

Class Tamar

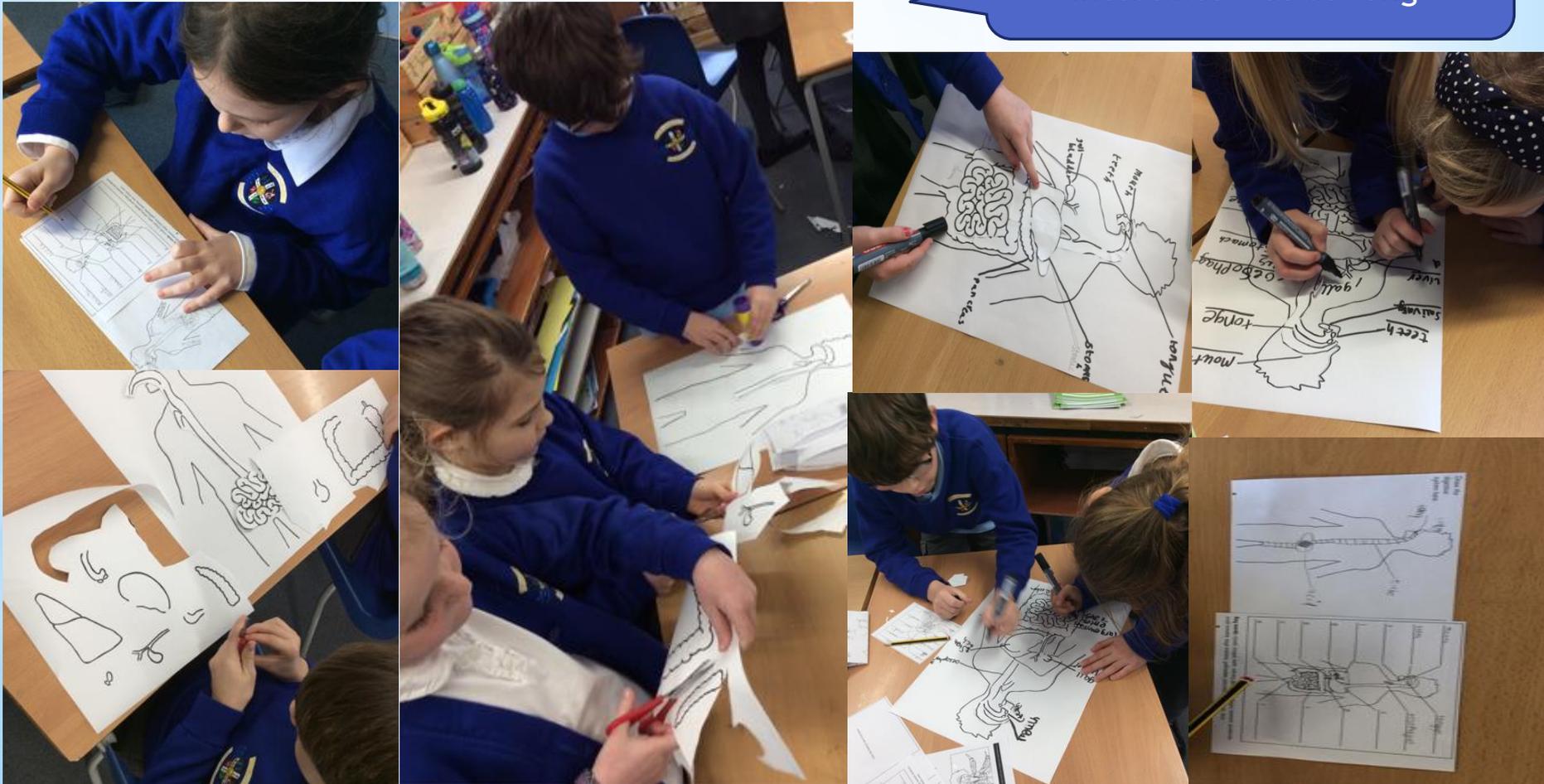
Science

Animals including Humans

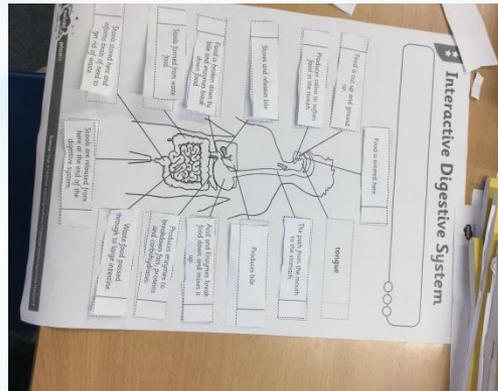
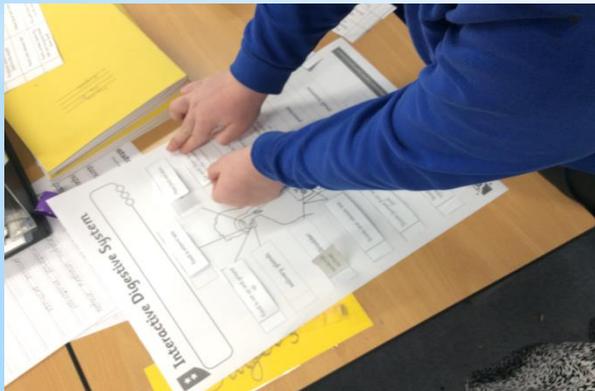
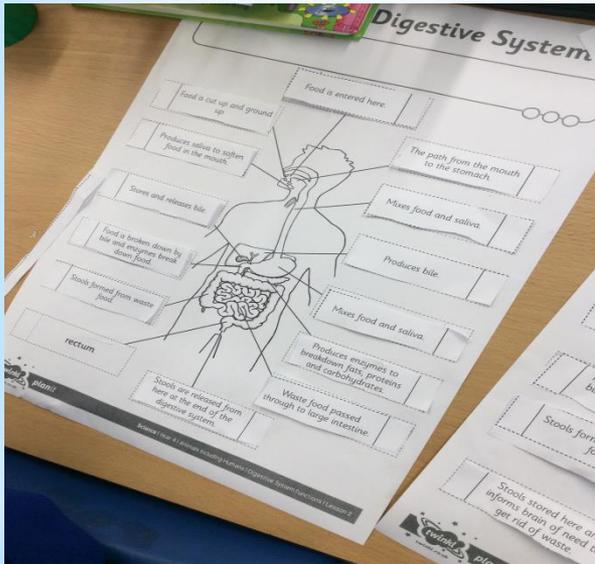
We learnt about the different parts of the digestive system. We constructed a digestive system using cut out pieces and had a go at labelling each part.

I thought the tube your food went down was your called your throat but now know it is called an oesophagus.

I didn't know that the intestines was so long!



We learnt about the functions of each part of the digestive system. We then matched the parts of the digestive system with their functions. We were all able to explain the functions of the digestive system to a friend.



Glands

You will come across the word **glands** in this lesson so we should find out what they are!

