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| Subject: Science - Year 2 Year: KS1 Animals including humans (basic needs)NC/PoS: * 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.
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| Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)Animals can be grouped into amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and fish. Different animals have different diets depending on whether they are a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore. |
| End Goals (what pupils MUST know and remember)* Know all animals, need food, water, air, and shelter
* Know animals, need to stay fit by eating sensibly and taking regular exercise
* Know all animals, need to eat a balanced diet
* Know the food groups are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, fruits and vegetables and dairy
* Know all animals, have offspring which then grow into adults
* Know some offspring are different from their adults e.g., caterpillar-butterfly, tadpole-frog
* Know the four stages in a life are: birth, growth, reproduce and death
* Know animals also need exercise and sleep to keep a body healthy
* Know humans are hygienic to stop the spread of germs
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| Key Vocabulary:offspring, adult, calf, cub, lamb, colt, chick, duckling, piglet, kid, kitten, puppy, kit, birth, growth, reproduce, death, metamorphosis, life cycle, food, water, air, oxygen, survive, survival, shelter, : food groups, fruits and vegetables, carbohydrates, proteins, dairy, fats, balanced diet, sleep, exercise, hygiene, germs, physical |
| Session 1: review prior learningAnimals can be grouped in amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and fish. Discuss structures of these animals. Different animals have different diets depending on whether they are a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore. Name animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.Introduce careers: wildlife biologist, sports scientist <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mG7B_Y_-HAk> medical physicist <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF0WqVk0cTY> (up to 1 minute) |
| Session 2: Recap: Name examples of fish: trout, salmon, cod, plaice; examples of amphibians: frog, newt, toad; examples of reptiles: lizard, snake, turtle, alligator; examples of birds: sparrow, blackbird, robin; examples of mammals: humans, dog, rat, bearLo: to identify the offspring of animalsMatch photographs of adult animals with their offspringAll animals have offspring which grow into adults.Vocabulary: offspring, adult, calf, cub, lamb, colt, chick, duckling, piglet, kid, kitten, puppy, kit, |
| Session 3: Recap: offspring with corresponding adultLo: to ask questions about growth in animals<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDDDwfvVUe4> animal life cycles<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/zd4dkty> how animals growVideos include various lifecycles: caterpillar, frog, human, chickenFour stages are: birth, growth, reproduce, deathChildren ask questions about other animals’ lifecycles: are all lifecycles the same length? Which animal has the shortest life cycle? What is a baby squirrel called? Etc.Children record their questions and research the answers Vocabulary: birth, growth, reproduce, death, metamorphosis, life cycle |
| Session 4: Recap: What are the four stages in an animal’s life?LO: Researching what all animals need to survive<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/z343f82> how do animals survive<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YO1K4Tkhp50> basic needs of animals – great images* Water - need fresh water for their bodies to function. It is vital.
* Food - need food to provide energy to existing cells and to provide the raw materials and energy for the construction of new cells.
* Air – need oxygen to live and there are also air pockets in soils and water that help tiny living things survive in water and beneath the soils.

N.B. all need a place to shelterVocabulary: food, water, air, oxygen, survive, survival, shelter |
| Session 5: Recap: what do all animals need to survive?LO: identifying food groups to keep the body healthy <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQN8HWl6Svk> up to 1.34* Children record the different food groups and food which belongs in them
* Design a healthy lunch box
* N.B. Eat different foods, including fresh fruit and vegetables. Five portions of these per day is best! Drink 6-8 glasses of water every day

Vocabulary: food groups, fruits and vegetables, carbohydrates, proteins, dairy, fats, balanced diet, water |
| Session 6: Recap: the food groups and name at least two foods for each groupLo: to identify ways to keep the body healthy<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQN8HWl6Svk> from 1.34<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UxnEuj1c0sw> includes hygieneGet around one hour exercise every day Sleep well. It is best to try and sleep for 8-10 hours at night.Keep yourself as clean as possible. Wash your hands before eating and after using the toilet. Cover your mouth when you sneezeLo: to explore different types of activities and their affect on the bodyChildren can explore different physical activities and how it affects their bodiesVocabulary: sleep, exercise, hygiene, germs, physical |
| Link to career: wildlife biologist, sports scientist <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mG7B_Y_-HAk> medical physicist <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF0WqVk0cTY> (up to 1 minute) |
| Scientists who have helped develop understanding in this field: Aristotle  |