

Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Animals Including Humans

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

- The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter.
- Plants can make their own food; animals get their energy from the foods they eat.
- A food chain has a producer (plant) and consumers.

Spring 2

Key Vocabulary:

- Digestive system
- Digestion
- Mouth
- Teeth
- Saliva
- Oesophagus
- Stomach
- Small intestines
- Nutrients
- Large intestines
- Rectum
- Anus,
- Incisor
- Canine
- Premolar
- Molar
- Herbivore,
- Omnivore
- Carnivore
- Producer
- Consumer
- Predator,
- Prey
- Food web

New Knowledge:

- Food enters the body through the mouth. Digestion starts when the teeth start to break the food down. Saliva is added and the tongue rolls the food into a ball. The food is swallowed and passes down the oesophagus to the stomach. Here the food is broken down further by being churned around and other chemicals are added.
- The food passes into the small intestine. Here nutrients are removed from the food and leave the digestive system to be used elsewhere in the body. The rest of the food then passes into the large intestine. Here the water is removed for use elsewhere in the body. What is left is then stored in the rectum until it leaves the body through the anus when you go to the toilet.
- Humans have four types of teeth: incisors for cutting; canines for tearing; and molars and premolars for grinding (chewing).
- Humans have two sets of teeth in their life time – milk teeth (20) and adult teeth (between 28 and 32). Milk teeth are temporary; adult teeth are permanent.
- The structure of a tooth consists of a hard outer layer called enamel, soft dentine and pulp.
- Food chains begin with a green plant and are a simple way of showing the flow of energy through organisms.
- Living things can be classified as producers or consumers according to their place in the food chain. A predator hunts and eats other animals (their prey).
- A food web shows how each organism within a habitat are dependent on each other.

