



Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

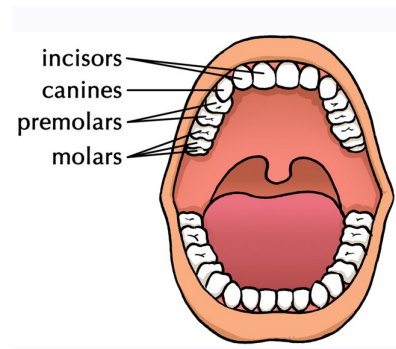


Year 4 — Animals Including Humans—The digestive system and Food chains — Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores and suggesting reasons for differences (non-statutory). Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

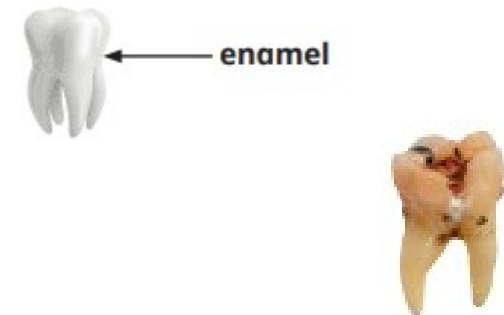
Teeth – carnivores, herbivores and omnivores



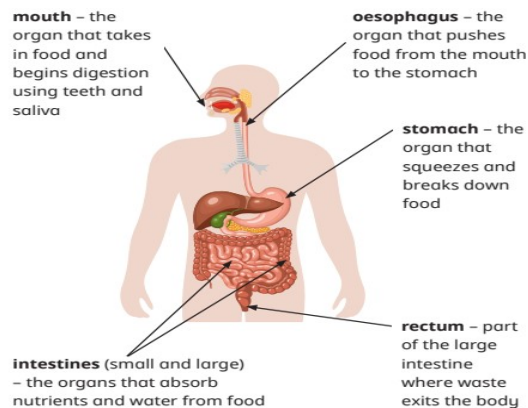
Human teeth and Layers of the teeth



Plan – tooth decay experiment



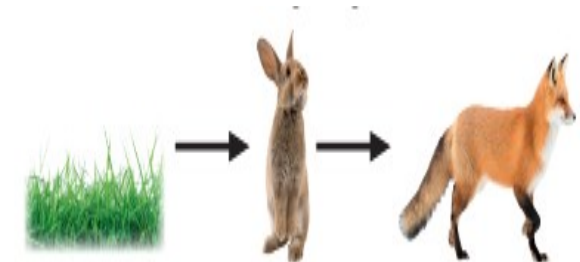
The digestive system and the digestive system model



Findings – tooth decay experiment



Food chains



Key Vocabulary

Canines	Four teeth which are tall and pointed and are used to hold and tear food.
Consumer	Animals that eat plants in a food chain.
Decay	Decay means to gradually break down, rot, or become worse due to natural causes like bacteria, age, or lack of care, like rotting food, decaying teeth from sugar, or old buildings falling apart.
Digestive system	This is designed to extract goodness from food and get rid of the leftovers.
Enamel	Enamel is the super hard, shiny outer layer of your teeth that acts like a shield, protecting the sensitive insides from germs, sugar, and
Farming	Farming is simply the job of growing plants (crops) and raising animals (livestock) on a piece of land called a farm, to provide food like vegetables, milk, meat, and materials like wool for people to use.
Food chain	Shows how the lives of living organisms are linked in natural communities made up of a series of organisms that eat each other. It shows how energy is transferred from one organism to another via food.
Hunting	Hunting is the action where an animal (the predator) actively searches for, catches, and kills another animal (the prey) to eat for energy.
Incisor	Eight teeth at the front of the mouth which have a straight, sharp edge and help to cut food.
Large intestine	The large intestine is the big tube at the end of your digestive system that takes water from leftover food, turns it into solid waste (poo), and pushes it out of your body when you go to the toilet, helping you stay hydrated by absorbing water.
Molars	Twelve molars at the back of the mouth are big, flat teeth that also help to grind and chew.
Mouth	The mouth is the opening at the front of your face used for eating, drinking, breathing, and talking, acting as the start of the digestive system where food is broken down by teeth and mixed with saliva before swallowing.
Oesophagus	The tube in the body that takes food from the mouth to the stomach.
Overfishing	Overfishing means catching fish from the sea (or rivers/lakes) faster than they can have babies and make more fish, so their numbers get too low, making them endangered or even causing them to disappear
Predator	An animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals.

Key Vocabulary

Premolars	Teeth behind the canines and are lower and bumpy and help to grind food.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
Producer	Plants in a food chain.
Rectum	The rectum is the final straight portion of the large intestine in humans and some other mammals, helping store and eliminate waste.
Root	The root of a tooth is defined as the bottom part of the tooth that sits below the gum line and holds the tooth firmly in the jawbone.
Saliva	Saliva is mostly made of water and it helps you chew, taste and swallow food. It contains enzymes which start to break down the food we eat.
Small intestine	The small intestine is a long tube in your stomach where digested food gets broken down even more and its important nutrients (like energy and vitamins) are soaked up into your blood to help your body grow and work, using tiny finger-like parts called villi to help absorb everything.
Stomach	An organ in the body where food is digested.