

Year 4: Animals, Including Humans

WHAT?

THE DIGESTIVE PROCESS:

Digestion begins with food being chewed in the mouth and saliva being added.

Food is squeezed down the oesophagus towards the stomach in a -like action called peristalsis.

Further enzymes and bile break down the food further as it moves through the duodenum towards the small intestine.

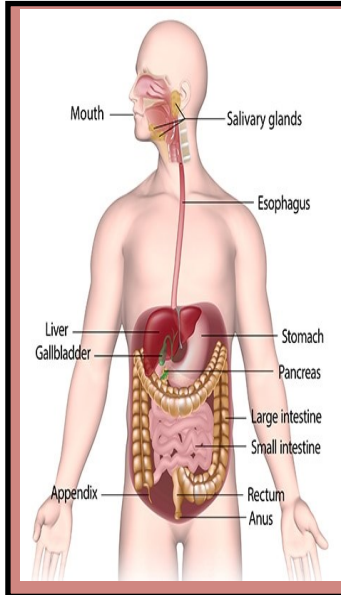
The stomach releases acids and enzymes to continue breaking down the food.

The small intestine adds more enzymes and then absorbs the nutrients

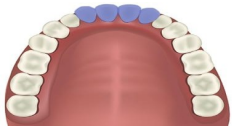
The large intestine absorbs water from the undigested food.

The whole process of digestion involves breaking complex food stuffs into smaller building blocks that can be absorbed by the body

Undigested food is stored in the rectum before being excreted through a muscle called the anus.

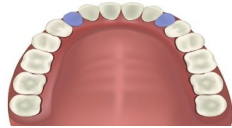


TEETH: children grown an initial set that are gradually replaced between the ages of 6 and 12



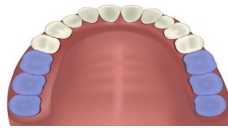
INCISORS

Incisors are at the front of the mouth and slice the food



CANINES

Canines are long and sharp and are used to tear foods (especially meat) .



MOLARS

Molars are large and flat, at the back of the mouth and used to grind food

FOOD CHAIN: traces the path of energy through a habitat



PRODUCER

Energy from the sun is absorbed and turned into energy by plants called which are called producers



PRIMARY CONSUMER

Consumers take in energy by eating. Primary consumers are always herbivores



SECONDARY CONSUMER

These are predators and eat other animals known as prey. The arrows show the direction of energy travel

KEY VOCABULARY



ACID: a corrosive substance that helps to dissolve and digest food in the stomach



ANUS: the opening at the end of the rectum where faeces are excreted from the body



BILE: a bitter greenish-brown fluid which aids digestion and is secreted by the liver



CANINES: pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and some animals



DIGESTION: to break down ingested (eaten) food



DUODENUM: the first part of the small intestine immediately beyond the stomach



ENZYMES: a substance, created in the body which acts to break down foods



EXCRETION: the process of eliminating faeces, urine or sweat from the body



INCISORS: teeth at the front of your mouth, which you use for biting food



LARGE INTESTINES: the final stage of digestion where waste is prepared for removal



MOLARS: the large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that you can use for chewing food



OESOPHAGUS: the part of your body that carries food from the throat to the stomach



PERISTALIS: the involuntary contraction and relaxation of the muscles in the intestines



PREDATOR: an animal that kills and eats other animals



PREY: an animal hunted or captured by another for food



PRIMARY CONSUMER: an organism that feeds on producers. They are always herbivores



PRODUCER: organisms that make their food using energy from the sun



RECTUM: the chamber at the end of the small intestine ending at the anus



SALIVA: the water liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food



SECONDARY CONSUMER: organisms that eat primary consumers for energy



SMALL INTESTINE: a long, winding tube in your abdomen where most digestion takes place



STOMACH: the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves to the intestines



TERTIARY CONSUMER: eat primary and secondary consumers as their main source of food



TONGUE: the fleshy, muscular organ in the mouth of a mammal; used for tasting and speech