

Learning Organiser for Year 2 - Animals including Humans

| National Curriculum Summary Key Subject Concept | | Key Questions |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates 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 (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, and including pets) Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. | | <p>What do fish, reptiles and birds have in common? What group does a _____ belong to? Can you name some common birds/reptiles/mammals etc? Which animals are not suitable to be a pet? Which bird is the most frequent visitor to the playground? How do humans keep healthy? How clean are your hands? How many times can you jump up and down in a fixed time?</p> |
| Key Vocabulary | Definition | Key Facts |
| Balanced diet | A variety of food groups that you regularly eat | <p><u>What do humans need to be healthy?</u> To keep healthy, humans need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to eat a balanced diet and healthy food some exercise to keep their muscles and bones healthy to take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses when feeling poorly to keep good hygiene by washing regularly, having clean clothes, brushing teeth and hair. |
| Food groups | A collection of foods that share similar nutritional properties. There are five food groups: protein, fats, dairy, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to eat a balanced diet and healthy food some exercise to keep their muscles and bones healthy to take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses when feeling poorly to keep good hygiene by washing regularly, having clean clothes, brushing teeth and hair. |
| Heart rate | The speed at which the heart beats | <p><u>What are vertebrates?</u> Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. There are five groups of vertebrates: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians.</p> |
| Germ | A tiny organism that causes a disease in a plant or animal | <p><u>What are mammals?</u> They give birth to live young, usually have hair or fur, are warm-blooded and cannot breathe underwater. Some common mammals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters farm animals such as: cows, sheep and horses wild animals such as: foxes, hedgehogs, lions and giraffes |
| Bacteria | Small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments | <p><u>What are fish?</u> They have fins and scales, can breathe underwater using gills, lay eggs in water and are cold-blooded Some common fish are salmon, cod and tuna.</p> |
| Infection | A germ or sickness that causes something to be infected | <p><u>What are birds?</u> They are warm-blooded, have wings, beaks and feathers and can lay eggs Some common birds are ducks, chickens, penguins and pigeons.</p> |
| Medicine | The treatment of illness and injuries by doctors and nurses | <p><u>What are reptiles?</u> They are cold-blooded, lay eggs, have scales and cannot breathe underwater. Some common reptiles are snakes and lizards</p> |
| Amphibian | Land animal that breeds in water | |
| Reptile | Cold-blooded scaly animal | |
| Bird | Two-legged winged animal | |
| Mammal | Warm-blooded animal with a backbone | |
| Vertebrate | Animal with a backbone | |
| Invertebrate | Animal without a backbone | |
| Carnivore | Animal that eats meat | |
| Omnivore | Animal that eats anything | |
| Herbivore | Animal that only eats plants | |

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| | <p><u>What are amphibians?</u> They are cold-blooded, lay eggs, live on land and water and can breathe underwater through gills. Some common amphibians are frogs and toads.</p> <p><u>What are invertebrates?</u> Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insects such as flies, ladybirds and bees • arachnids such as spiders • molluscs such as snails |
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Working scientifically skills

- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures

The diagram shows a classification tree for animals. At the top is 'animals', which branches into 'vertebrates' and 'invertebrates'. 'vertebrates' further branches into 'mammals', 'fish', 'reptiles', 'amphibians', and 'birds'. 'invertebrates' branches into 'insects' and 'molluscs', with 'arachnids' shown below it. The 'invertebrates' branch is crossed out with a red line.

The Eatwell Guide chart is a circular diagram divided into five colored sections representing different food groups: green (vegetables and fruit), yellow (starchy carbohydrates), red (protein sources), blue (dairy and alternatives), and purple (drinks). Each section contains images of representative foods and text boxes with nutritional advice.

Possible Experiences

- Observe animals in the local area
- Zoo/Vet visit
- Make a healthy snack
- How clean are your hands experiment
- Participate in a series of exercises and investigate how each exercise: makes your body feel, affects your breathing and uses each of your muscles.