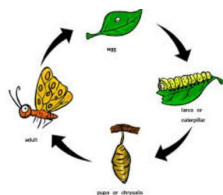


Key Vocabulary

Offspring	The young of a person, animal or plant
Reproduction	A process where a living thing creates a likeness of itself
Growth	An increase in size. For example, a child increases in size as they get older
Child	A young person
Exercise	Being active to maintain fitness, health and wellbeing
Heartrate	The number of times your heart beats in a minute
Breathing	To take in air
Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
Germ	Tiny organisms that can only be seen through a microscope. Some germs can be harmful and make you poorly.
Disease	A change in the body that stops it from working properly
Meat	The flesh of an animal used as food
Fish	An animal that lives in water, has fins for swimming and gills for breathing
Vegetables	Parts of plants that are eaten by humans as food
Bread	A type of baked food using mainly flour and water
Rice	A type of grain that belongs to the grass family
Pasta	A type of food made from flour, eggs and water



Key Learning



Year: 2

Term: Spring 1

Question: What makes a healthy meal?

Curriculum Area: Science

Background information (including prior knowledge):

Can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.



Key Content:

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

Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival. (water, food and air)

Describe the importance for humans to exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Key Questions/ Big 6 facts

What do we need to survive?

Do all offspring look like their adult?

Which foods are healthy?

Why should we exercise?

Why is hygiene important?

