MALS including Humans knowledge organiser

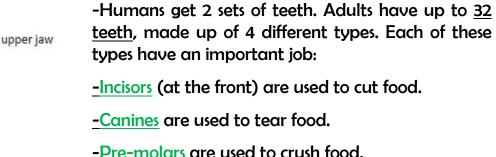


What you should already know...



- -Animals cannot create their own food. they must eat in order to get nutrition.
- -Because of this, animals are called consumers.
- -Animals and humans need the right types and amounts of nutrition.
- -Nutrition groups include carbohydrates, fats, proteins, fibre, vitamins and minerals.
- -Skeletons are important for support, movement and protection. Muscles help us to move and keep our posture.

Teeth



-Pre-molars are used to crush food.

-Molars (at the back) are used to grind or chew food.

Our teeth are like this because we are omnivores. Different animals have different teeth layouts depending on their food. Carnivores have sharp pointed canines for tearing meat. Many herbivores have chisel like front teeth that grow continuously.

Food Chains

What are Food Chains?

-Food chains show how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients are passed from producers through different consumers.

-Food chains begin with plant life, and end with animal life. At the top of the food chain are apex predators - animals which have no natural predators that eat them. They eat other animals (prey).

Example Food Chain Explanation

- -Producers are able to make their own food (for example plants, through photosynthesis).
- Primary consumers are animals that eat producers.
- -Secondary consumers are animals that eat primary consumers.
- -Tertiary consumers are animals that eat secondary consumers.

-Each plant and animal in the food chain is affected by the others. For example, if there were fewer mice in the habitat, there may be more plants (because the mice aren't eating them) but less snakes (fewer mice to eat).

The Digestive System

Parts mouth esophagus stomach pancreas small intestine large intestine

incisor

Stages/ Functions

Digestion takes place in the alimentary canal. There are three main stages of digestion:

Ingestion – The food is taken in by the mouth, and broken down by teeth and saliva. It moves down the esophagus by peristalsis (an involuntary muscular movement).

Absorption – Food is further broken down in the stomach and intestines by acid, bile and enzymes. Nutrients are absorbed into our bodies through our blood. The liver and pancreas produce the bile and enzymes to help the digestion along.

Excretion – Waste food that the body doesn't need is sent to the anus for excretion.

Digesting food takes many hours.

Rainforest Food Chain



Tertiary

Secondary Consume

Primary













