

# Year 4 - Animals including humans

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>			<u>Key Knowledge</u>
Digestive System	This is designed to extract the nutrition from food and get rid of the leftovers		Our body needs food to provide it with energy, vitamins and minerals. In order to use food, we must first break it down. This is the job of our digestive system.
Nutrition	The substances that you take into your body as food and the way that they influence your health		5 main stages of the digestive system:
Muscle	One of the many tissues in the body that can contract and relax to produce movement		1. Chewing - food is broken up into little pieces that are easier to digest
Saliva	Saliva is mostly made of water and it helps you to chew, taste and swallow food. It contains enzymes which start to break down the food we eat		2. Swallowing - food is pushed to the back of our throat and is forced down the oesophagus until it gets to the stomach
Stomach	An organ in the body where food is digested		3. Stomach - More enzymes break down the food into things our body needs. The stomach kills a lot of bacteria, so we don't get sick
Intestine	A long tube through which food travels from the stomach and out of the body while it is being digested		4. Small Intestine - Continues to break down our food. Food is absorbed from the intestine into our body through blood
Oesophagus	The tube in the body that takes food from the mouth to the stomach		5. Large Intestine - Any food that isn't needed is sent here and leaves the body as waste
Enzymes	Special molecules in the body which produce a chemical reaction to break down food		
Incisor	Teeth that have straight, sharp edges and help cut up the food		
Canines	Teeth which are tall and pointed and are used to tear and rip the food		
Premolars	Teeth behind the canines that help hold and crush the food		
Molars	Teeth at the back of the mouth that are big, flat and help to grind and chew food		
Enamel	Hard material covering the tooth		
Tooth Decay	When bacteria in the mouth begins to eat away at the teeth		
			<p>The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal.</p> <p>To help prevent tooth decay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit sugary food and drink</li> <li>• Brush teeth twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste</li> <li>• Visit your dentist regularly</li> </ul>

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Herbivore	An animal that eats plants	<p>Food chains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy</li> </ul> <p><b>An Example of a Food Chain</b> The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.</p> <pre> graph LR     A[Grass: producer] --&gt; B[Snail: primary consumer / prey]     B --&gt; C[Frog: secondary consumer / predator/prey]     C --&gt; D[Owl: tertiary consumer / predator]             </pre>
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals	
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals	
Producer	A plant that produces its own food	
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals	
Prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by other animals	