

Working Scientifically

Ask simple questions

Observing closely using

Perform simple tests

Identifying and classifying

Answer questions using what we've found out.

Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

What I should already know

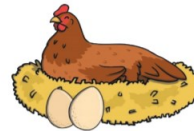
- I can name some animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- I can label and name basic parts of the human body.
- I know the 5 senses.

Some animals give birth to **live young**. Their offspring normally look like them when they are born.



Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This **young** then develops into an **adult**.

When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.



Other animals have offspring which do not look like them, e.g. fish and amphibians.



What I will know by the end of the unit:

To know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Know the basic needs for animals and humans for survival.

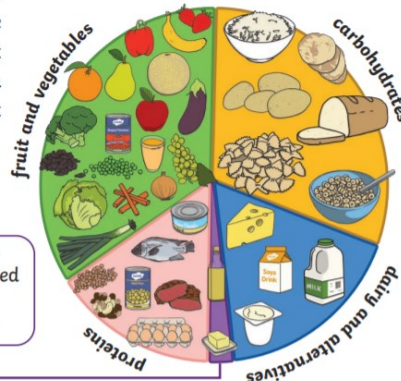
Know the importance of exercise hygiene and eating the right amounts of food.

Key Vocabulary:

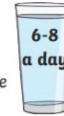
Offspring	The child of an animal.
Reproduction	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.
Adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
Life cycles	The changes living things go through to become an adult,
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
Hygiene	How clean something is to stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
nutrition	Food needed to live.

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

Eatwell Guide



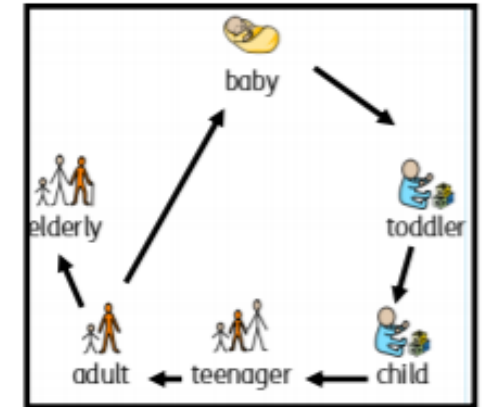
Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count. **6-8 a day**



Eat less often and in small amounts.



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



To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs:

air



water



food

