

Lower Key Stage 2 - Elveden Academy

Knowledge organiser – Animals including Humans

Key Vocabulary	
digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
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.
large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Stools are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

The Human Digestive System

Your **mouth** is where food goes in and where it is chewed to make it softer and smaller so it can be swallowed.

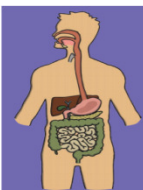
Your **tongue** is a muscular organ in your mouth, which is covered in thousands of taste buds. Your **teeth** help to break down your food into smaller pieces.

The **salivary gland** is where the important secretion saliva is made. Saliva softens your food so you are able to swallow it.

Your **liver** acts as a chemical processing factory to change most of the food that you eat into substances that your body can use. It also gets rid of the things that are no use or are toxic to your body. It produces a liquid called bile, which aids digestion and helps to absorb fats.

All the food material that is still unwanted now goes on its last journey through your **large intestine**. It passes through a part of the large intestine called the colon, which is where the body gets its last chance to absorb any water or minerals into the blood. As the water leave the waste product. What's left gets harder and harder as it keeps moving along, until it becomes a solid stool.

The **oesophagus** is the tube that connects your mouth and your stomach. It has muscles within it that work in waves to move the food you have eaten down into your stomach.



The **stomach** is like a stretchy sack where your food is broken down by acids and enzymes. Once it is broken down, it becomes a oatmeal-like substance called chyme.

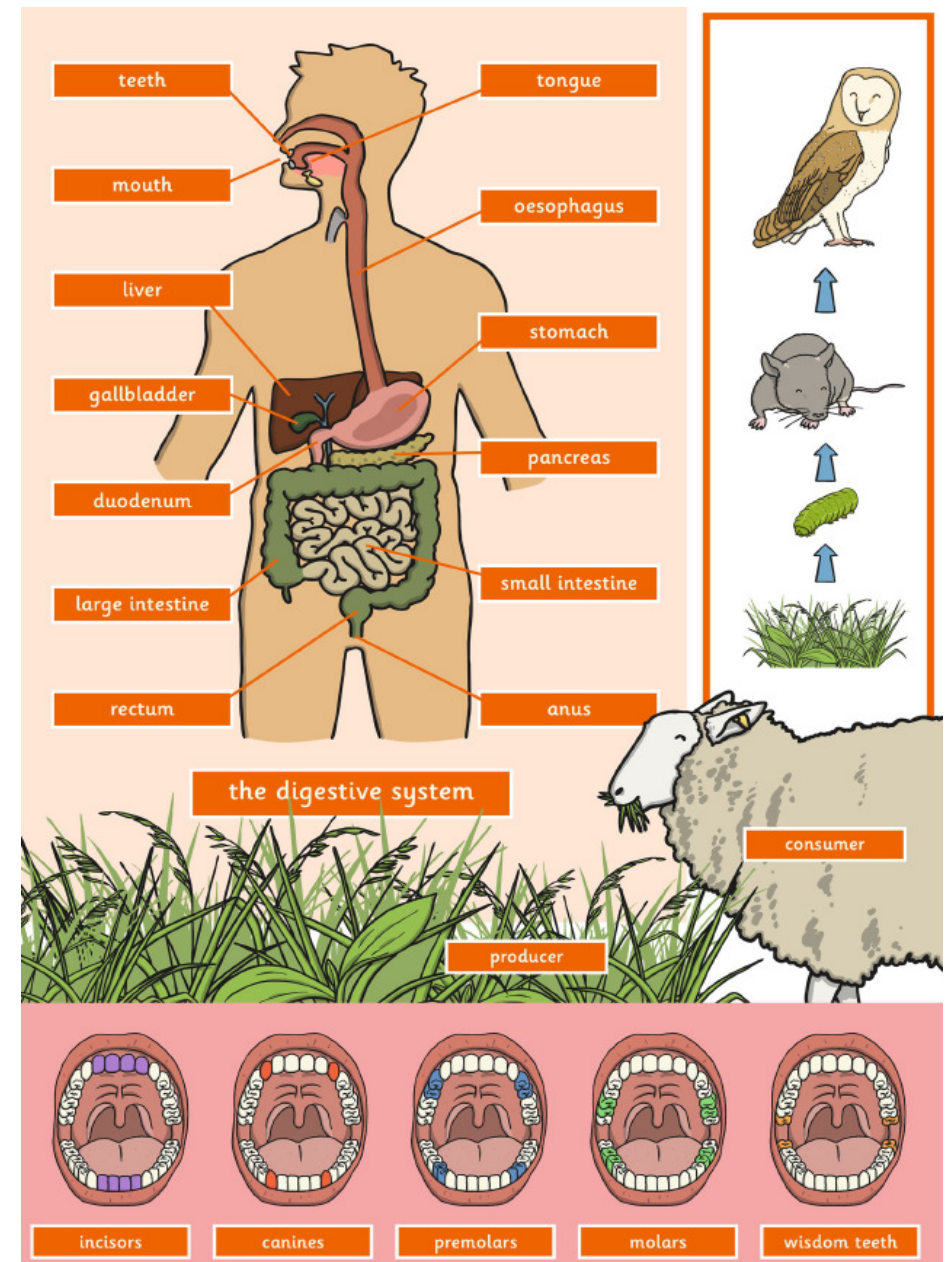
After the chyme comes out of the stomach, it goes into the **duodenum** where it is broken down some more. It also connects to other parts of the digestive system like your liver, your gall bladder, and your pancreas.

