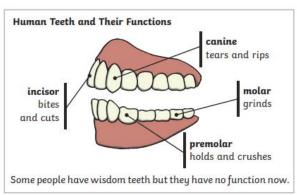
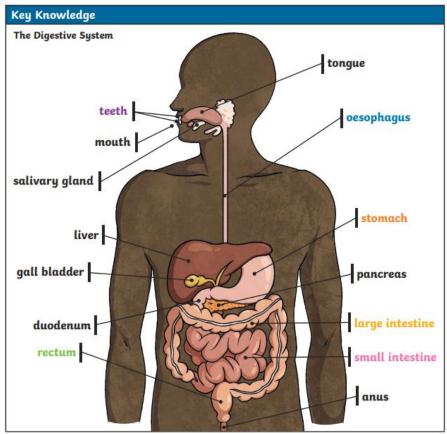


Animals Including Humans

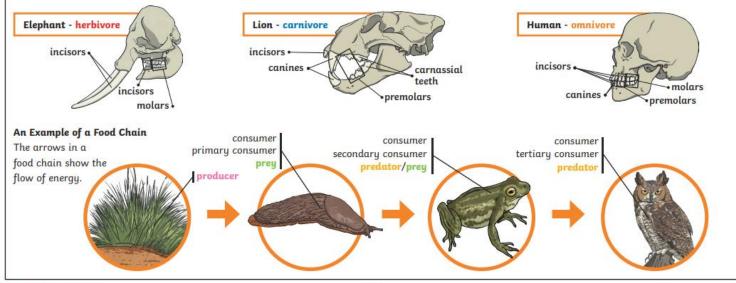
| digest | Break down food so it can be used |
|-----------------|--|
| 9 | by the body. |
| oesophagus | A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach. |
| stomach | An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around. |
| small intestine | 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. |
| teeth | Hard structures in the mouth that help with biting and chewing food. |





Key Knowledge

The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a herbivore, a carnivore and an omnivore skull:



| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|---|
| 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. |

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.

