



Year 2



Statutory Requirements:

- 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

Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Key Vocabulary:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Young | ➤ Balanced Diet |
| ➤ Adult | ➤ Hygiene |
| ➤ Growth | ➤ Exercise |
| ➤ Offspring | ➤ Fruit |
| ➤ Lamb | ➤ Vegetable |
| ➤ Tadpole | ➤ Protein |
| ➤ Survival | ➤ Carbohydrate |
| ➤ Oxygen | ➤ Dairy |
| ➤ Shelter | ➤ Fats |
| ➤ Nutrition | ➤ Sugars |

Key Knowledge:

- Humans have young called babies which grow into adult humans.
- Many animals have young that look similar. For example, sheep have young called lambs, which grow into adult sheep.
- Some animals have young that look very different. For example, frogs have young called tadpoles which grow into adult frogs.
- Humans and animals have four basic needs: oxygen, shelter, water and food.
- Humans can stay healthy by exercising, eating a balanced diet and staying clean.
- A balanced diet consists of the right mixture of fruit and vegetables, protein, carbohydrates, dairy, fats and sugars.

Key Scientists:



Classic

Nettie Stevens
(1861 - 1912)

Discovered how the gender of offspring is determined by chromosomes from the parents.



Contemporary

David

Attenborough
(1926 -)

English broadcaster and naturalist.