

**Vocabulary**

Absorb	Soak up or take in	Molars	Twelve teeth at the back of the mouth. They are lower and bumpy. They grind food.
Anus	Where waste leaves the body.	Nutrition	The process of taking food into the body and <b>absorbing</b> the <b>nutrients</b> in those foods.
Bile	A liquid that helps with digestion. It is produced in the gallbladder.	oesophagus	The part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the <b>stomach</b> .
Calcium	Makes your teeth and bones strong and healthy.	Omnivore	Person or animal that eats both plants and meat.
Canines	Four teeth which are tall and pointed. They are used to hold and tear food.	Organ	Part of a living thing that is self-contained and has a specific function.
Carbohydrate	Provides us with energy.	plaque	A substance containing bacteria that forms on the surface of your teeth.
Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat.	Peristalsis	A series of wave-like muscle contractions that move food to different processing stations within digestion.
Component	Part of something bigger.	predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.
consumer	Animals that eat plants in a food chain.	Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
Digestion	Breaking down <b>ingested</b> food.	Primary Consumer	The first consumer within a food chain.
Duodenum	The first part of the small intestine. This is where the food then mixes with <b>bile</b> from the gallbladder.	Producer	The beginning of a food chain. They are normally plants.
Enamel	The hard, white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth.	Protein	Help with growth and repair.
Enzymes	Special molecules in the body which act to create a chemical reaction. In the digestive system, the reaction they produce breaks down food.	Rectum	The end of the large <b>intestine</b> before the Anus.
Excretion	The process of eliminating faeces, urine, or sweat from the body.	Saliva	Mostly made of water and it helps you to chew, taste and swallow food. It contains <b>enzymes</b> which start to break down the food we eat.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.	Secondary Consumer	The second consumer in a food chain.
Incisors	Eight teeth at the front of the mouth which have a straight, sharp edge. They help cut up food (when biting).	Stomach	An <b>organ</b> in the body where food is <b>digested</b> before it moves into the <b>intestines</b> .
Intestines	The tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach. You have a small and large intestine.	Tertiary Consumer	A third or later consumer in a food chain.

**What should I already know?**

- Proteins are good for growth; Carbohydrates provide us with energy; Fruit and Vegetables provide vitamins and minerals to keep us healthy (e.g. Calcium for healthy bones and teeth).
- Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce (MRS GREN).
- Plants absorb energy from the sun. This energy is then consumed by herbivores, and then carnivores eat other animals.
- The parts of the body and what they do.
- Humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

### What I will learn in this topic?

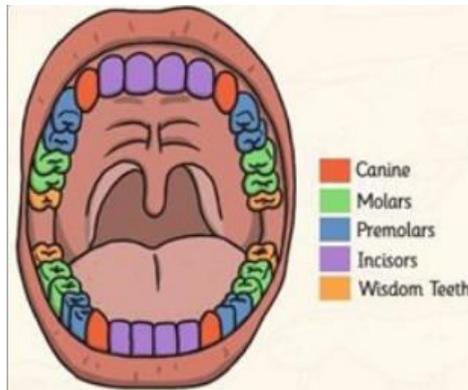
Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.

When we smell food, it is a trigger for saliva to be produced in the mouth. The digestive system begins in the mouth. When we eat, our teeth chew up food, which is mixed in with saliva to help break it up. When the food is small enough to be swallowed, it is pushed down the **oesophagus** by muscles to the **stomach**. This is done through a process called **Peristalsis**. The food is then mixed and broken down further in the stomach with stomach acid and enzymes. This is digested further in the duodenum, where it is mixed with bile and more enzymes. This is then sent to the small **intestine** which **absorbs nutrients** from the food. Any left-over broken-down food then moved on to the large **intestine**, where water is absorbed. This then arrives in the **rectum** where it is stored until it is pushed out by a muscle called the **anus**. This is called **excretion**.

Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.

Teeth are used for chewing and cutting up food. They start the digestive process which gives us the energy we need to live. Humans look after their teeth by brushing and ensuring they do not eat foods high in sugar. Not looking after your teeth can lead to an increase in **plaque** and tooth decay.

**Canines** – Pointed teeth for tearing and ripping food.  
**Incisors** – help with biting and cutting food.  
**Premolars and molars** – flat and they grind out food.



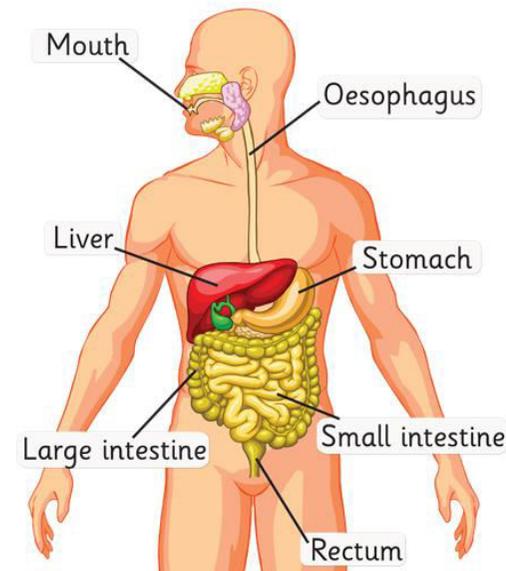
Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

A food chain traces the path of energy through a habitat, and the arrows show you the direction in which it goes. All energy for a food chain initially comes from the sun. It is absorbed and turned into energy by plants (producers). Consumers take in this energy by eating. An animal eaten by another animal is called a prey, and the animal that eats other animals is a predator. Primary consumer is the first consumer in a food chain. The secondary consumer is the second, and anything above that is the tertiary consumer.

### Let's investigate!

- Investigate the amount of sugar in drinks and learn how sugar leads to an increase in **plaque** and how this destroys tooth **enamel**.
- Compare the teeth of carnivores, omnivores and herbivores. What do you notice?
- Match animals to their teeth and explain your reasons why.

The digestive system



### The Food Chain Of An Owl

