

# Science Knowledge Organiser - Year 2

## Unit: How do living things change and what do they need to survive and stay healthy?

### Key Vocabulary:

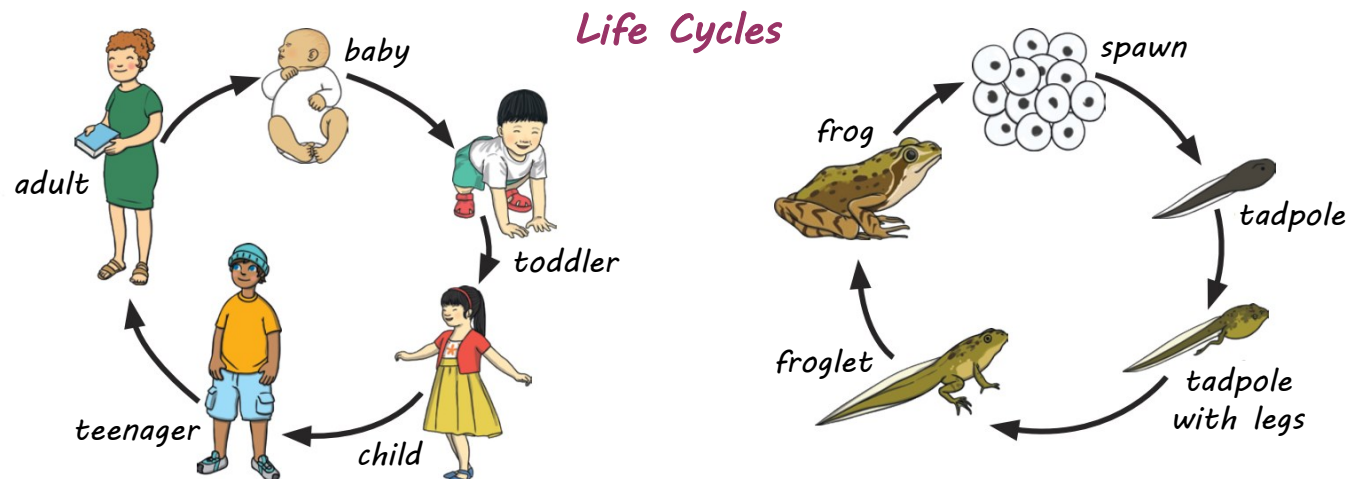
|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>adult</b>      | An <b>adult</b> is a fully grown animal or plant.  |
| <b>dehydrate</b>  | To <b>dehydrate</b> is to lose water (dry out).  |
| <b>develop</b>    | To <b>develop</b> means to grow and become stronger.                                       |
| <b>diet</b>       | The food and water that an animal needs is known as its <b>diet</b> .                      |
| <b>disease</b>    | A <b>disease</b> is an illness or sickness.  |
| <b>energy</b>     | <b>Energy</b> is the power needed to carry out a task.                                     |
| <b>exercise</b>   | <b>Exercise</b> is physical activity to keep your body fit.                                |
| <b>germs</b>      | <b>Germs</b> are bugs that cause disease and illness.                                      |
| <b>heart rate</b> | Your <b>heart rate</b> is the number of times a heart beats in one minute.                 |
| <b>hygiene</b>    | <b>Hygiene</b> is the practice of keeping clean.   |
| <b>life cycle</b> | The <b>life cycle</b> of a living thing is the changes it goes through to become an adult. |
| <b>live young</b> | <b>Live young</b> is offspring that has not hatched from an egg.                           |
| <b>nutrition</b>  | <b>Nutrition</b> is the food needed to live.   |
| <b>offspring</b>  | The child of an animal is known as its <b>offspring</b> .                                  |
| <b>pulse</b>      | Your <b>pulse</b> is the beating of your heart that can be felt in your wrist or neck.     |
| <b>reproduce</b>  | When living things make a new living thing of the same kind, they <b>reproduce</b> .       |
| <b>young</b>      | The <b>young</b> are offspring that have not reached adulthood.                            |

### Science Skills:

- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Describe the importance for humans or eating the right amounts of different types of food.
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise.
- Describe the importance for humans of hygiene.
- Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.
- Identify and classify.
- Perform simple tests.
- Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
- Gather and record data to help in answering questions.
- Observe closely, using simple equipment.

### Key Facts:

- All living things **reproduce** and have **offspring**.
- All **young** animals change at different stages as they grow into **adults**.
- Plants **reproduce** by bearing seeds that grow into new plants.
- Some animal **offspring** look just like their parents but smaller. Some animal **offspring** look very different!
- We need to eat a balanced **diet** because different kinds of food do different jobs in our bodies.
- When we **exercise** regularly, our heart gets better at its job - delivering oxygen to different parts of the body.