Glands are organs that release fluids to be used in the body.

Tear glands produce tears.

Sweat glands produce sweat.



Enzymes

Similarly, you will come across the term enzymes.

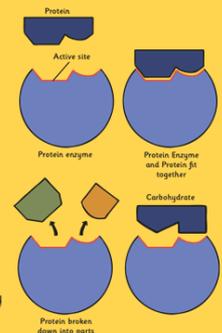
Enzymes are special molecules in the body (molecules make up cells, which make up tissue, glands, organs, etc).

They act to create a chemical reaction.

In the digestive system the reaction they produce breaks down food.

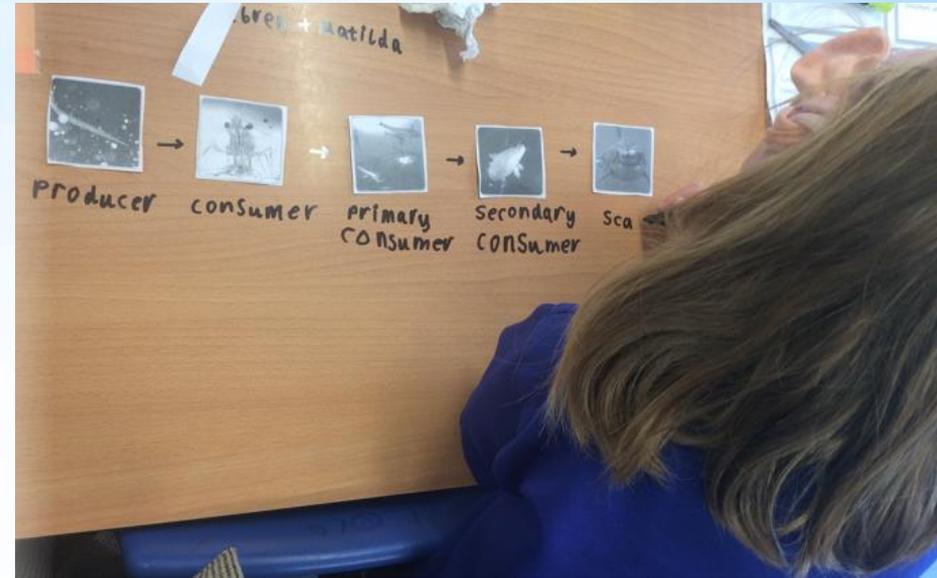
There are lots of **different types of enzymes** as a type of enzyme can only do one thing – so **enzymes** that break down protein can not also break down carbohydrates. You need different enzyme for that!

They are often thought of as a lock – only the right key will fit!

