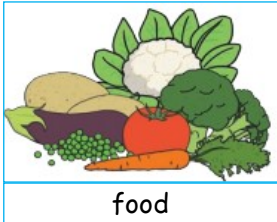
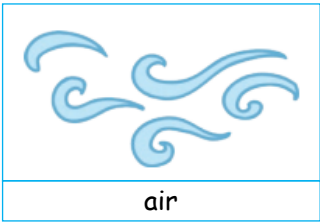


# Animals, including Humans—Year 2

Previous learning:

In Year 1, you labelled the basic parts of a human body and said which parts are linked to each of the five senses. You recognised animal body parts that are different to humans. In Year 1, you sorted common animals based on what they look like and what they eat.

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



Being active and exercising keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount.  
To stay hydrated, humans should drink 6-8 glasses of water, low fat milk or sugar free drinks.



Exercise makes our heart beat faster.

## Key vocabulary Definitions

survive	To remain alive.
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
nutrition	The food needed to live.
exercise	A physical activity that helps keep our body fit.
breathing	The act of taking in and letting out air.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean, so that we can be healthy and stop germs spreading.
germs	The tiny living things that can create disease.

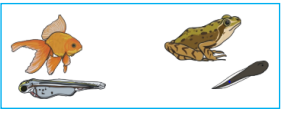
Some offspring look like their adult when they are born.



Some animals give birth to live young.



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

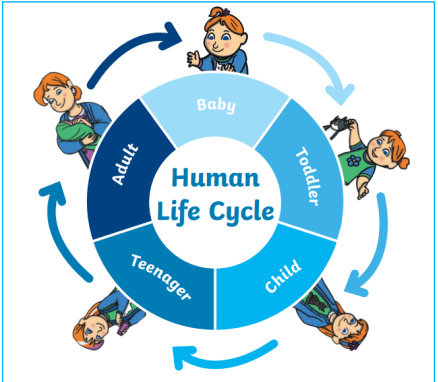
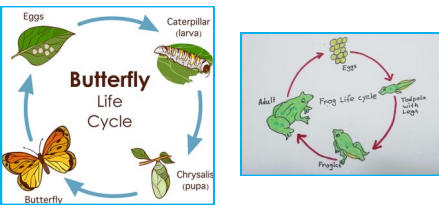


Some animals lay eggs which the young hatch from.



To stop germs spreading, it's important to be hygienic.

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



Future learning:

In Year 3, you will learn that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition to thrive. You will identify humans and some other animals that have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.