

Scientists



[Bear Grylls](#)
Survival expert

[Dr Donald Palmer](#)
(researches the aging of the immune system)

Skills

I'm asking questions like an animal behaviourist.



I'm gathering and recording data like an exercise physiologist.



Careers

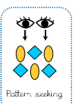
Animal behaviourists study animal interactions
Exercise physiologists are doctors who help people improve their fitness

Enquiries



Do amphibians have more in common with reptiles or fish?

How does a tadpole change over time?



Which age group of children wash their hands the most in a day?

Which offspring belongs to which animal?

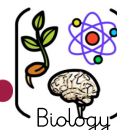


What do you need to do to look after a pet dog/cat/lizard and keep it healthy?

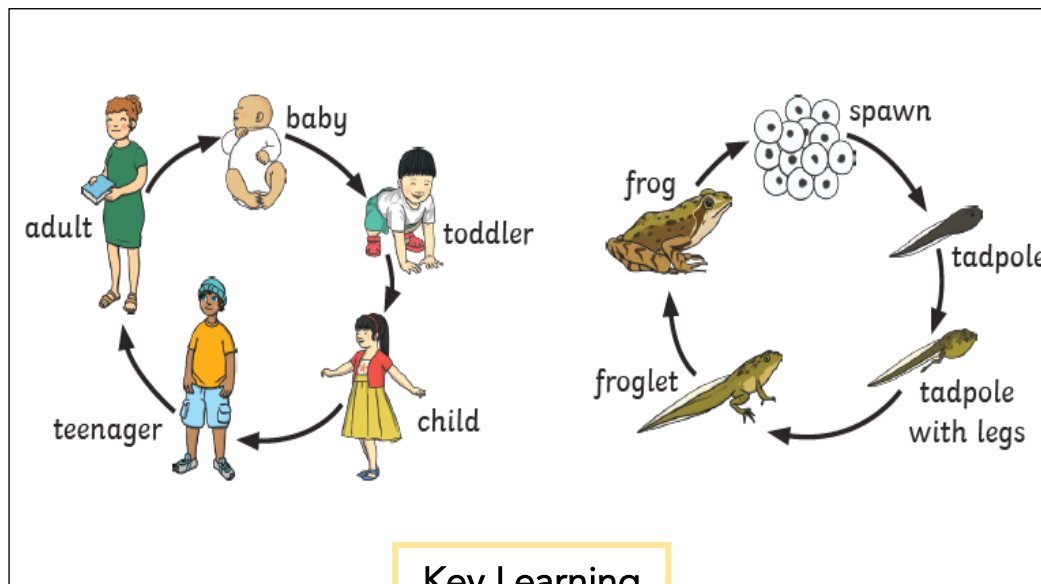
Y2 ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS



Main idea



Children will begin to understand the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival and how it helps growth. They will be able to describe the importance of exercise, a balanced diet and hygiene for humans.



Key Learning

- A life cycle is the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until death. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.
- Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This young eventually develops into an adult.
- Some animals give birth to live young. Their offspring normally look like them when they are born.
- To keep healthy, humans need to eat a balanced diet and healthy foods.
- Humans need some exercise to keep their muscles and bones healthy.
- Humans should take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses when feeling poorly.
- It is important for humans to maintain good hygiene by washing regularly, having clean clothes and brushing their teeth and hair.

What you should know already

There are five types of vertebrates: mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians and birds.

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone.

Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets, but others are not.

Doctors and nurses give us medicine when are feeling poorly.

What comes next?

Year 3 : identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for movement. Think about nutrition coming from food.

Year 4: discover the role of the digestive system and different types of teeth. Construct and interpret food chains.

Key vocabulary

Adult	Germ	Pulse
Develop	Heart rate	Reproduce
Dehydrate	Hygiene	Survive
Diet	Life cycle	
Disease	Medicine	
Energy	Nutrition	
Exercise	Offspring	

Year 2: Animals including humans



Adult: a fully grown animal or plant.



Offspring: a person's children or an animal's young.



Reproduce: when living things make a new living thing of the same kind.



Life Cycle: the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.



Develop: to grow and become stronger.



Dehydrate: to lose water or to dry out.



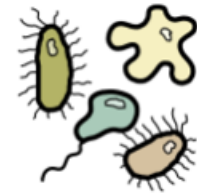
Diet: the food and water that an animal (including humans)



Energy: the power needed to carry out a task.



Disease: an illness or sickness which affects people, animals,



Germs: bugs that cause disease and illness.



Heart Rate: the number of times a heart beats in one minute.



Pulse: the beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist.



Medicine: the treatment of illness and injuries by doctors and nurses.



Nutrition: the food required to live.



Hygiene: keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases.

Year 2: Animals including humans

