



# St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School - Eucalyptus Class

## Animals Including Humans

Gospel Value – Joy-  
Awe and Wonder

### What I should know-

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) • Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). (Y2 - Animals, including humans) • Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Y2 - Animals, including humans) • Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. (Y3 - Animals, including humans)

### Key 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.

### Key Vocabulary

**Digestive system** – the process of digesting food.

**Digestion** – the process of digesting food.

**mouth** – the opening and cavity in the lower part of the human face, which food is taken in and vocal sounds are emitted.

**teeth** – hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws that are used for biting and chewing.

**tongue** – a fleshy muscular organ in the mouth, used for tasting, licking, swallowing and (in humans) articulating speech.

**saliva** – watery liquid secreted into the mouth by glands, providing lubrication for chewing and swallowing and aiding digestion.

**oesophagus** – the pipe that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

**stomach** – an internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs.

**small intestine** – a long tube like organ that connects the stomach and the large intestine.

**large intestine/colon** – where food waste is stored and excreted.

**rectum** – the final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.

**anus** – where solid matter leaves the body

**incisors** – a narrow edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting.

**canines** – a pointed tooth between the incisors and premolars used for tearing and ripping food.

**molars** – a grinding tooth at the back of the mouth

**premolars** – a tooth situated between the canine and the molar teeth.

**Food chain** – a series of organisms each dependent on the next as a food source

**Producers** – an organism that produces its own food through photosynthesis

**Prey** – animals that predators feed on

**Predators** – any animal that hunts and feed on other animals