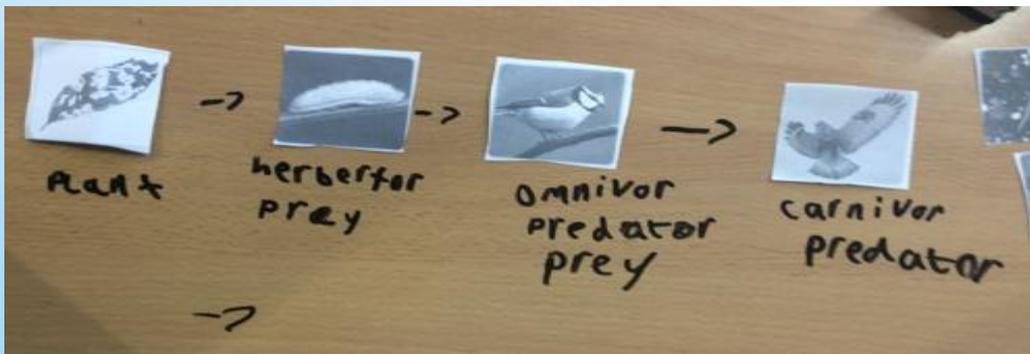


The small intestines absorbs nutrients and water and then the large intestines gets rid of any waste.

We learnt about food chains and Had a go at ordering a simple food chain. We were all able to identify the producer, predator and prey.



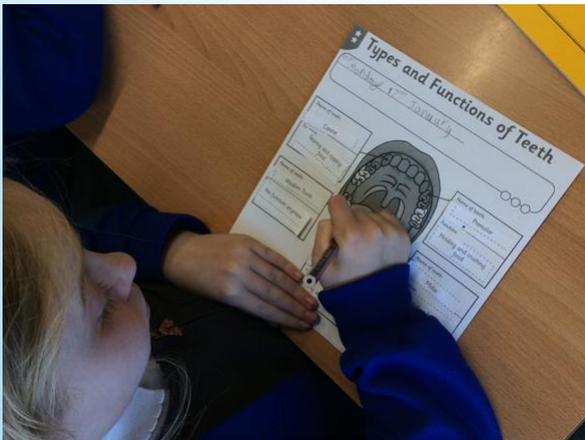
A herbivore is only eats plants, a carnivore only eats other animals and an omnivore eats both.



Some predators are also prey to other animals.

We learnt about the different types of teeth and their jobs. We then labelled a diagram making sure that the key was highlighting the correct teeth.

It's easy to remember that our incisors cut food as it sounds a bit like 'scissors'.



The molars crush and grind our food down.

We planned and set up a tooth decay enquiry. Our question is: Which liquid will affect our enamel the most?
We all made predictions on this before setting up.

I predict that the Pepsi will affect the egg shell the most because it's fizzy and has lots of sugar.



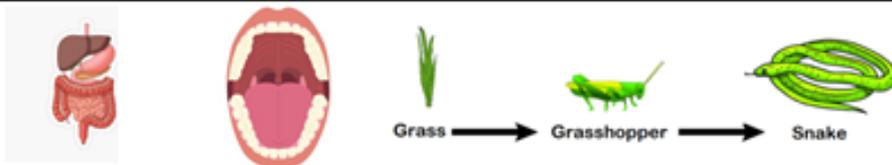
I was surprised that the fruit juice had the most affect!

We observed the eggs over 5 days and noticed that the apple juice had taken a layer of the egg shell away! We found out that fruit juices are acidic, the acid and sugar content can break our enamel down.

What I have learnt before:

I know herbivores only eat plants, carnivores only eat meat and omnivores eat both plants and meat.

Many factors, such as diet and exercise, affect the health of our bodies.



Forever Facts

Food is broken down by the teeth and further in the stomach and intestines where nutrients go into the blood. The blood takes nutrients around the body.

Animals have teeth to help them eat. Different types of teeth do different jobs.

Nutrients produced by plants move to primary consumers then to secondary consumers through food chains.

Different animals are adapted to eat different foods.

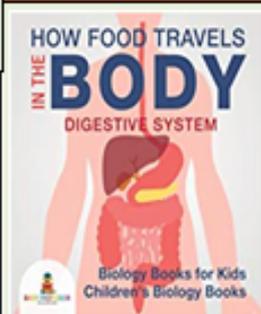
Skills

- I can use precise scientific language.
- I can ask relevant questions.
- I can make predictions based on scientific knowledge
- I can recognise the importance of the evidence collected
- I can make careful observations, appropriately record my results and use them to develop further investigations.

Culture capital: Children will gain an understanding of how and why we should care for our bodies for our health.

The jobs it can be used in are: Health care professions, scientists.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

To be able to use scientific vocabulary to show their understanding of the digestive system, teeth and food chains.

Subject Specific 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. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.
producer	An organism, such as 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.