

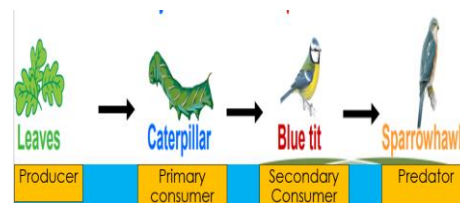
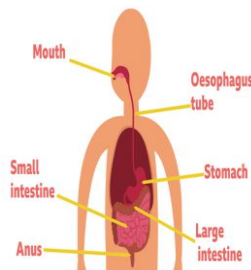
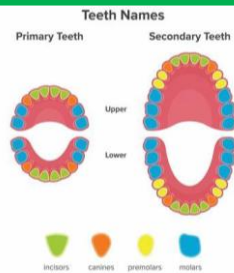
Science - Year 4 – Autumn - How does the digestive system work?

What I already know:

Animals can be fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
Herbivores eat plants; carnivores eat other animals and omnivores eat both animals and plants.
The basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival are water food and air.
The basic food groups are Fats, Carbohydrates, Protein, Minerals, Fibre and Vitamins.
The reasons for keeping clean and staying healthy for good hygiene.
A nutritious diet can be achieved in a variety of ways.
Animals, including humans, cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.
Skeletons provide support for muscles and protect the body.

What I need to know:

A human has three types of teeth, incisors, canines and molars and that these each perform different functions. Molars grind food, Canines tear food and Incisors cut food.
An adult has 32 teeth which are permanent so they must be looked after.
Teeth are covered by enamel- a tooth's personal bodyguard that protects the tooth from everyday wear and tear of chewing.
Tooth decay happens when the strong enamel layer of the tooth is worn away causing holes to appear on the surface.
Digestion is the breaking down of larger pieces of food into smaller pieces so the body can use it for energy. The digestive system is the organs of the body that are involved in this process.
The main organs that make up the digestive system are: The Small intestine, Large intestine Mouth, Anus, Stomach and Oesophagus Tube.
An animal that eats another animal is known as the predator. The animal that is eaten is known as the prey.
A food chain shows how plants and animals are connected and get their energy.
A producer is the first part of the food chain, which is nearly always a plant because plants make their own food through photosynthesis.



SDG Link:

Understand a variety of ways to improve their own and other people's well-being.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Vocabulary Focus

Tier 1:

Mouth - This is where food is broken down by your teeth, mixed with saliva and swallowed

Swallow - to cause food to go from the mouth to the stomach

Tier 2:

Incisors – The teeth at the very front of your mouth that are used for cutting food.

Canines – The teeth at the sides of your mouth between the incisors and the molars. These are used for tearing up food

Molars – The teeth at the back of your mouth which are used for grinding up food.

Investigate – Finding the answer to a question using various research methods

Observe – Looking for changes over a period.

Stomach – where the food is churned with stomach acid to kill any germs which may be on it.

Saliva – a liquid produced by glands in the mouth that helps us to chew and digest food.

Predator – An animal that eats another animal

Consumer –

Producer - the first part of the food chain, which is nearly always a plant because plants make their own food through photosynthesis.

Digestion - Digestion is the breaking down of larger pieces of food into smaller pieces so the body can use it for energy.

Tier 3:

Enamel – a tooth's personal bodyguard that protects the tooth from everyday wear and tear of chewing.

Digestive System - The organs of the body that are involved in the process of digestion

Oesophagus - a muscular tube which pushes food down.

Small Intestine - where food is broken down and nutrients are absorbed into the blood.

Large Intestine - where water is absorbed into the blood.

Anus - Any food that can't be absorbed is then stored in your anus until you go to the toilet

Herbivore – An animal that eats only plants.

Omnivore – An animal that eats plants and other animals.

Carnivore – An animal that eats only other animals