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| Subject: Science Year: KS1 year 2NC/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 in 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)To know animals and plants are made up of cells.To know all animals need food, water, air and shelterTo know animals need to stay fit by eating sensibly and taking regular exerciseTo know all animals need to eat a balanced dietTo know the food groups are: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, fruits and vegetables and dairyTo know all animals have offspring which then grow into adultsTo know some offspring are different from their adults e.g. caterpillar-butterfly, tadpole-frogTo know the four stages in a life are: birth, growth, reproduce and deathTo know animals also need exercise and sleep to keep a body healthyTo know humans are hygienic to stop the spread of germs |
| 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 offspring (see resources)All 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's 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  |