



Knowledge Organiser

Year 2—Animals Including Humans

How do animals survive?

Vocabulary	
Egg	An oval object produced by a mother bird.
Sheep	A farm animal covered in thick curly wool.
Baby	A very young child who can't walk or talk.
Child	A human but not yet an adult.
Frog	A small creature with smooth skin and back legs that allow it to jump.
Chicken	Birds found on a farm that produce eggs that we can eat.
Exercise	Moving your body to get fit and healthy.
Hygiene	Keeping yourself clean.
Occur	How often something happens.
Adult	A human which has fully grown.
Air	Mixture of gases which help us breathe.
Nutrition	Where the body takes in the nutrients from our food.
Chick	A baby bird.
Caterpillar	An insect with multiple legs.
Pupa	The stage of development for an insect where it changes from baby to adult.
Butterfly	A fully grown caterpillar.
Spawn	A type of egg that frogs lay.
Tadpole	A young frog that develops from the spawn.
Lamb	A young sheep.
Toddler	A young adult but is beginning to walk and talk.
Teenager	A human at the stage between child and adult.
Adult	A fully grown human.
Offspring	An animal's children.
Life-cycle	A series of developments for an animal/human which repeats.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.

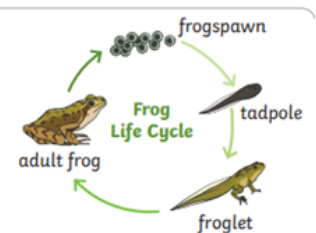
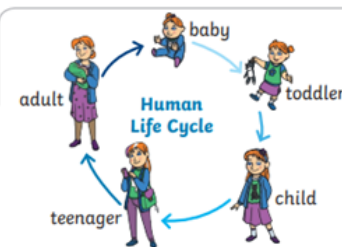


Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



All young animals change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:





What should I already know?

Recognise that humans are animals.

Compare and describe differences in their own features (eye, hair, skin colour, etc.).

Recognise that humans have many similarities.

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Identify and name a variety of common animals including some fish, some amphibians, some reptiles, some birds and some mammals.

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores (i.e. according to what they eat).

Notable Scientist

Sir David Attenborough (1926—present) is an English broadcaster, biologist, natural historian and author. He has studied zoology so he could learn about animals and their habitats. He has devoted his life to preserving wildlife.



Scientific skills and enquiry

Children might work scientifically by:

Talking about ways of answering their questions.

Constructing a simple food chain that includes humans (e.g. grass, cow, human);

Observing, through video or first-hand observation and measurement, how humans grow.

Recording their findings using charts.

Asking questions about what things animals [humans]. need for survival and what humans need to stay healthy and

Suggesting ways to find answers to their questions.