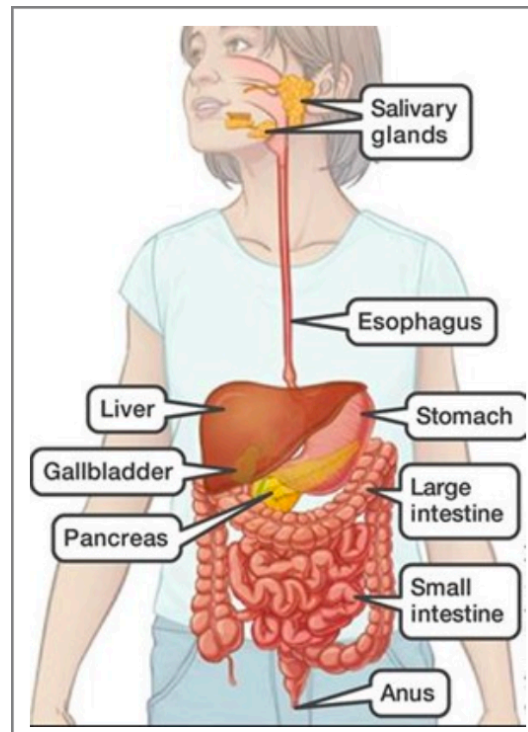
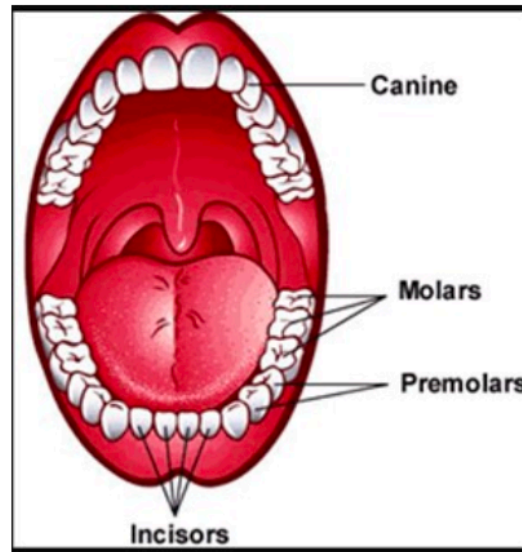


# Knowledge Organiser - Science: Animals and Humans

## Key knowledge

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>The different types of teeth and their function.</b>                          | incisors- cutting, slicing canines- ripping, tearing molars- chewing, grinding  |
| <b>The structure of teeth and the effects of decay.</b>                          | <b>Teeth</b> have three layers: Enamel, (say ee-nam-el) is a hard protective outer layer covering the crown of the <b>tooth</b> . Dentine, (say den-teen) is a second protective layer covering the nerve of the <b>tooth</b> . Pulp, (also called the nerve) is the soft middle of the <b>tooth</b> that has a blood supply and nerve endings.   |
| <b>The simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</b> | The function of the digestive system is digestion <b>and</b> absorption. <b>Digestion</b> is the breaking down of food into small molecules, which are then absorbed into the <b>body</b> . The <b>digestive system</b> is divided into two <b>major parts</b> : The <b>digestive tract</b> (alimentary canal) is a continuous tube with two openings: the mouth <b>and</b> the anus; and the <b>accessory organs</b> , which are the teeth, tongue and glandular organs (salivary glands, liver, pancreas, gallbladder). |

## Diagrams



## Key Vocabulary

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| incisor         | a narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting. In humans there are four incisors in each jaw.                 |
| canine          | a pointed tooth between the incisors and premolars of a mammal  |
| premolar        | a tooth situated between the canine and the molar teeth. An adult human normally has eight premolars, two in each jaw on each side. |
| molar           | a grinding tooth at the back of a mammal's mouth  |
| esophagus       | this squeezes food down into the stomach like a toothpaste tube   |
| stomach         | this organ adds special enzymes which help speed up the digestive process   |
| large intestine | takes water and some minerals from leftover food material and creates solid waste   |
| small intestine | here nutrients are absorbed through the walls into the body   |
| acid            | acid plays a key role in digestion of proteins by activating digestive enzymes  |
| saliva          | a watery liquid that is produced to moisten food, so it can be swallowed easily   |
| enzymes         | these are special proteins that break up large molecules of food into tiny molecules  |
| pancreas        | pancreas produces digestive juices and helps to control blood sugar   |
| anus            | this is where solid waste (poo) leaves the body   |
| digestion       | breaking down food so that it is small enough and soluble enough to pass through the wall of the small intestine                    |