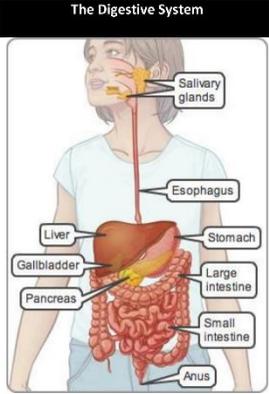
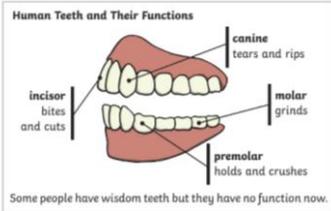
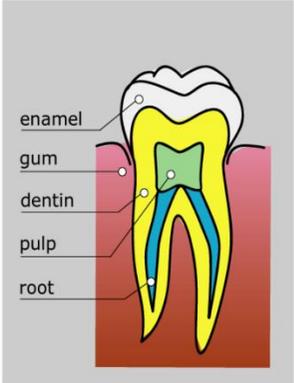




Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 4 – Animals including humans



What happens to the food we eat? Strand – biology

What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Ideas for Scientific Enquiry																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet and exercise. how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans about the skeletal and muscular system of a human <p>Interesting Facts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average capacity of the stomach is 15 cups of water. The intestine is 6m long! (Which is the width of the classroom). It takes 10 seconds for food to reach the stomach from the mouth, down the oesophagus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digestion is the softening of food so that it can pass through the body. Each individual organ has a vital role to play in extracting all the nutrients required to keep us healthy and full of energy. The teeth are an important part of the digestive system and every tooth has a special job to do. Animals also have specific teeth for their various diets, some are carnivores, some are omnivores and some are herbivores. Looking after teeth is also extremely important and thinking about our diet and the choices we make to prevent decay and cavities.  	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>digest</td> <td>Break down food so it can be used by the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>oesophagus</td> <td>A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>stomach</td> <td>An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>small intestine</td> <td>Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>large intestine</td> <td>Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Stools are formed in the large intestine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>rectum</td> <td>Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enamel</td> <td>Hard white outer layer of the tooth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>root</td> <td>Anchors the permanent tooth into the gum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>calcium</td> <td>A chemical that helps keep your teeth strong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>incisor</td> <td>Front teeth for ripping food</td> </tr> <tr> <td>canine</td> <td>Sharp, pointed teeth for tearing food</td> </tr> <tr> <td>molar</td> <td>Have 3 roots and used for chewing and mashing food before it passes down the oesophagus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>saliva</td> <td>Chemical in the mouth that helps to soften the food before being swallowed</td> </tr> </table>	digest	Break down food so it can be used 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. Stools are formed in the large intestine.	rectum	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.	enamel	Hard white outer layer of the tooth	root	Anchors the permanent tooth into the gum	calcium	A chemical that helps keep your teeth strong	incisor	Front teeth for ripping food	canine	Sharp, pointed teeth for tearing food	molar	Have 3 roots and used for chewing and mashing food before it passes down the oesophagus	saliva	Chemical in the mouth that helps to soften the food before being swallowed	<p>Sort and classify different animals based on the type of teeth they have. Look for similarities and differences.</p> <p>Investigate the links between animals' diets and teeth.</p> <p>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> 
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