

Science Knowledge Organiser: Year 2 - Spring Term

Animal life cycles – *What does it mean to be born?*

What we already know:

- There are many different groups of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. They have different structures, and they eat different types of foods.
- Some eat other animals (carnivores), and others only eat vegetables (herbivores), and some like to eat both plants and meat (omnivores)
- Animals must move to get their food. They will move in different ways to get their food.
- Animals that eat other animals are called predators. Animals that are eaten by other animals are called prey.
- Animals feeding relationships can be illustrated in a food chain.
- Animals have senses to help them survive. Animals have developed a range of ways to find prey or avoid being eaten

Key Vocabulary:

- * Mature
- * Reproduce
- * Die
- * Offspring
- * Life cycle
- * Food chain
- * Producer * Consumer

What we are going to learn:

- Things that are living, move, feed, grow, reproduce and use their senses
- Animals grow until they reach maturity and then don't grow any larger
- Animals reproduce when they reach maturity (adulthood)
- All animals eventually, die
- Different animals live to different ages
- Different animals reach different sizes before they are able to reproduce
- Different animals reproduce at different ages
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- Exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene are important to maintain good health and wellbeing

What we are going to learn next time: Year 3

- All vertebrates have internal skeletons that protect vital organs.
- Invertebrates have exoskeletons that protect vital organs.
- Skeletons support the weight of land animals.
- Stronger bones can support a greater mass.
- Bones are connected (but can move relative to each other) at joints.
- Muscles connect to bones and move them when they contract.
- Stronger bones can anchor stronger muscles.