Weston Turville CE School – Science Knowledge Organiser							
Topic: Animals Including Humans	Year: 4 Autumn 1	Strand: Biology: Teeth and Healthy Eating					
What Should I Already Know?	Main Information		Vocabulary				
We are called humans We are from the family of animals called mammals Hair, head, ears, eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, neck, shoulder, chest, elbow, arm, wrist, hand, tummy, knee, leg, ankle and foot Touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing	Digestion is the way the body breaks down the food we eat into smaller parts that can be used to give the body energy. Humans put food into their mouth Food is chewed by the teeth Food is swallowed and passed through the pharynx and 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	Mouth	The opening through which food passes into the body and which in humans is surrounded on the outside by the lips and contains the tongue and teeth.				
We touch using our skin (usually our hands) We taste by putting something in our mouth We smell by using our nose, see with our eyes, hear with our ears		Tongue	a fleshy movable part of the mouth used in tasting, in taking and swallowing food, and by human beings in speaking.				
There are 6 types of animals Some common invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals Animals that eat meat are called carnivores Animals that eat plants are called herbivores Animals that eat meat and plants are called omnivores Basic life cycles of animals and humans		Pharynx	Another name for the throat, is a part of the body that helps with eating and with breathing. It is a passage that leads from the mouth and nose to the oesophagus and the larynx.				
4 things animals and humans need to survive Things to stay healthy: balanced diet, hygiene, exercise	The food that is still left goes into the large intestine	Oesophagus	stomach				
Growing/ hunting/ gathering foods Skeleton and 19 common muscles Diagrams	20 teeth grow by the time you are about 2.5 years old From about age 6 you start to lose teeth till about the age 12	Liver	An organ which cleans your blood. It produces an important digestive liquid called bile. It stores energy in the form of a sugar called glycogen.				
Mouth		Stomach	The pouch into which food passes from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine				
Esophagus	These teeth are replaced by 32 permanent teeth	Gallbladder	A small sac in which bile from the liver is stored				
Liver Gallbladder Small intestine (colon) Rectum	Incisors, Canines, Pre-Molars, Molars What are Molars and Pre-Molars? • Back teeth for crushing and grinding food What are Canines? • Long pointed teeth for grabbing food What are Incisors? • Front teeth for snipping and cutting food A food chain is a diagram that shows a	Pancreas	A long, flat gland that lies behind the stomach. It produces enzymes that are released into the small intestine to help with digestion.				
		Large Intestine	Once most of the nutrients have been removed, the remaining food, which is mostly waste, moves into your large intestine to be prepared for disposal				
FOUR TYPES OF TEETH	producer and consumers A consumer can be a predator, prey or both	Small Intestine	Where most digestion takes place and where nutrients from the broken down food get absorbed into your body.				
	The arrow means - 'is food for' Food chains start with a producer (usually a green plant or algae) Consumers get their food by eating plants or	Energy	The property that gives humans strength				
Premolars Incisors Molars Canine		Waste	Unwanted substances in the body				
Food chain maize locust lizard snake producer primary secondary tertiary consumer consumer	other animals Animals which eat other animals are called predators Animals that are eaten by other animals						

	Weston Turv	ville CE School	Primary School– Science Assessme	ent 🛞		
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Question 1: What is another name for the throat?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 5: Wha in a food chain?	t do the arrows mean	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Duodenum			Is food for			
Esophagus			Is made by			
Enzymes			Is a predator of			
Trachea				Question 6: What is the first item in any food chain called?		End of unit:
			The producer			
Question 2: What does the liver do?	Start of	End of	The consumer			
	unit:		The predator			
Helps chew, taste or swallow			The prey			
Produces bile which helps to absorb fats			Question 7: What	t is the tertion.		
Connects the mouth to the stomach			consumer in this		Start of	End of
Question 3: How many incisors does a human have? 28	Start of unit:	End of unit:			unit:	unit:
32			The mouse			
40	1		The snake			
-	1	11	The hawk			
Question 4: What is the function of the canine tooth?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 8: Wha	t is an omnivore?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
To crush and grind food			An animal or hur	nan that eats meat		
To rip and tear food			An animal or hur	nan that eats plants		

An animal or human that eats meat and

plants

To cut and snip food