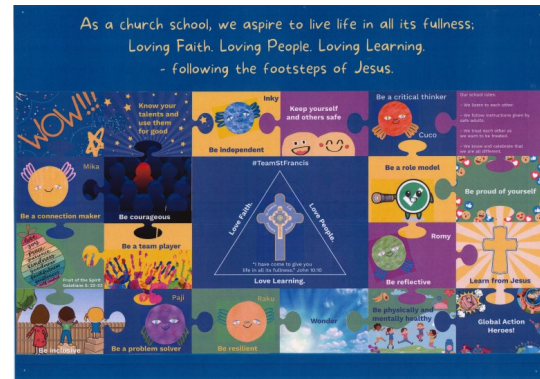




Knowledge Organiser

Year 4—Animals including Humans

Why do we poo?



Vocabulary	
Mouth	The opening in the face through which a human eats
Tongue	The movable organ in the bottom of the mouth.
Teeth	A group of hard white bony objects that grow in rows in the jaws of people and animals. Used for biting and chewing.
Stomach	The organ in the body that receives food that has been swallowed and begins to digest it.
Intestine	Lower part of the digestive system below the stomach. A long coiled tube. Divided into small and large intestines.
Digestive System	Parts of the body that work together to break down food so that it can be used by the body as energy.
Oesophagus	A tube that moves food from the mouth to the stomach of an animal.
Predators	An animal that hunts other animals for food.

Scientific skills and enquiry

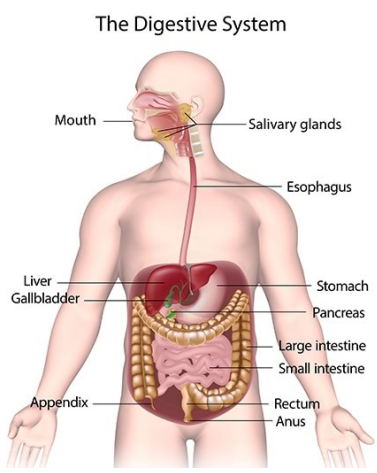
Children might learn scientifically by:

- Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.
- Suggesting reasons for differences [grouping & classifying].
- Finding out [testing and/or re-researching] what damages teeth and how to look after them.
- Drawing and discussing their ideas about the digestive system.
- Comparing them with models or images.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.

Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey (NB Link with types of teeth and eating in this unit but this concept could be developed further in the yr4 Environment / habitats unit).



What should I already know?

Year 2 Autumn 1

Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

Year 2 Autumn 2

Observe living things in their habitats during different seasonal changes

Year 2 Summer 1

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.

Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Year 1 Spring 2

Recognise that humans are animals.

Compare and describe differences in their own features (eye, hair, skin colour, etc.).

Recognise that humans have many similarities.

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Year 1 Spring 1

Identify and name a variety of common animals including some fish, some amphibians, some reptiles, some birds and some mammals.

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores (i.e. according to what they eat).

Notable Scientist - Sir David Attenborough

Sir David Attenborough is an English broadcaster, biologist, natural historian and author. He is best known for writing and presenting, in conjunction with the BBC Natural History Unit. While Attenborough's earlier work focused more on the wonders of the natural world, his later work has been more vocal in support of environmental causes. He has advocated for restoring planetary biodiversity, limiting population growth, switching to renewable energy, mitigating climate change, reducing meat consumption, and setting aside more areas for nat-

