



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