happiness

Having a healthy diet

British values

Promoting a balanced diet

Responsibility

Looking after our bodies

Respect

Understanding that different people have different bodies