

Gunthorpe Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

Focus:

Animals Including Humans

Year 4:

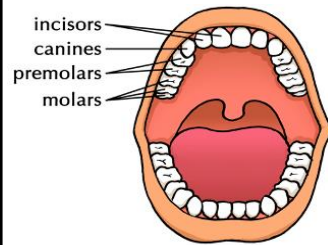
Autumn Term 2

Big question: Why do humans and animals function in different ways?

Teeth

Key Knowledge

Humans have different types of teeth; they have different features and functions.



You can keep your teeth healthy by:

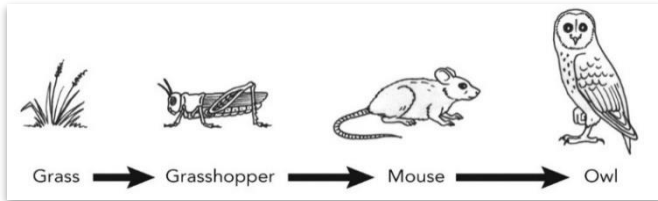
- brushing them morning and night
- not having too much sugar
- visiting a dentist twice each year

Name	Features	Main Function
Incisors	Sharp and thin	To cut food
Canines	Pointed	To tear food
Pre-molars & molars	Flat surfaces	To grind food

Food Chains

Key Knowledge

What is a food chain?	A food chain shows how plants and animals get energy.
What is a producer?	A producer starts a food chain; it makes its own food.
What is a consumer?	Consumers eat plants or animals.
What is a predator?	An animal which eats other animals.
What is prey?	An animal which is eaten by other animals.



What you should already know...

In Year 1 you:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • named a variety of animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. • named, drew and labelled the basic parts of the human body.
In Year 3 you:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • found out that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

The Digestive System

Key Knowledge

What is digestion?

Digestion is the way the body breaks down the food we eat into smaller parts; this process gives us energy.

The main parts of the digestive system:

Mouth, tongue, oesophagus, liver, stomach, gallbladder, pancreas, large intestine, small intestine.

The digestive journey of food:

- Humans put food into their mouth.
- Food is chewed by the teeth.
- Food is swallowed and passed through the oesophagus to the stomach.
- In the stomach, it is mashed into a mixture like soup and mixed with acid.
- The mixture passes into the small intestine, where tiny bits of food pass into the bloodstream.
- The food that is still left goes into the large intestine where water is absorbed.
- Finally, waste products leave the body.

Key Vocabulary

molar / premolar: Large, flat teeth at the back of the mouth developed in mammals. Used to grind food during chewing.
canine: Pointed teeth located next to the incisors in mammals. Used for tearing food
incisor: Thin, sharp teeth located at the front of the mouth in mammals. Used for cutting food.

herbivore: An animal adapted to eating plant material for the main component of its diet.

carnivore: An animal or plant that eats other animals.

omnivore: An animal that regularly consumes a variety of material including plants and animals. i.e. human beings.

digestive system: The organs responsible for taking in and breaking down food and liquid into substances the body can use for energy, growth and tissue repair.

digestion: Digestion is the way the body breaks down the food we eat into smaller parts; this process gives us energy.

saliva: The watery liquid in the mouth aiding chewing, swallowing and digestion.

oesophagus: The muscular tube connecting the throat to the stomach.

stomach: The internal organ where swallowed food is churned and mixed with acids.

small intestine: The organ where nutrients and minerals are absorbed from food.

large intestine: The organ where water is absorbed from waste food.

nutrients: A substance providing essential nourishment.

rectum: The chamber between the large intestine and anus through which waste food is passed; the final stage of digestion.