

Animals Including Humans

Knowledge

Living Things and their Habitats

I can notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

I can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Working Scientifically

I can ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways

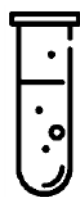
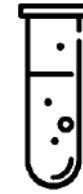
I can observe closely, using simple equipment
I can perform simple tests

I can identify and classify

I can using my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Children will be introduced to the basic needs of animals for survival, as well as the importance of exercise and nutrition for humans. They will also be introduced to the processes of reproduction and growth in animals. The focus at this stage should be on questions that help them to recognise growth.

Hook into a Book



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Exploring the natural world around them, making observations.
- Know similarities and differences between the natural world around them.
- Animals in our local environment
- Animals that live in the sea
- Minibeasts
- Farm animals

KS1

Animals including humans

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
- I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Working Scientifically

- Sorting and classifying animal characteristics
- Answer questions using scientific vocabulary
- Carry out practical tests using their observations and drawing simple conclusions

Future Learning

KS2

Animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat

- Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans
- Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions
- Construct and interpret a food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.

Investing in

the **UNIQUENESS**

of each individual

Key Vocabulary	
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

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

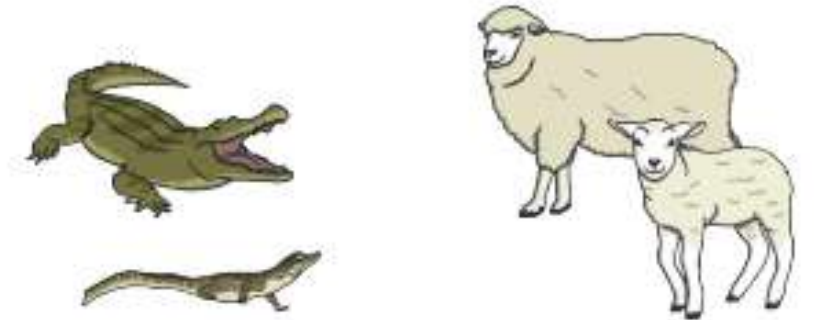


Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



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

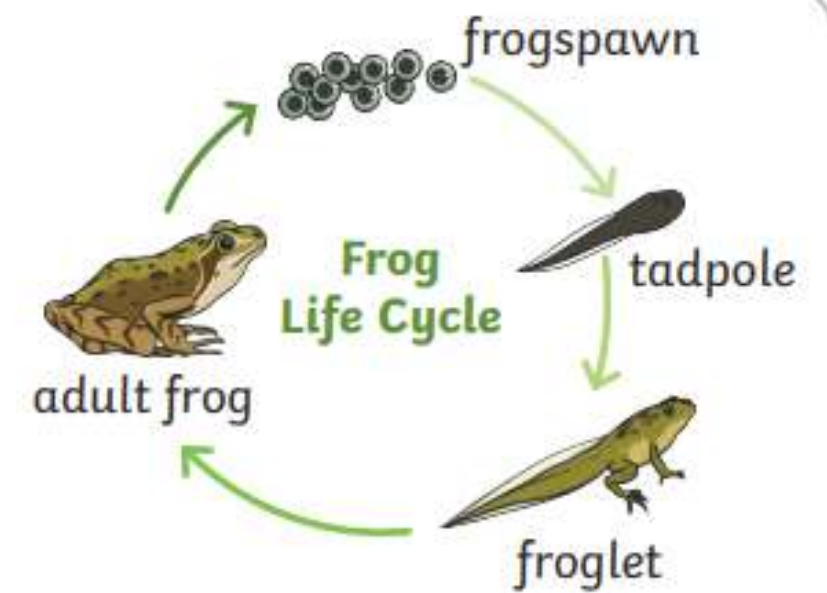
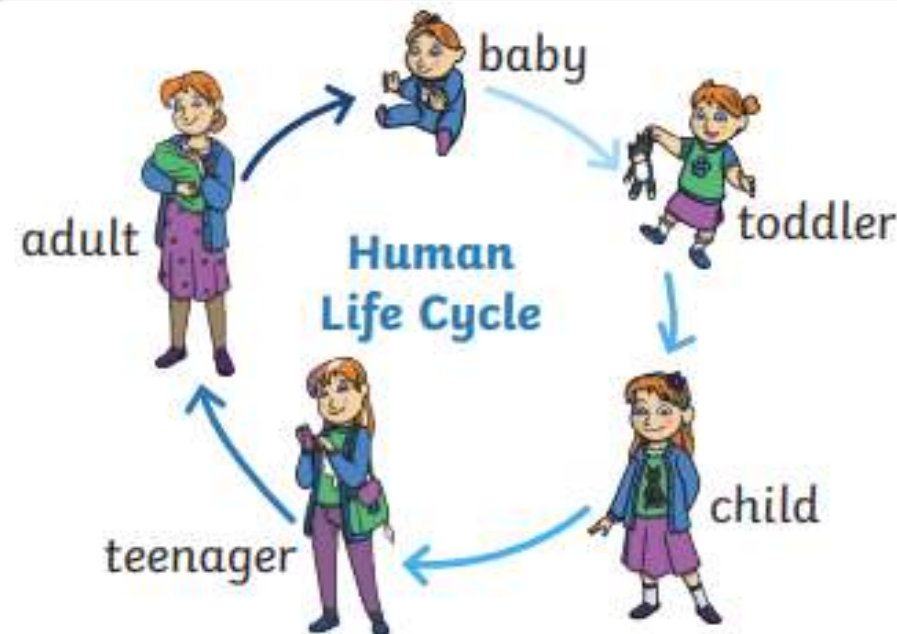
Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



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

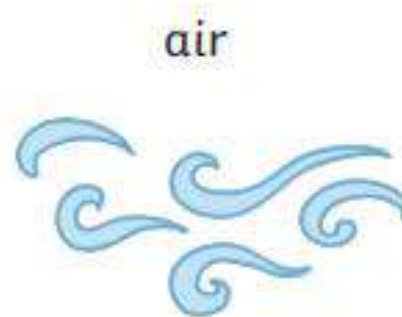


All **young** animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.

