

Science Knowledge and Skills Overview – Year Two Animals including Humans

National Curriculum Objectives		Sticky Knowledge		Prior and Future Learning	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humans and animals have offspring which grow into adults.• Some offspring are smaller versions of their parents (e.g. humans, monkeys, sheep, dogs).• Some offspring start off life as eggs and change as they grow (e.g. chickens, frogs).• All animals and humans need food, water and air to survive.• Humans and animals also do better in certain conditions, such as having shelter, care and medicine.• It is important to have 30-60 minutes of exercise each day to keep your body healthy.• Keeping healthy means caring for your body so you have enough energy to learn, play and grow.• All foods contain nutrients which your body needs to stay active throughout the day. Some foods have more nutrients than others.• Everyone should have their 'five a day'. This means five portions of fruit and veg to get the right amount of nutrients.• It's important not to eat too much sugar. Sugary foods are bad for your teeth and can be fattening.• It's important not to eat too much salt. Salty foods can lead to heart disease.• Good hygiene includes brushing your teeth at least twice a day, keeping clean and washing regularly.		<p><u>In Year 1 Children should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p><u>In Year 3 Children will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they cannot make their own food; they get their nutrition from what they eat.• Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans• Know about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet• Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	
Links to NHFS core curriculum themes		Key Questions		Vocabulary	
<p>Sustainability – Buying local and why this is important (reducing carbon footprint).</p> <p>Aspirations – Dietician, Dentist, Doctor, Sports Coach, Professional Sports Person</p> <p>Equality – Fresh food vs. processed (cost implications, food poverty). Access to facilities.</p>		Do all animals grow and live the same way? Do bigger animals live longer? Why are we all different heights? How and why do we grow and change? What do we 'want' and what do we 'need'? Why do we need to eat different types of food? Do all babies look like their parents?		adult, air, animals, baby, basic needs, child, exercise, food, growth, humans, hygiene, maturity, nutrition, offspring, reproduction, survival, teenager, toddler, water, egg/chick/chicken, spawn/tadpole/frog, egg/caterpillar/pupa/butterfly, lamb/sheep	
Key Scientists		Big Question			
Maria Sibylla Merian (Scientific Illustrator & Entomologist) Louis Pasteur (Biologist & Chemist)		Do living things change or stay the same?			
Do bananas make us run faster?	Which offspring belongs to which animal?	How does a tadpole/butterfly change over time? How much food and drink do I have over a week?	Which age group of children wash their hands the most in a day?	What food do you need in a healthy diet and why?	

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