**Key Vocabulary**

**live young**

**young**

**offspring**

**life cycle**

**develop**

**adult**

**Frog Life Cycle**

**Human Life Cycle**

All **young** animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.

Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

Offspring that has not reached adulthood.

The child of an animal.

The changes living things go through to become an adult.

To grow bigger and become stronger.

A fully grown animal or plant.

frogspawn

tadpole

froglet

adult frog

teenager

adult

child

toddler

baby

Both of these types of **young** then develop into **adults**.

Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.

Some **offspring** look like their

**adult** when they are born.

Some animals lay eggs which the **young**

hatch from.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Animals Including Humans unit, [click here](https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/planit-science-primary-teaching-resources/planit-science-primary-teaching-resources-y2/planit-science-primary-teaching-resources-y2-animals-including-humans).

To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.

Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.

**oil and spreads**

Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Eat less often and in small amounts.

**Eatwell Guide**

**6-8 a day**

Water, lower fat milk and sugar- free drinks.

To grow not a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.

food

water

air

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

Food needed to live.

**nutrition**

How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.

**hygiene**

Tiny living things that can cause disease.

**germs**

A physical activity to keep your body fit.

**exercise**

The food and water that an animal needs.

**diet**

**Key Vocabulary**