# Animals Including Humans

Year	2

Key Vocabulary		All living things <b>reproduce</b> and have <b>offspring</b> .		
adult	A fully grown up animal or plant.	Some animals give	Some animals lay eggs which hatch	
develop	To grow and become stronger.	birth to live young. Their offspring normally look	into live young. This <b>young</b> then develops into an <b>adult</b> .	
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.	like them when they are born.	When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.	
offspring	The child of an animal.	Other animals have offspring which	201	
reproduce	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.	do not look like them, e.g. fish and amphibians.	Commerciant Commerciants	
young	Offspring that has not reached			
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an	adult toddler	frog	
5 5	animals change at different is they grow into adults.	teenager child	froglet tadpole with legs	



# Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabu	lary	To stay alive, all	air	water	food
dehydrate	To lose water (dry out).	animals have 3		0	MARCO
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.	basic needs:		Fre	
disease	Illness or sickness.		( -)) $( - )$		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
energy	The power needed to carry out a task.	To grow into a healthy adult, we		ell Guide	Water, lower fat <b>6-8</b>
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.	must eat the right types of food in	Due alles	City Hall	milk, sugar-free drinks
germs	Bugs that cause disease and illness.	the right amount and <b>exercise</b> .	fruit and		including tea and coffee all
heart rate	The number of times a heart beats in one minute.	oils and spreads			count. Eat less often and in small amounts.
hygiene	How clean something is (to stay healthy and stop disease and illness spreading).	Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.	l suisjoid	Savilenna literare hiso	
nutrition	Food needed to live.			səviter	
pulse	The beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist.	To stop illness and i keep ourselves clean	infections spreading, 	we must be hygieni	ic and



# Living Things and Their Habitats

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Key Vocabular	y	
life processes	These are the things that all <b>living</b> things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.	
living	Things that are <b>living</b> have all the <b>life processes</b> .	
dead	Things that are <b>dead</b> were once <b>living</b> . They did have all the <b>life processes</b> but don't now.	
never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were <b>never living</b> . They never had the <b>life</b> <b>processes</b> .	
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.	
food sources	This is the place a <b>living</b> thing's food comes from.	

## Key Knowledge



Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.









## Living Things and Their Habitats

### **Key Vocabulary**

- habitat A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.
- microhabitat A microhabitat is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch Minibeasts live in microhabitats The **microhabitats** have everything they need to survive.
- depend Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.

survive This means to stay alive.

**Examples of microhabitats:** 







Key Knowledge

Examples of habitats:

woodland

rainforest



# river

urhan

arctic

under leaves



coastal

desert

in and on soil



# Plants

Key Vocabulary	
germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up <b>water</b> and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called <b>germination</b> .
sprout	When a plant <b>sprouts</b> , it grows new <b>shoots</b> .
shoot	A <b>shoot</b> grows upwards from the seed or plant to find <b>sunlight</b> .
seed dispersal	<b>Seed dispersal</b> is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can be moved by the wind or animals.







# Key Vocabulary

What do plants need to grow well?

sunlight	All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of <b>sunlight</b> . Some plants only need a little <b>sunlight</b> .	
water	All plants need <b>water</b> to grow. Without <b>water</b> , seeds and bulbs will not <b>germinate</b> .	
temperature	<b>Temperature</b> is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler <b>temperatures</b> and some like warmer <b>temperatures</b> .	
nutrition	Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using <mark>sunlight</mark> .	







## Science: Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary	
materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	<b>Suitability</b> means having the <b>properties</b> which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a <b>material</b> is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

## Key Knowledge

## **Properties of Materials**







metal: strong, hard, easy to wash.

**Bend** an object by grabbing both Squash an object by pushing ends of the object and bringing the



both hands together.

Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



ends inwards together.

Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.





paper: lightweight, flexible.

rough.



cardboard: strong, light, stiff.





