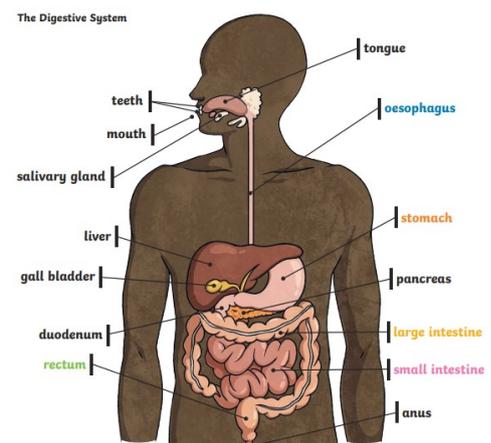
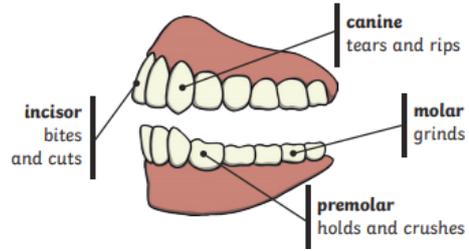


## Woodley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

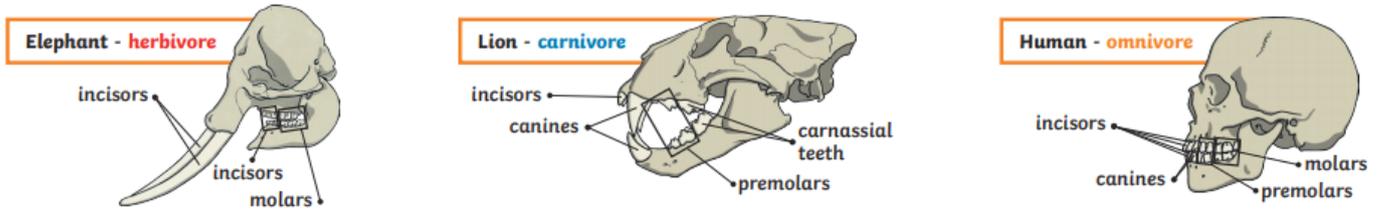
Science Focus:		Animals Including Humans	Year 4	Autumn 2
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>		<b>Prior Knowledge</b> What I should already know ...		
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>EYFS:</b> Children know about similarities and differences in relation to living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p> <p><b>Year 1:</b> Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).</p> <p><b>Year 2:</b> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of foods and hygiene.</p> <p><b>Year 3:</b> Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</p>		
Digestion	The process of digesting food			
Mouth	The start of the digestion system where food is taken in.			
Salivary glands	Glands that produce saliva.			
Oesophagus	The connection between the throat and the stomach for food to pass down.			
Liver	A large organ that produces bile.			
Stomach	The organ where food occurs.			
Pancreas	A gland that produces insulin.			
Large intestine	A large muscle that protects the small intestine.			
Small intestine	The muscle that runs between the stomach and the large intestine.			
Rectum	The final section of the large intestine where faeces are eliminated.			
Anus	The final part of the digestive system where waste leaves the body.			
Canines	A pointed tooth between the incisors and molars used for tearing food.			
Incisors	A narrow tooth at the front of the mouth used for cutting.			
Molars	A grinding tooth at the back of the mouth.			
<b>What I will know at the end of the unit</b>		<b>Possible Experiences</b>		
Objectives for the unit:	<p>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</p> <p>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p>	(Any visits, experiments, guest speakers, curriculum days, home / school projects etc.)		
Working Scientifically:	<p>Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</p> <p>Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.</p> <p>Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</p> <p>Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.</p> <p>Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> <p>Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.</p> <p>Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</p> <p>Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</p>			



### Human Teeth and Their Functions



The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a **herbivore**, a **carnivore** and an **omnivore** skull:



### An Example of a Food Chain

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.

