	Pri	mary	Schoo
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Knowledge Organiser



Year 2 Autumn 1

Builds on and leads to...

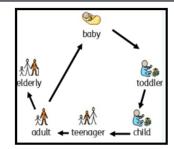
Year 1:

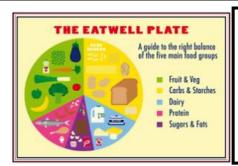
- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense
- Year 3:
- identify that 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
- identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement

Enquiry/skills

- Match animals to their offspring
- Consider what would happen if humans/animals did not have access to their basic survival needs.
- Compare and contrast offspring to their parents.
- Evaluate your diet.
- Investigate the importance of handwashing hygiene practices.
- Participate in a series of exercises and investigate how each
- exercise:
 - makes your body feel
 - affects your breathing
 - uses each of your muscles

Diagrams / Maps / Images





Assessment task

End of unit knowledge test.

Planning and conducting an investigation ensuring a fair test.

What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary			
Animals, including humans, have	balanced diet	a variety of food that you regularly eat		
 offspring which grow into adults. All animals need water, air and food to survive. To keep healthy, humans need: 	bones	the hard parts inside your body which form		
		your skeleton		
	disease	an illness which affects people, animals, or plants		
to the balance of all at and breakless	exercise	When you exercise , you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy		
some exercise to keep their muscle and bones healthy	healthy	well and not suffering from any illness		
	hygiene	keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or		
to keep good hygiene by washing		the spread of diseases		
regularly, having clean clothes,	offspring	a person's children or an animal's young		
brushing teeth and hair.	skeleton	the framework of bones in your body		
	survive	continue to exist		