

# Animals, including Humans (Y3&4)

## Sticky knowledge

The human skeleton is made up of more than 200 bones.

Foods have different nutritional values which the body needs to stay healthy.

One piece of food contains different types of nutrition.

Whilst plants can make their own food, humans have to eat in order to survive.

Name different food groups such as carbohydrates (including sugars), proteins, vitamins, minerals, fibre & fat.

Humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles which help them to move and provide protection and support.



## Subject Vocabulary (sticky)

**movement**

Changing the position of the body

**muscles**

all movement in the body is controlled by muscles

**bones**

support our body and hold it up

**skull**

a set of bones that make up the head of a vertebrate and keep in place all body parts in the head.

**nutrition**

the diet we eat to keep us healthy

**skeletons**

provides a protective cage for the delicate organs inside. the ribcage protects the heart and lungs

**joints**

where two or more bones meet

**spine**

name for the backbone

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## knowledge

Know how changes to an environment could endanger living things.

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.

In the small intestine 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.

Living things can be classified as producers, predators and prey according to their place in the food chain.

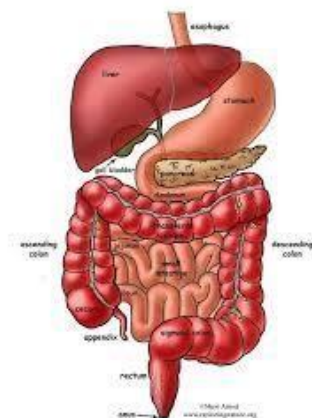
Humans have four types of teeth – incisors for cutting, canines for tearing, molars and premolars for grinding (chewing).

Food enters the body through the mouth.

Food is broken down in the stomach by being churned around and other chemicals are added.

In the large intestine, water is removed to be used elsewhere in the body. The remains are stored in the rectum until you go to the toilet.

How food chains classify predators, prey and producers.



## Subject Vocabulary

**mouth**

the part of your body where your teeth and tongue are

**tongue**

soft, movable part in the mouth that is used for tasting, eating and in human beings for speaking

**teeth**

part of the mouth used for eating and breaking or tearing food

**oesophagus**

the part of the digestive system between the mouth & the stomach

**stomach**

where food is broken down into tiny pieces and mixed with liquid

**small intestine**

where most digestion takes place and where nutrients from the broken down food get absorbed into your body

**large intestine**

where your remaining food, which is mostly waste, moves into, to be prepared for disposal

**incisor**

the incisors at the front of the mouth have a sharp biting surface and are used for cutting or shearing food into small chewable pieces

**molar**

the biggest teeth which are used to chew and grind food

**canine**

are the sharp teeth located outside the incisors which are used to tear food