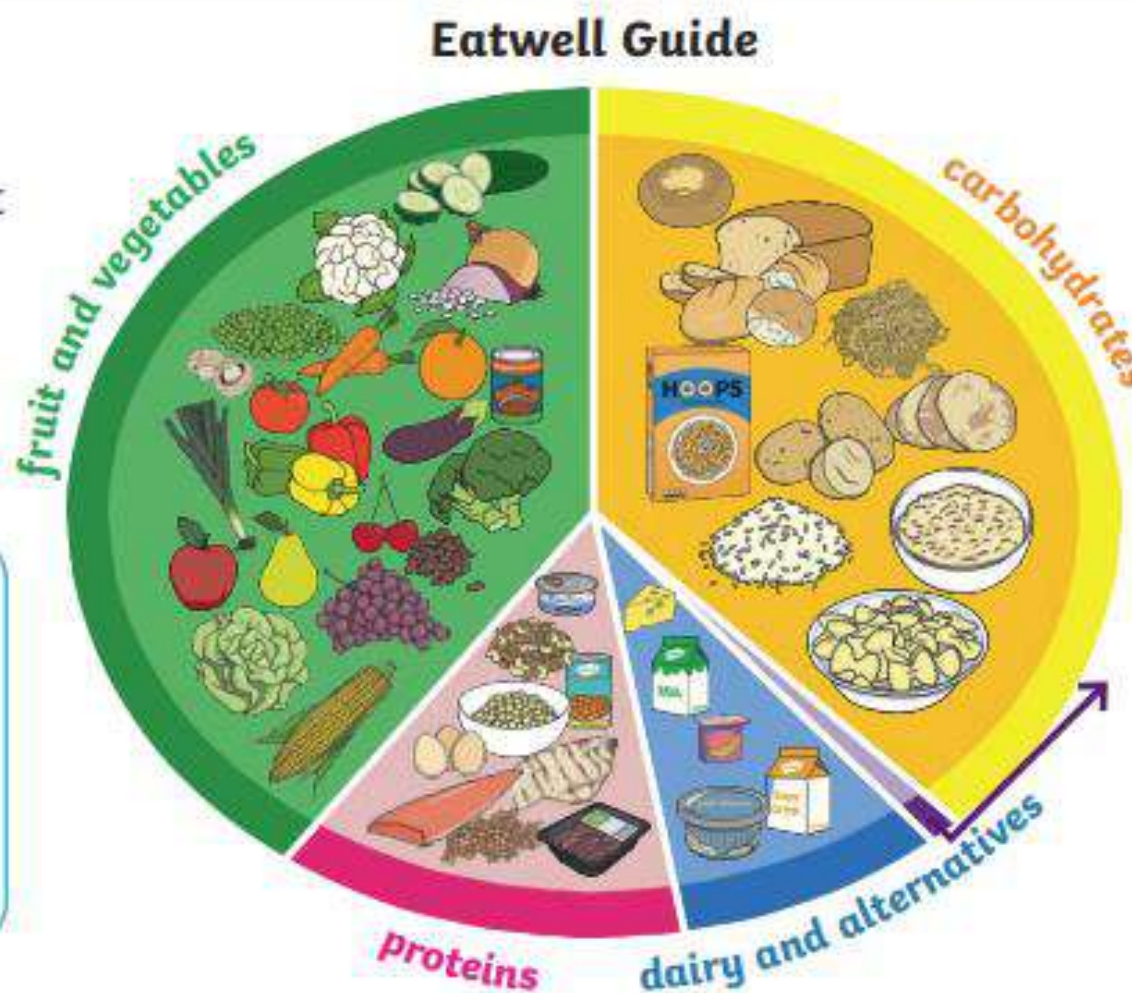
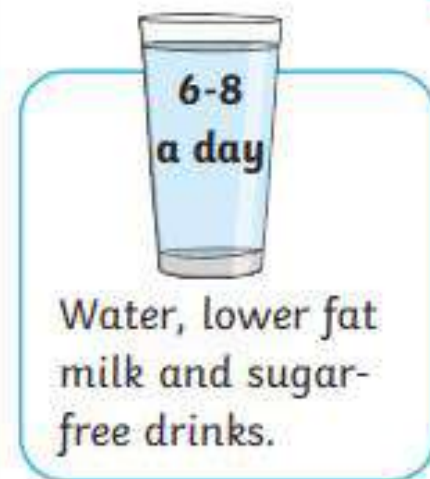


Key Vocabulary	
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
nutrition	Food needed to live.

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



To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



Eat less often and in small amounts.



oil and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.



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



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

