

Year 2 – Feeding & Exercise (Animals Including Humans)												
Links made with other subjects	PE – Exercise and nutrition DT – health week											
The BIG Question	Where does our food come from and how do we stay healthy?											
The BIG Outcome	Draw/order a food chain involving a human and explain why we need the food and what else is required to stay alive.											
Science objectives (link to NC)	-describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food -find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) - describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.											
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	Children already know: EYFS – Understanding the world - Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. Yr 1 –Animals Including Humans (Types and Parts of Animals)											
Future learning Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	This unit gives prior knowledge to: Yr 3 - Animals Including Humans (Movement and Feeding) Yr 4 - Animals Including Humans (Human Nutrition) Yr 5 - Animals Including Humans (Life Cycles) Yr 6 - Animals Including Humans (Our Bodies and Evolution and Inheritance)											
Science strands	<table><tr><td>Related Enquiry Questions</td></tr><tr><td>Classifying</td></tr><tr><td>Based on the children’s own criteria: - classify food items - classify animals.</td></tr><tr><td>Observing over time</td></tr><tr><td>- Observe how their body changes during/after exercise.</td></tr><tr><td>Pattern Seeking</td></tr><tr><td>Not relevant</td></tr><tr><td>Comparative testing</td></tr><tr><td>Not relevant</td></tr><tr><td>Researching</td></tr><tr><td>- Not relevant</td></tr></table>	Related Enquiry Questions	Classifying	Based on the children’s own criteria: - classify food items - classify animals.	Observing over time	- Observe how their body changes during/after exercise.	Pattern Seeking	Not relevant	Comparative testing	Not relevant	Researching	- Not relevant
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Vocabulary/ Glossary	exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)											
Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)	<p>The knowledge that children will learn and remember:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited, which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food</i><i>Plants have suitable features that help them to grow well.</i><i>The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water.</i><i>All animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive.</i>											

Science Scheme of Work

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>To grow into healthy adults, they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.</i> 6. <i>To be able to share things they can do to exercise</i> 7. <i>To be able to list foods which are healthy and those that should be consumed in moderation</i> 8. <i>Good hygiene, such as regular hand washing, is also important in preventing infections and illnesses.</i>
SEND expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>. Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited, which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food</i> 2. <i>The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water.</i> 3. <i>All animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive.</i> 4. <i>To grow into healthy adults, they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.</i> 5. <i>Good hygiene, such as regular hand washing, is also important in preventing infections and illnesses.</i>
Common misconceptions	<p>Some children may think:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an animal's habitat is like its 'home' - all animals that live in the sea are fish - respiration is breathing - breathing is respiration.