



Key Vocabulary

Skeleton - The part of the body that forms the supporting structure – a bony framework

Joint - Where two parts of a skeleton are joined together

Muscle Contraction - When a muscle becomes smaller, shorter and tighter

Organ - Part of an organism that has a specific function

Digest – To break down food

Saliva - fluid produced in the salivary gland and used to aid digestion

Stomach - the j shaped pouch that is made of smooth muscle; mostly mechanical digestion and some chemical digestion

Oesophagus - muscular tube that leads from the mouth to the stomach

Liver - largest organ in the body; produces bile, breaks down medicine, filters toxins, and regulates blood sugar level

Pancreas - produces enzymes that are released into the s. intestine that break down fat, starch, and protein; makes insulin

Large Intestine - where water is absorbed into the bloodstream

Refugee - a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Key Information

- The skeleton is needed to protect the internal organs and support the body of a person or animal.
- Muscles in the body that contract and relax cause movement of the skeleton.
- Brain, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder , Heart, Stomach and Intestines are the major internal organs
- Mouth, tongue, pharynx, oesophagus, liver, stomach, gallbladder, pancreas, large intestine and small intestine are the main parts of the digestive system
- There are 3 main different types of joints within the body – hinge, pivot, ball and socket

Enquiry Skills

In this unit the pupils will:

- Classify animals with and without skeletons
- Ask and explore questions that help them to understand their functions
- Draw and explain the digestive systems using models and images
- Make labelled skeletons naming some of the bones
- Explore how a muscle works using models
- Identify the different types of teeth and their purpose

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