

TOPIC	NATIONAL CURRICULUM	KEY VOCABULARY	POSSIBLE TRIP
ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. - 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.	TIER 2 (Academic): Compare, sequence, change, requirement, essential, measure, effect, category. TIER 3 (Topic Specific): Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, adult, young, old, baby, toddler, teenager, caterpillar, butterfly, chick, hen, exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, dairy, carbohydrates, protein, fruit, vegetables, fat, sugar.	Local farm visit, chick hatching project in school, or fitness trainer workshop.
PRIOR LEARNING	Y1 Basic human body parts, 5 senses, identifying common animal groups (mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians), and simple diets (carnivore, herbivore, omnivore).		

	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6
ENQUIRY QUESTION	How do animal offspring grow and change into adults?	What are the human life stages from baby to older adult?	What do all animals need to stay alive?	Why is exercise important for our body health?	How do balanced food choices keep us healthy?	How does hygiene protect us from germs and disease?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES	To match animal adults to their offspring and describe growth.	To sequence human growth stages and describe changes.	To identify basic animal survival needs (water, food, air).	To observe and measure physical body changes during exercise.	To classify foods into key nutritional groups.	To investigate how handwashing stops germ spread.
ACTIVITY WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY SKILLS	RESEARCHING & MATCHING: Match adult animals to offspring (chick/hen, caterpillar/butterfly, lamb/sheep).	OBSERVING & SEQUENCING: Order photos of human life stages (baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult).	CLASSIFYING: Sort needs vs wants for survival (air, water, food vs toys, television).	OBSERVING OVER TIME: Measure resting heartbeat/breathing rate, perform 1-min star jumps, re-measure changes.	CLASSIFYING: Sort food items into dairy, carbohydrates, protein, fruit/vegetables, fat/sugar.	OBSERVING: Use glitter gel and soap to model germ transmission and test handwashing effectiveness.

ASSESSMENT	Correctly pair adult animals with offspring.	Sequence human life stages chronologically.	State water, food, and air as essential survival needs.	Explain that exercise increases heart rate and maintains health.	Sort meal items into correct food groups.	Demonstrate proper handwashing and explain disease prevention.
END POINT ASSESSMENT	Pupils understand animal offspring growth stages, state the 3 basic survival needs (water, food, air), categorize food groups, explain the benefit of regular exercise on breathing and heart rate, and demonstrate essential hygiene practices.					
HIGHER ORDER QUESTIONS	Do all baby animals look like smaller versions of their parents?	Why do adults stop growing taller while children keep growing?	Why can a person survive longer without food than without air?	Why does your heart beat faster when you run fast?	What would happen to our bodies if we only ate fat and sugar?	Why do we need soap instead of just water to clean our hands?
FURTHER OPTIONAL QUESTIONS BIG QUESTIONS FOR DISPLAY	- Why do baby animals look like their parents? - Could a human survive on fruit alone? - What actually happens inside our body when we run fast?					
INCLUSION & ADAPTATION	Photo matching cards with color background pairing cues.	Visual timeline ordering mat with age prompt icons.	Dual sorting buckets: "Must Have to Live" vs "Nice to Have".	Pulse check using simple heart-rate feeling visual guide.	Real food packaging sorting into color-coded nutritional plates.	Hands-on glitter-soap washing activity with step-by-step visual poster.
GREATER DEPTH	Research metamorphosis in amphibians/insects vs direct growth in mammals.	Compare physical capabilities across human life stages using measurement data.	Evaluate animal survival adaptations in extreme habitats.	Plot pulse recovery time on a simple bar chart following physical exertion.	Design a balanced daily menu meeting all nutritional group targets.	Research how vaccination and oral hygiene protect long-term health.