



Science

Year 2

Spring 1

Growing Up



Key Facts

All animals require food, water and air for survival. Humans also require shelter to keep them dry and warm (unlike many other animals, humans are vulnerable to exposure and hypothermia).

There is a much wider list of things such as love, medical care, stimulation from talking, toys, etc., which are not needed for immediate survival but which are necessary for health and wellbeing.

The stages of the human life cycle are baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and elderly person.

Children who are not already familiar with the idea of a life cycle need to understand that it is not the same individual cycling round and that the adults continue their own life story after producing offspring.

Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Adult	A person who is fully grown and mature.
Baby	A very young boy or girl.
Child	A young human.
Dependent	Relying on another for help or to provide what one needs.
Elderly Person	An older person.
Grow	To become larger by natural development; increase
Shelter	What people and animals use to protect themselves from the weather, predators and other dangers.
Survive	To continue to live or exist.
Teenager	A person of age thirteen through nineteen.
Toddler	A young child who has just learned to walk.

Common misconceptions:

Children often cannot distinguish between essentials for survival, needs for modern life and things that are desirable.

Many of the things that children regard as essential, from televisions to more basic items such as clothes and beds, are not needed for survival.

Children who do not have younger siblings also may not distinguish between what is needed by a baby and what is appropriate for them, for example, foods and types of toys.

Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn:

Basic needs of humans for survival (food, water, air), the need for warmth and shelter, and additional needs for health and wellbeing.

Children identify simple differences between living and non-living things and they are introduced to the sequence of the human life cycle, first through considering how they have changed since birth.

Research further changes that happen as a human baby grows and develops into and through adulthood.

Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- Use **secondary sources** including potential interviews with outside source
- Observing change over time. Looking at changes between a baby, toddler, child and adult.
- **Identifying and classifying patterns** in terms of changes. Looking at **patterns** on how our bodies change and grow.
- Outcomes from enquiries, such as graphs, group answer sheets and photographs to be displayed and children should be encouraged to add comments using sticky notes, to add to the information and consolidate their understanding

Key Questions

- What do babies need to grow and survive?
- What can we find out about babies?
- How have we changed?
- How do we change throughout our lives?
- Do older children have bigger feet?
- What is the lifecycle of a frog?