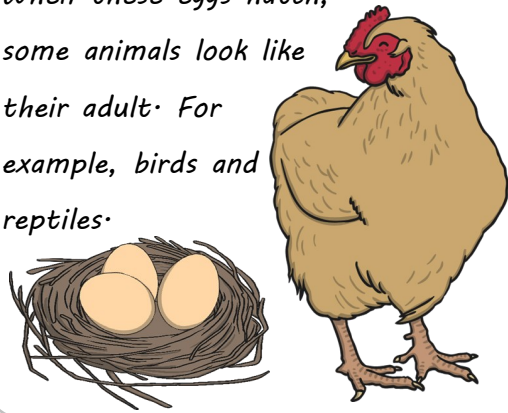


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**Unit: How do living things change and what do they need to survive and stay healthy?**

Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This **young** then develop into **adults**.

When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult. For example, birds and reptiles.



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

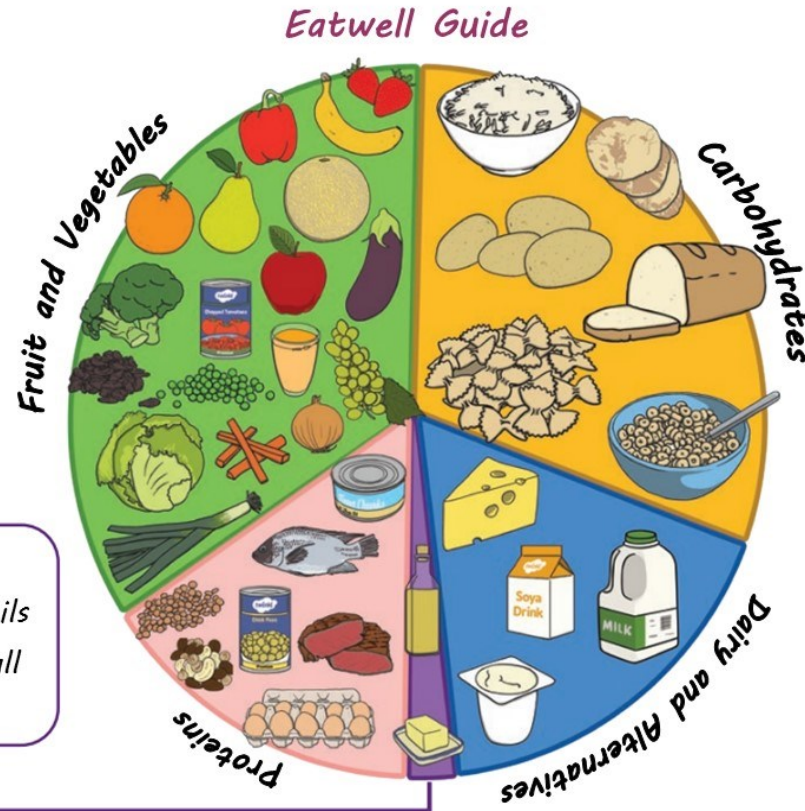


Other animals have **offspring** which do not look like them. For example, fish and amphibians.



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

**Oils and Spreads**  
Choose unsaturated oils and use them in small amounts.



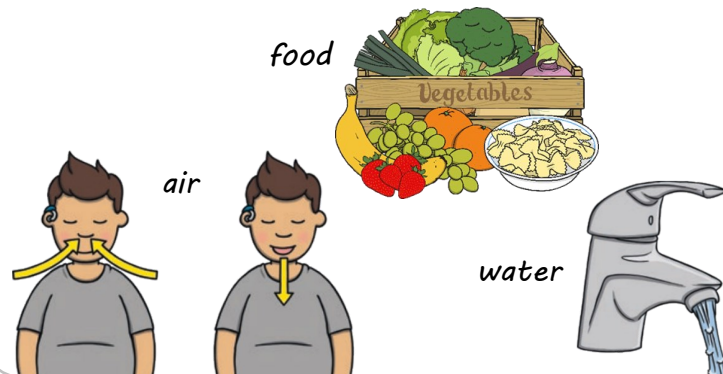
Water, lower fat milk, and sugar-free drinks (including tea and coffee) all count towards your daily recommended amount.



Eat these less often and in small amounts.



To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs:



To prevent illness and infections spreading, we must be **hygienic** and keep ourselves clean.

