



Subject: Science		Year group: 2 Term: Autumn 1		Title: Animals, including humans.	
What should I already know? - That animals have different features (e.g. human has hands; a dog has paws) - That Carnivores eat meat, herbivores eat plants and omnivores have a diet of both. - That animals can be classified based on their features - The body parts and features of known animals. - The main parts of the human body (e.g. legs, head, mouth, nose etc) and their uses.		Facts I will learn - That animals need water, food and air to survive. - That exercise and nutrition is important for humans to live a healthy life. - That offspring grows into adults and looks similar to its parents. - That hygiene is very important to stay healthy, and this includes washing hands after touching communal objects. - That when you exercise, your heart rate increases and you have to take deeper breaths.		Key questions - What basic things do animals need to live? - What different needs do some animals have compared to others? (e.g. compare fish and humans) - Why is exercise important? - How can I improve my diet and hygiene? - Do animal's offspring look like them and what happens to them?	
Key Skills - Observe closely, using simple equipment. - Perform simple tests. - Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. - Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.		Experiences that school will provide: - Discussion about hygiene – links with PSHE - Regular exercise 		Key words	Definitions
Web links https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9yycdm/articles/zxvkd2p https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/zttckqt		Experiences that could be provided at home - Go for walks, ride bike or scooter. - Visit a family who have had a new baby and discuss the different things each human can do.		Reproduce	To have babies
				Offspring	The child of an animal
				Young	Offspring that have not reached adulthood.
				exercise	A way of keeping the body healthy through being active
				hygiene	To keep clean to stay healthy and prevent disease
				germs	Tiny living things that cause disease.
				observe	To see or take notice of something.
				compare	To identify similarities and differences between things.