The **small intestine** is a long stretchy tube that is packed beneath your stomach. It breaks down the food mixture even more so your body can absorb all the vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, and fats.

The **large intestine** pushes the feces into the rectum, which is the very last stop on the digestive tract. The solid waste stays here until you are ready to go to the restroom.

The solid waste is pushed through the anus into the toilet. The end of your food's journey!

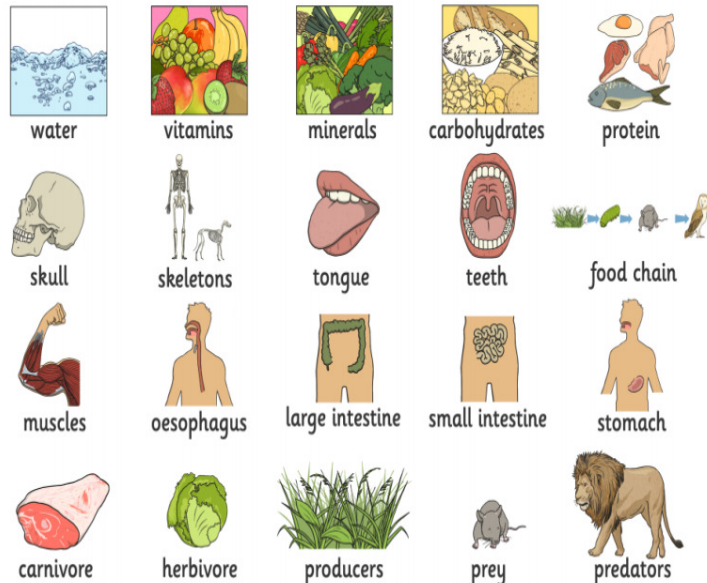
The **gall bladder** is a small pouch that sits just under your liver. The gall bladder stores bile produced by the liver.



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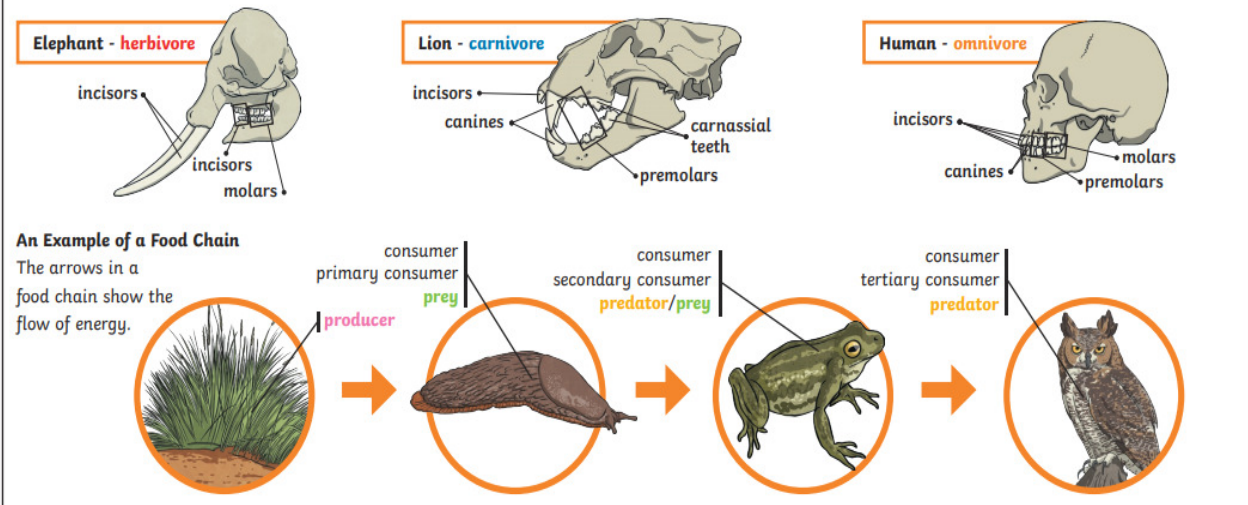
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Animals Including Humans



Key Knowledge

The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a **herbivore**, a **carnivore** and an **omnivore** skull:



Key Vocabulary

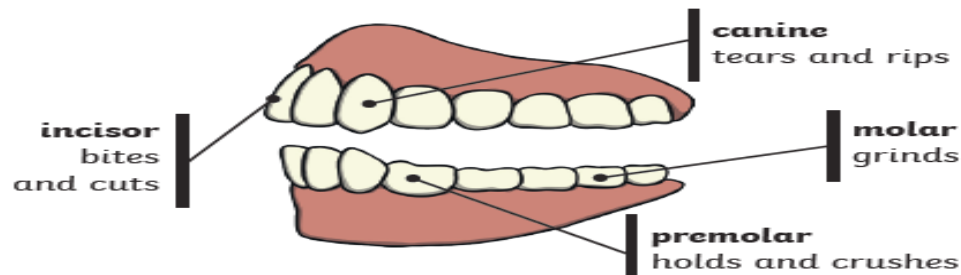
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.
producer	A plant that produces its own food.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.

To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- visit your dentist regularly.



Human Teeth and Their Functions



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

Diagram of a Tooth

