



Jerry Clay Academy
Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science (Animals including humans) Year Group: 2 Term: Autumn

Core Learning of This Unit:

- To know that animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults.
- To learn that some animals give birth to live young, others lay eggs and some have other stages before they become adults.
- To learn that the young of some animals do not look like their parents – for example, tadpoles.
- To find out about and describe the basic needs of humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
- To grow and be healthy animals also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.
- To know that good hygiene prevents disease and infections
- To know that medicines can be harmful if not used properly

Prior Learning:

From Year 1 children should be able to :

- Identify and name a variety of common animals and their classification
- Identify carnivores, omnivores, herbivores
- Name and label basic parts of the human body



National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Key Vocabulary:

- Metamorphosis–A change that some animals go through when they become adults.
- Frogspawn–The eggs of a frog which are covered in transparent jelly.
- Froglet–A young frog.
- Gills–Part of a creature that helps it to breathe under water.
- Pupa–A change that some animals go through when they become adults, where they often build themselves a cocoon.
- Algae–A plant that lives in or near water.
- Reproduce–When a living thing creates another living thing.

Significant People

Dian Fossey was an American primatologist and conservationist known for undertaking an extensive study of mountain gorilla groups from 1966 until 1985. She studied them daily in the mountain forests of Rwanda.