

Subject: Science

Year group: 2

Term: Summer

Unit name: Animals including humans

National curriculum:

- 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

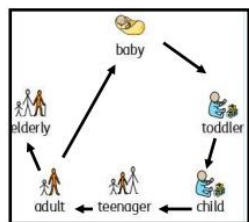
Prior Knowledge	
There are five types of vertebrates (mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds). Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not. Some animals give birth to live young but others lay eggs. Doctors and nurses give us medicine when we are poorly.	
Scientific enquiry ideas	
Classifying	Based on the children's own criteria: classify food items; classify animals.
Observing over time	Observe a life cycle (e.g. caterpillars, chicks, farm animals). Observe how their body changes during/after exercise.
Pattern seeking	Not relevant
Comparative/fair testing	Not relevant
Researching	Research adult animals and their young e.g. googling pictures and names of animal babies – swan and cygnet

Key vocabulary	
Breathing	Heartbeat
Disease	an illness which affects people, animals, or plants
Exercise	When you exercise , you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy
Food types	(examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)
Germ	A tiny organism that can cause illness in a plant or animal
Growth	An increase in size
Heartbeat	One complete pulsation of the heart
Hygiene	Keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases
Life cycle	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
Offspring	A person's children or an animal's young
Reproduction	Process by which an organism creates new versions of itself.
Young/old stages	(examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly)
Spiritual Development	
Children will show an appreciation for the cycle of life. <i>Ecclesiastes 1:4-7: One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh: but the earth abideth for ever.</i>	

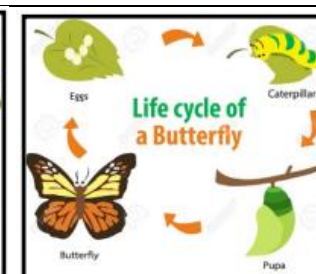
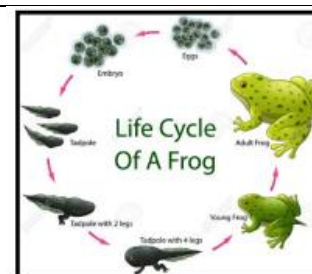
Key Learning Assessment Statements- what will the children know by the end of the unit?

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. All animals need water, air and food to survive.

To understand the life cycle process.



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



To know that animals grow until maturity and then do not grow any larger.

To know what all animals need in order to survive.

To know that animals need to move in order to survive.

To understand why humans need to be healthy.

To know how humans can keep healthy.

To keep healthy, humans need:

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

Assessment for Learning

Recapping prior knowledge- beginning of unit- what do children already know?
Beginning of each lesson- focus on recall of previous learning (quick quizzes)

Activity ideas

- Match animals to their offspring
- Compare the heights/hand spans of people at different stages of their lives.
- Order the stages in human life.
- Write an instruction text about how to look after pets.
- Investigate how animals are cared for in zoos and farms.
- Research animal charities, such as the RSPCA, and how they keep animals safe.
- Record a food diary and evaluate your diet.
- Collect information about favourite foods and present it in a pictogram or bar chart.
- Participate in a series of exercises and investigate how each exercise: makes your body feel; affects your breathing; uses each of your muscles.



**Enriching lives every day; enabling our school community to learn, achieve and flourish
through living 'life in all its fullness'**

