

# Inside Us

We are learning all about the human body!

Over this half term we will learn how the digestive system works, as well as all about the brain, heart and lungs.

The children will create some non-fiction pieces of writing explaining how parts of the human body work.

In maths we are learning to multiply using a written method, divide using number lines and learning fractions.

Art will focus on a study of Picasso.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>digest</b>	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
<b>oesophagus</b>	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
<b>stomach</b>	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.
<b>small intestine</b>	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
<b>large intestine</b>	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Stools are formed in the large intestine.
<b>rectum</b>	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

## The digestive system

The main **organs** that make up the **digestive system** (in order of their function) are the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus. Helping them along the way are the pancreas, gall bladder and liver.

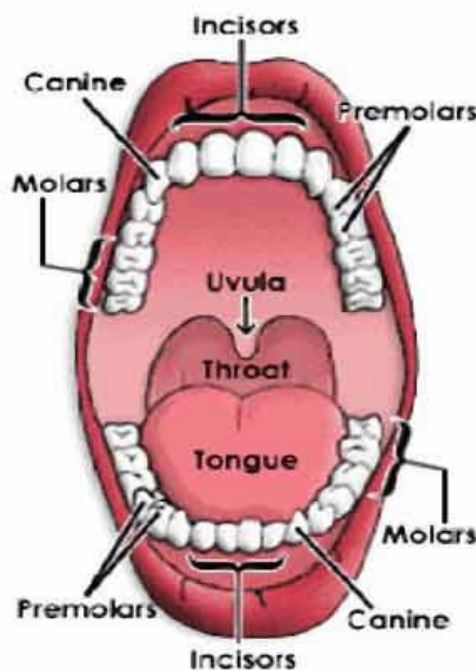
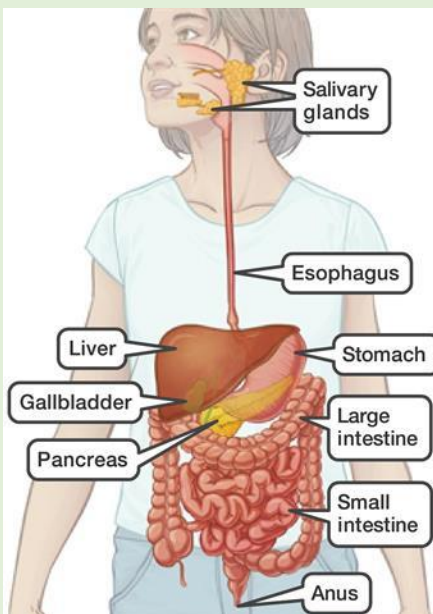


Diagram of the mouth

**Skin** is the layer of usually soft, flexible outer tissue covering the body of a vertebrate animal, with three main functions: protection, regulation, and sensation.

The **skeleton** consists of both fused and individual bones supported and supplemented by ligaments, tendons, muscles and cartilage. It serves as a scaffold which supports organs, anchors muscles, and protects the organs

**Muscle** is a soft tissue found in most animals.  
**Muscles** function to produce force and motion.

The eatwell plate is based on 5 food groups

