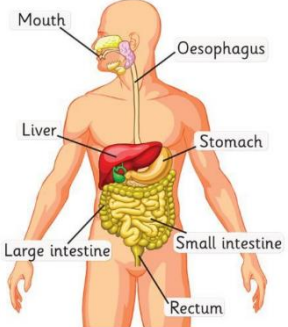


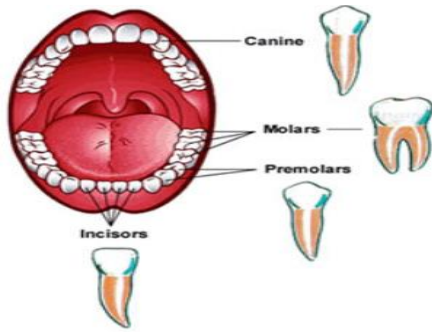
Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science

Unit: Animals including Humans part 1

Overview:		
During this sequence of learning, pupils will understand the simple functions of parts of the digestive system in humans, identify the different teeth and their functions, construct and interpret a variety of food chains and look at the stages of human development.		
What should I already know?	Vocabulary:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proteins are good for growth, carbohydrates for energy and fruit and vegetables provide vitamins and minerals which help keep us healthy (e.g. calcium for healthy bones and teeth). A food group can cause ill health; such as tooth decay due to excess sugar. Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce. 	digestion excretion duodenum small intestine large intestine stomach rectum oesophagus tongue saliva acid bile enzymes incisors canines molars	The process where food is broken down by the body. To separate and remove waste from the body. The first part of the small intestine. The part of the digestive system where nutrients are reabsorbed. The part of the digestive system where water is absorbed from the food. A pouch of the digestive system where food passes through and is broken down by acid which is stored here. The end of the large intestine where waste is stored. A muscular tube which links the mouth and the stomach. A fleshy, moveable part of the mouth that is covered with taste buds. A fluid containing water that is produced in the mouth and helps to break down food. A liquid that lives in the stomach and helps breakdown food. A thick, yellow or greenish fluid that is released by the liver and helps digestion and the breakdown of fats. A protein that speeds up a reaction. A front tooth that is used for cutting food. A pointy tooth that is used to tear food. A tooth found at the back of the mouth that grinds food.
What will I know by the end of the unit?		
<p>Digestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food passes through the body with the nutrients being extracted and the waste products excreted, and that this process is called digestion. The process of digestion involves breaking complex foodstuffs into simpler building blocks that can be absorbed by the body. The process of digestion begins with food being chewed in the mouth by the teeth and saliva added - this starts the breakdown of food. Food is squeezed down the oesophagus towards the stomach in a wave-like action called peristalsis. The stomach releases acid and enzymes to continue breaking down the food; the stomach is an organ; an organ is a part of living thing that is self-contained and has a specific important job. Further enzymes and bile break down the food further as it moves through the duodenum towards the small intestine. The small intestine adds more enzymes and then absorbs the nutrients. The large intestine absorbs water from the undigested food. Undigested food is stored in the rectum before being excreted through a muscle called the anus. <p>Teeth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans have three types of teeth - incisors, canines and molars - and that these each perform different functions. Incisors slice food, canines tear food (especially meat) and molars grind food. 		

- Children have an initial set of teeth that are then gradually replaced between the ages of 6 and 12.

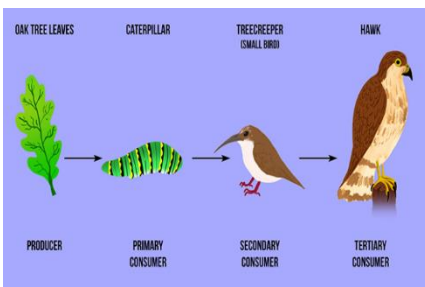


Food chains

- A food chain tracks the path of energy through a habitat.
- All energy for a food chain initially comes from the Sun which is absorbed and turned into energy by plants which are called producers.
- Consumers take in energy by eating a producer.
- An animal that is eaten by another is called prey, and that an animal that eats other animals is called a predator.
- The first consumer in a food chain is called a primary consumer, the second is called a secondary consumer and above it is a tertiary consumer.
- The arrows in a food chain show the direction that energy is travelling through a habitat.

Human development

- Humans go through stages of development; they begin as fertilised eggs and then develop into embryos before developing into babies; once they are born, these newborn babies become infants (roughly 2 months to 2 years) then into young children (roughly 2-12 years old); children develop into adults during adolescence (roughly 12-16 years old) at which age they become physically capable of reproduction; as adults develop into old age (roughly 55+ years old) they experience changes in their body which require them to move more carefully and rest more frequently.



Example of a food chain:

predator	An animal that eats another animal.
prey	An animal that is eaten by another animal.
producer	A living thing that uses sunlight for energy. Producers are found at the start of a food chain.
consumer	A living thing that eats to get energy.
primary consumer	The first consumer that eats the producer.
secondary consumer	The second consumer in a food chain that eats the primary consumer.
tertiary consumer	The third consumer within a food chain that eats the secondary consumer.
Life span	The length of time a living things lives for.
embryo	An unborn or unhatched offspring which is developing.
womb	The organ in a female mammal where offspring develop before they are born.
weaned	To get a young mammal used to food other than its mothers milk.
adolescence	The period of time when a young person develops from a child into an adult.