



Year 2 | Science | Autumn 1 | Animals Including Humans



Key Learning

- Measure using simple equipment.
- Record results in a table.
- Use data to answer a simple question.
- Research using secondary sources.
- Baby, toddler, child, teenager and adult are human life cycle stages.
- There are differences in the life cycles of different animals.
- Humans grow as they age.
- The basic survival needs of animals are air, water and food.
- Personal hygiene prevents the spread of germs.
- Washing our hands and changing our clothes are ways to keep clean.
- Exercise can improve performance and well-being.
- The five food groups are carbohydrates, fruits and vegetables, dairy and alternatives, protein and oils and spreads.
- Humans require a balanced diet to stay healthy.

We will be able to:

- Identify stages in the life cycles of different animals, including humans.
- Describe the basic survival needs of animals.
- Explain how to take care of personal hygiene.
- Describe some positive effects of exercise.
- Identify foods in different food groups.
- Measure using simple equipment.
- Record results in a table.
- Use data to answer a simple question.
- Research using secondary sources.

Animals Including Humans Vocabulary:

Health: How the body feels

Hygiene: Keeping things clean

Life Cycle: The stages an animal goes through to become an adult.

Offspring: Young animals or plants produced by parents.

Survive: To continue to live.

Basic needs: The things that living things must have to stay alive

Egg: A round or oval object that contains what may become a young bird, reptile, insect, or other animal

Live young: baby animals are born fully formed from their mother's body

Pups: The young of some mammals

Spawn: the large number of eggs produced by fish, frogs, and other water animals

Teenager: a young person who is between 13 and 19 years old

Toddler: a young child who is learning to walk

Tadpole: a baby frog or toad

