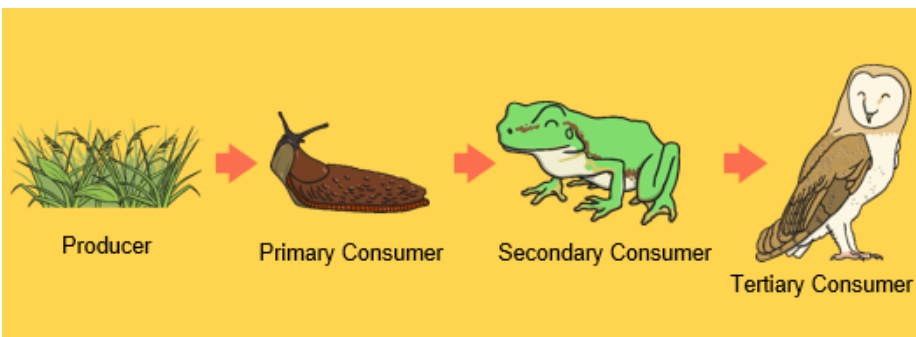




Animals inc. humans **SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
Digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves from the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and being churned around.
Small Intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Large Intestine	Part of the intestine where the water is absorbed from remaining food waste. Stools are formed in the large intestine.
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.
Herbivore	An animals that eats plants.
Carnivore	An animal that eats animals.
Prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by other animals.
Producer	A plant that produces its own food.
Predator	An animal that hurts and eats other animals.



Key Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digestive system • Teeth • Food chains

LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
- notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
- 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 ☐ identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

