

### Knowledge is Power...

## Ivington C of E Primary and Preschool

Reaching together with the fruit of the spirit



# Animals including Humans

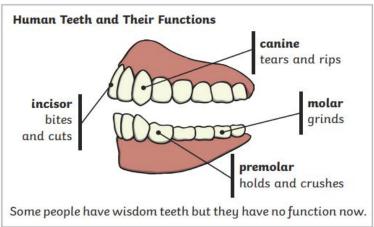
Key Vocabulary	
Anus	Where faeces leave the body
Carbohydrate	The sugars, starches, and dietary fibre that occur in certain foods.
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals
Digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
Energy	Strength to be able to move and grow.
Large intestine	Where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed here.
Healthy	In a good physical and mental condition
Herbivore	An animal that eats plants
Nutrients	Substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.
Producer	An organism that produces its own food.
Protein	Used to build and repair muscles and bones.
Rectum	Where the faeces are stored before leaving the bottom through the anus
Saturated Fats	Types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts.
Stomach	An organ of the digestion system where food is broken down and churned around by acid.
Small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Teeth	Hard structures in the mouth that help by biting and chewing food.
Unsaturated Fats	Fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals.

#### Aims of the unit

Children can name the different types of teeth found in humans; Children can explain the function of teeth; Children can explain what tooth decay is and how to look after our teeth; Children can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans; Children can construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

#### Curriculum aims

Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans; Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions; Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.



#### To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth at least twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- spit toothpaste out (rather than rinsing) after brushing your teeth because rinsing can stop the fluoride in the toothpaste from working as well;
- visit your dentist regularly.



