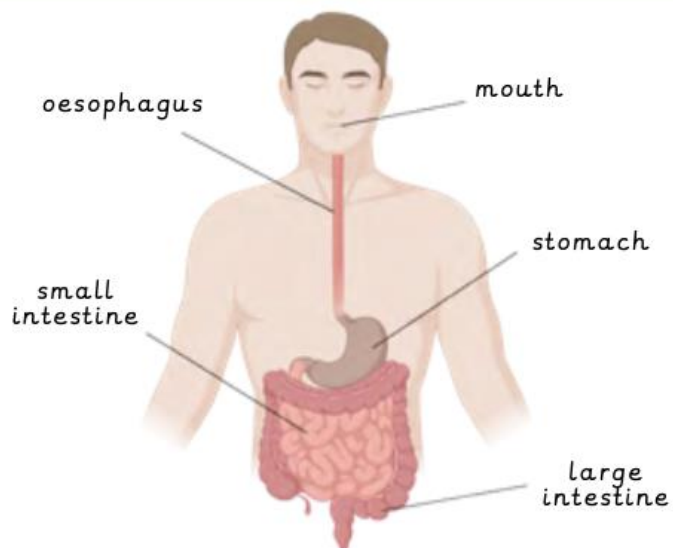


Year 4 Science knowledge organiser – Animals including humans

The human digestive system



mouth - teeth for cutting and grinding, and saliva for softening and breaking up food.

oesophagus - carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

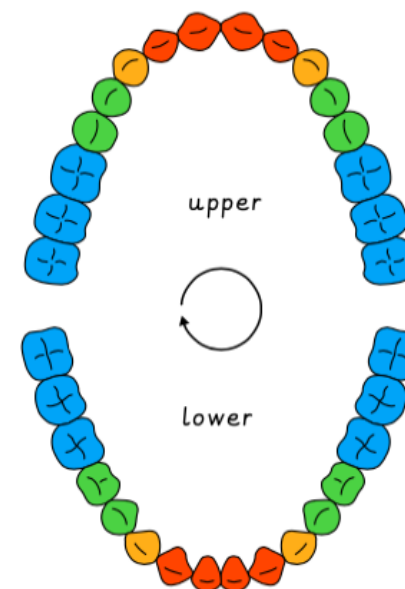
stomach - breaks up food using acid.

small intestine - breaks up food and absorbs useful nutrients into the blood.

large intestine - absorbs water into the blood.

Human teeth

secondary (permanent) teeth



 **incisor** - A tooth at the front of the mouth, useful for cutting.

 **canine** - A pointed tooth, useful for tearing.

 **premolar** - A tooth in front of the molars, useful for grinding.

 **molar** - A tooth at the back of the mouth, useful for grinding.

Teeth in different animals

Animals have different shaped teeth depending on their diet. **Carnivores** tend to have much larger canines to help catch and tear their prey. **Herbivores** tend to have flatter and larger molars to help grind and crush the plants they eat.



Evidence scientists use



X-rays - Used to produce images of inside the body. They help doctors and dentists to find and treat problems.



fossils - The remains or traces of an animal or plant that lived long ago. Fossilised teeth can give us clues about the kind of diet an animal had, by comparing their teeth to modern animals.

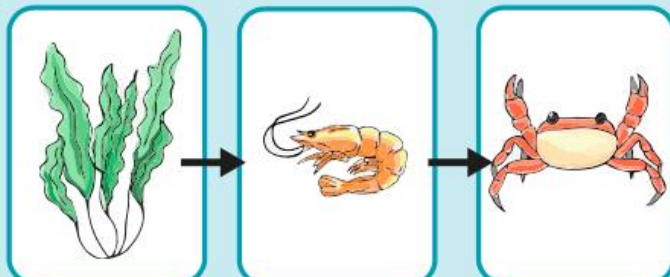


faeces - The solid waste from the **digestive system**. The contents of the faeces can show us what an animal has eaten and if it is living nearby.

Further vocabulary

absorb	To take in or soak up.
digest	To break up food into smaller pieces.
predator	Something that hunts and kills its food.
prey	Something that is hunted and killed for food.
producer	A living thing that makes its own food.
saliva	The liquid added to the mouth to help chewing, swallowing and digestion.

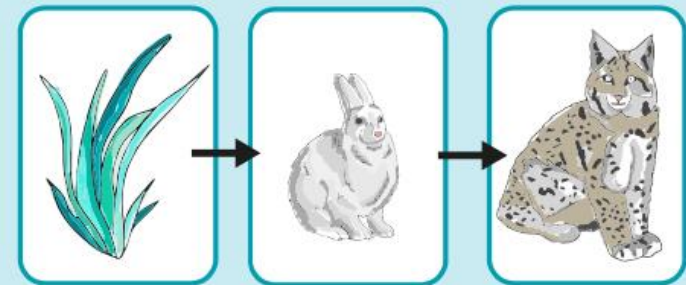
Food chains - show the energy being passed between living things in a habitat.



seaweed → shrimp → crab

Food chains - usually contain three or four living things.

Food chains always start with a **producer** (plant), followed by an animal that eats the plant (**herbivore** or **omnivore**) and an animal that eats other animals (**carnivore** or **omnivore**).



grass → snowshoe hare → lynx