

Knowledge Organiser

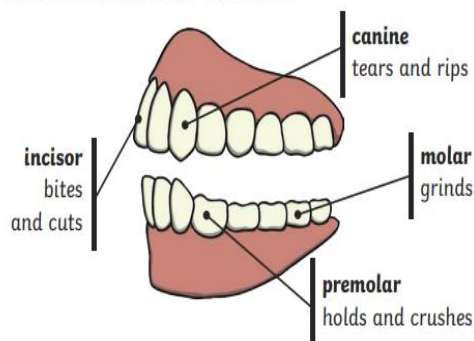
Science – Animals Including Humans (Teeth and digestion)

Prior Learning

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- The simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.
- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Useful Diagrams

Human Teeth and Their Functions



Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.

Key Vocabulary

Digestive system	A series of organs that break down food.
Digestion	Breaking down food so it can be used by the body.
Teeth	Hard structures in the mouth that help with biting and chewing food.
Saliva	A fluid in the mouth which helps to break down food.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.
Small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Nutrients	Substances that support our immune systems, maintain healthy bones and teeth and support growth.
Large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
Incisor	Front teeth for cutting food.
Canine	Pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and of some animals.
Molars	Wide, flat teeth for grinding food.
Premolars	Two teeth situated on each side of both jaws between the first molar and the canine.
Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants.
Carnivore	A person or animal that eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
Omnivore	A person or animal that eats all kinds of food, both meat and plants.
Producer	The organism that makes/produces its own food for example, plants make their own food through photosynthesis
Predator	An animal that gets its food from killing and eating other animals.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
Food chain	A series of living things each dependent on the next as a source of food.

Sticky Knowledge

- Food enters the body through the mouth. Digestion starts when the teeth start to break the food down. Saliva is added and the tongue rolls the food into a ball. The food is swallowed and passes down the oesophagus to the stomach. Here the food is broken down further by being churned around and other chemicals are added.
- The food passes into the small intestine. Here nutrients are removed from the food and leave the digestive system to be used elsewhere in the body. The rest of the food then passes into the large intestine. Here the water is removed for use elsewhere in the body. What is left is then stored in the rectum until it leaves the body through the anus when you go to the toilet.
- Humans have four types of teeth: incisors for cutting; canines for tearing; and molars and premolars for grinding (chewing).
- Living things can be classified as producers, predators and prey according to their place in the food chain.