
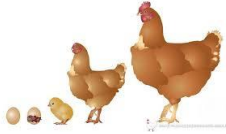



Key vocabulary	
Active	Moving around.
Balanced	Equal amounts of an item.
Exercise	Physical activity.
Frogspawn	Eggs laid by a frog.
Generation	The family members that come before you.
Germs	Organisms that can be harmful.
Hygiene	Maintaining health and preventing disease through cleanliness.
Perspire	To sweat.
Portion	An amount of food.
Reproduction	Creating new life.
Spread	To extend over an area.
Tadpole	A stage in a frog's life cycle. A very young frog.
Vitamins	Chemicals needed for the body to stay healthy.

Key Knowledge	
Preceding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common fish include cod and tuna. Common amphibians are frogs and toads. Common reptiles are chameleons and snakes. Common birds are black birds and chickens. Common mammals are humans and dogs. A carnivore eats meat like a lion. A herbivore eats plants like a cow. An omnivore eats both plants and meat like a bear.
Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish live in water and breathe through gills. Amphibians live on the land and in water. Birds have feathers, wings and lay nests. Mammals have back bones and they give birth to live young. Animals and humans reproduce (have babies) they are often like the adults. The baby animals grow into adults. To survive animals and humans all need water, good and air. Without these they would die. Humans need to exercise to keep healthy. When we exercise we sweat. Sweat smells and we should shower regularly and after exercise to help prevent smelling. To stop the spread of germs we should wash our hands regularly. Humans need the correct amounts of food. We call this a balanced diet.

Scientific Enquiry	
Comparative tests	<p>Do different types of exercise have different effects on my body?</p> 
Observing over time	<p>How do chicks/tadpoles change over time?</p> 
Identifying and classifying	<p>What do the young of different animals look like? What features do they share?</p>  <p>Identify and group different types of food.</p> 