

Science Knowledge Organiser

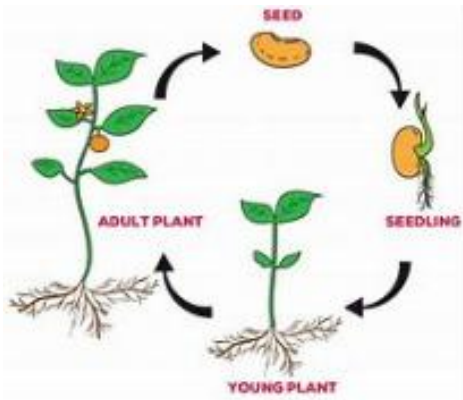
Year 2 Spring (ii)

Why is exercise good for us?

We are also learning about plants, linking with our learning about Australia

To observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.

To know how indigenous British and Australian plant species differ.

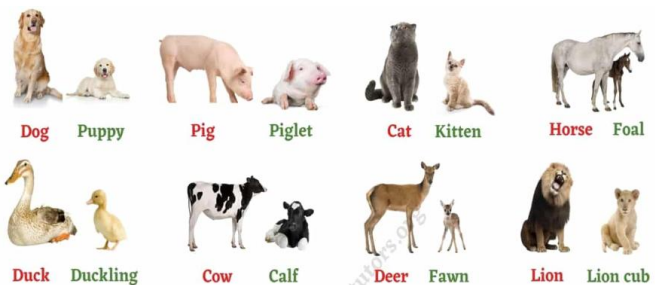
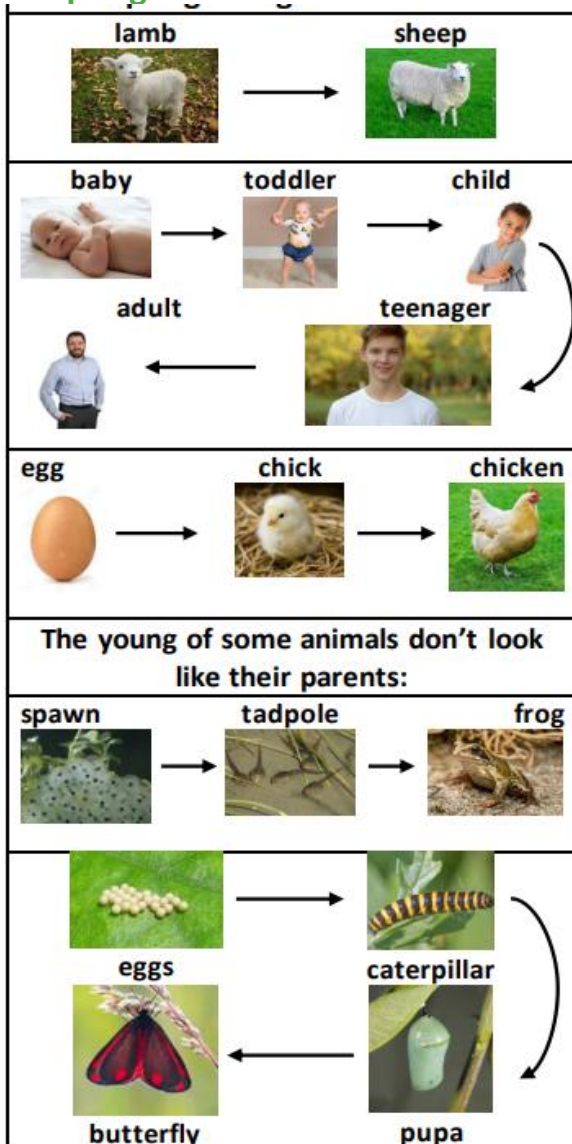


Name	Image	description
Rose		Flowering, prickly stems, different colours, grows from a seed
Hedge		Small leaves, used to form barriers between people's houses. Non flowering
Cowslip		Flower in the Spring, yellow flowers, slim stems, grows from seed
Daisy		Small white flower with a yellow centre, narrow stem, grows from seed

Name	Image	description
The Golden Wattle		Is the national flower of Australia. Has large golden ball-shaped flowers occur in spring.
Gum Trees		The leaves are leathery and often hang, most species are evergreen. Flowers are pink with spindly petals
Eucalyptus		Has thick leathery leaves that are used for their oils.
Swan River Daisy		Flower colours differ from white to blue. Has a sweet smell that attracts hummingbirds.

New substantive knowledge

To know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Some offspring have different names and look different to the adult animal:



To record how different animals grow

Animal	How many years until full size
Dog	1
Lion	3
Elephant	15



All animals, including humans need **air**, **water**, **shelter** and **food** to survive

To know how indigenous British and Australian animals differ.

Name	Image	description
fox		A mammal with reddish-brown fur, a white chest and a bushy, white-tipped tail
badger		Badgers are small mammals with flat, wedge-shaped bodies, broad feet with long claws and coarse hair that are black and white.
bat		A bat has dark brown fur and a dark brown or black face, wings and large pointed ears.
dormouse		They are generally mouse-like in appearance, but with furred tails. They are agile, and well adapted to climbing.

To know that eating the right amounts of different foods is important for humans.

<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/food-guidelines-and-food-labels/the-eatwell-guide/>



Think about a meal you enjoy. Can you sort your plate into the five food groups in the Eatwell Guide? Have you something from each part of the plate?

We should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetable each day-what fruit and vegetables do you enjoy?.

Core Vocabulary

indigenous - occurs naturally in a place

species - a group living things that are similar

portions - part of a whole



To know that exercise is important for humans.

Regular physical activity is one of the most important things you can do for your health. Being physically active can improve your brain health, help manage weight, reduce the risk of disease, strengthen bones and muscles, and improve your ability to do everyday activities.

To know that all food comes from plants or animals and has to be farmed, grown elsewhere or caught.

An example is a pepperoni pizza- think about the different parts of the food:

The pepperoni is a meat which is cured from a pig.



The cheese is made from milk, which comes from a cow.

The tomato sauce is made from tomatoes (a fruit) and other herbs (plants).

The pizza base is made of flour and water. Flour is made from a plant called wheat.

To know that good hygiene is important for humans.

Many diseases and conditions can be prevented or controlled through appropriate personal hygiene and by regularly washing parts of the body and hair with soap and water. Good body washing practices can prevent the spread of hygiene-related diseases.

Disciplinary Knowledge – How will we learn?

- **Describe and compare-** e.g. describing heart rate before and after exercise
- **Observe similarities and differences** e.g. between animals and their offspring
- **Identify structure and function** e.g. of different plants