

### Key Vocabulary

**Bones** – Hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates

**Heart** – A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system

**Lungs** – Pair of organs situated within the ribcage where oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed

**Muscles** – A band or bundle of fibrous tissues that have the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining positions of parts of the body

**Organs** – An organ inside the body that has a specific vital function (e.g. the heart and lungs)

**Molars** – The flat teeth at the back of your mouth.

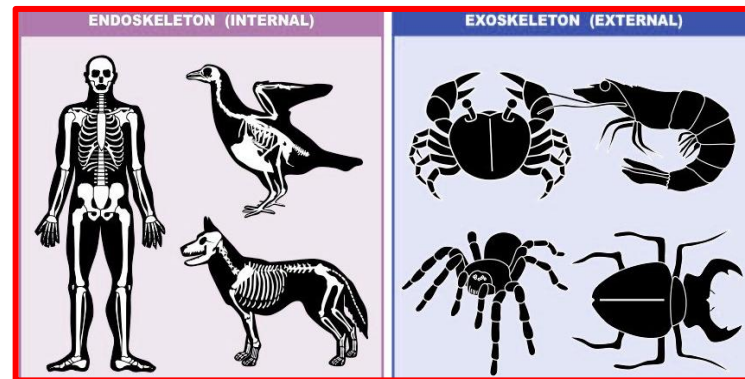
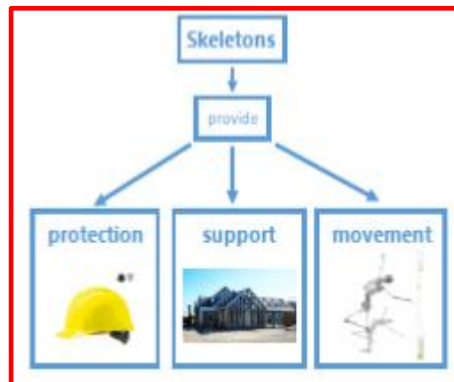
**Incisors** – These are the teeth at the front of your mouth which scrape or tear food into smaller parts.

**Canine** – These are the pointed teeth at the front of your mouth.

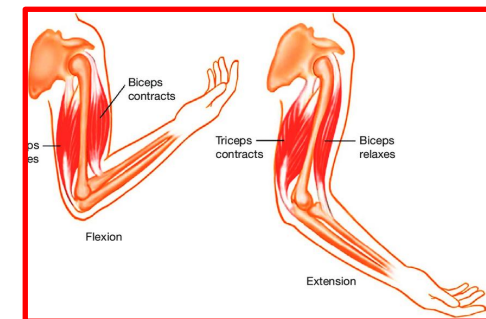
**Vertebrate** – A vertebrate is having a backbone.

**Invertebrate** – This is when an animal doesn't have a backbone.

**Joints** – This is where 2 bones meet and it allows us to move.

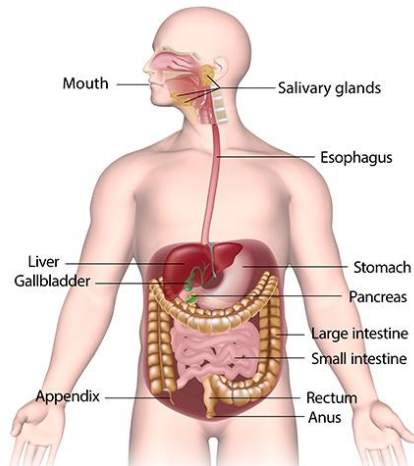


### How do muscles work?



# Marvellous Me Knowledge Organiser

The Digestive System



Examples of food groups needed for a balanced diet:

**Fibre**  
Fruit and vegetables

**Carbohydrate**  
Bread, other cereals, and potatoes

**Protein**  
Meat, fish and alternatives

**Fats**  
Foods containing fat and foods containing sugar

**Dairy**  
Milk and dairy products



## Vocabulary:

**Incisors** - 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,

**Premolars** - a tooth situated between the canine and the molar teeth. An adult human normally has eight, two in each jaw on each side.

**Molars** - a grinding tooth at the back of a mammal's mouth.

**Oesophagus** - 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

**Acids** - play 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.

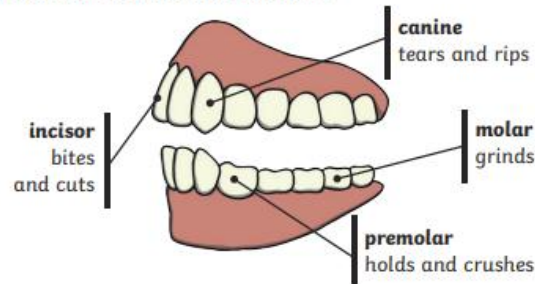
**Enzymes** - these are special proteins that break up large molecules of food into tiny molecules.

**Pancreas** - Produces digestive juices and helps to control blood sugar.

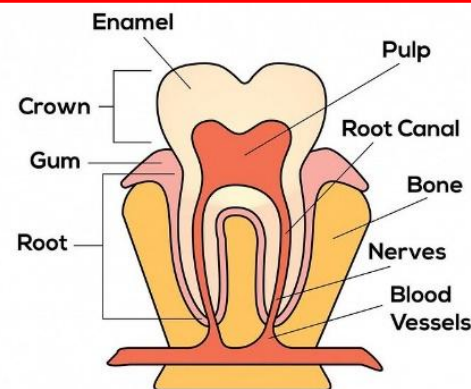
**Anus** - this is where solid waste (poo) leaves the body

**Digestion** - breaking down food so that it is small enough and soluble enough to pass through the wall of the small intestine

Human Teeth and Their Functions



Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.



Tooth Anatomy