

Science Knowledge Organiser

Southwold Primary School



Topic: Animals including Humans

Year: 2

Strand: Biology

What should I already know?

- Animals are living things.
- Humans are animals too.
- Animals can be grouped (reptiles, amphibians, fish, birds and mammals).
- Animals can have similar features or very unique features. Like 'wings', 'teeth' etc..

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- Animals, including Humans have **offspring** which grow themselves into mature animals.
- Know what the basis needs are for animals to live.
- Understand the effect if the basic needs are not met.
- Understand the importance of having a healthy diet, good hygiene and doing exercise.

A healthy diet

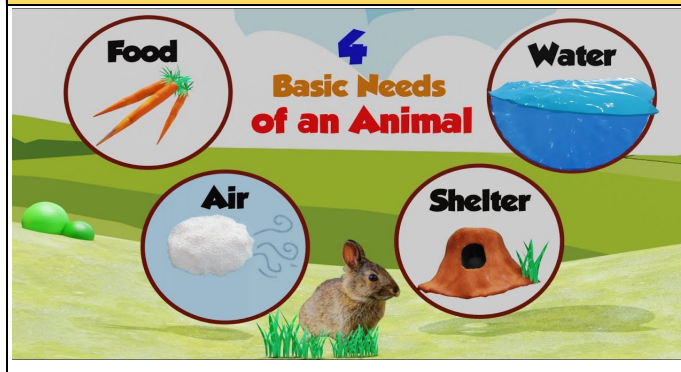


A portion controlled plate includes:

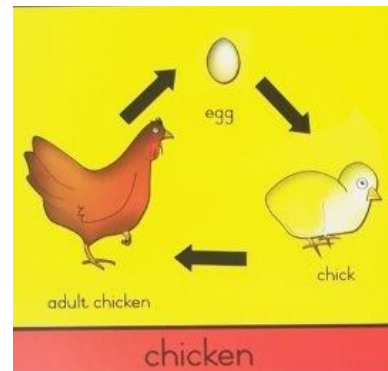
1/2 Vegetables & salad **1/4** Good quality protein **1/4** Complex carbohydrates

- Plus a small serving of healthy fats -

4 basic needs for Animals



Lifecycle



A **lifecycle** describes or shows the process of an baby growing into an adult who then has **offspring**, a baby. This is an important process for a group of animals to keep existing. If there is no offspring, this type of animals will die out .

Vocabulary

basic needs	The minimum things an animal needs to survive: food, water, air and shelter.
exercise	Moving, being active to get stronger and fitter.
healthy diet	Eating the right amount of food but also the right types of food. A healthy diet is an important part of staying healthy.
hygiene	Washing to keep clean and looking after teeth (oral hygiene). Hygiene is an important part of staying healthy.
offspring	Babies
lifecycle	The process when a baby grows into an adult and then has a baby itself. Some babies look very similar to the adult (e.g. a dog) but can also look very different (e.g. a frog).
food groups	Different types of food: like meat (protein) , fruit and vegetables and rice or pasta (carbohydrates). Some food groups we can have lots of, some we need to limit. A healthy diet is when we eat the right food groups, in the right amounts.
reproduce	An adult animal having a baby.

Working Scientifically

- Asking simple questions and recognising that this can be answered in different ways.
- Comparing and grouping information.
- Using information and observations to suggest answers to questions.