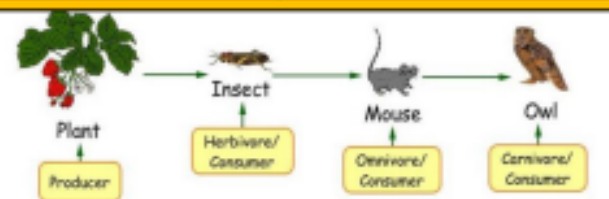


What We Need to Know

What is digestion?	Digestion is the process of how the body breaks down the food we eat into smaller parts that can be used to give the body energy
The main part of the digestive system	Mouth, tongue, pharynx, oesophagus, liver, stomach, gall bladder, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine,
The journey of food	Humans put food into their mouth Food is chewed by the teeth Food is swallowed and passed through the pharynx and oesophagus to the stomach In the stomach, it is churned into a mixture like soup and mixed with acid The mixture passes into the small intestine, where tiny bits of food pass into the bloodstream The food that is still left goes into the large intestine Finally, waste products leave the body
Facts about teeth	Teeth grow in babies when they are about 6 months old 20 teeth grow by the time you are about 2.5 years old From about age 6 you start to lose teeth till about the age 12 These teeth are replaced by 32 permanent teeth
What is a food chain?	A food chain shows producers and consumers. A consumer can be a predator, prey or both. The arrow means 'is food for'

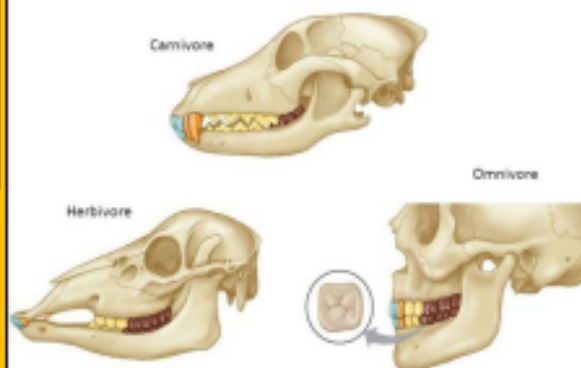
Key Vocabulary and Phrases

Energy	What gives humans and animals strength
Waste	Unwanted substances in the body
Faeces	The proper word for poo
Urine	The proper word of wee
Pre-molars and molars	Back teeth for crushing and grinding food
Canines	Long teeth for grabbing food
Incisors	Front teeth for cutting food
Producer	Food chains start with a producer (plant or algae)
Consumer	Get their food from eating plants or other animals
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	Animals that are eaten by other animals



Food chain

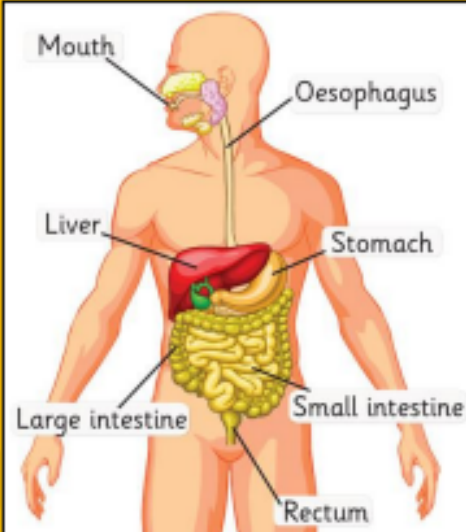
Compare the teeth of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores



Human teeth



Digestive system



Year 4

Science

Working Scientifically – Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabulary and Phrases

ask questions	Use the question words What, where, when why, how
compare and contrast	Look at two or more objects and describe similarities (what is the same) and differences (what is different)
classify, sort and group	Organise objects by their features (e.g. colour, size, shape).
Diagram	A labelled picture
record data	Drawings, scientific diagrams, photos, classification keys, tables, bar graphs and line graph, writing and numbers are ways to show what I have found out.
reporting and presenting findings	Giving reasons, explaining causes and relationships, explaining results and trusting its accuracy

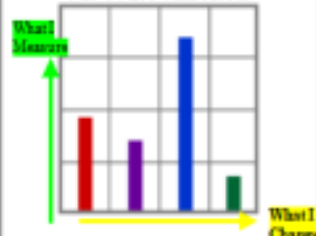
How I could record my findings

Pictures For EXPLORING



Use this if you want to tell the story of what you did or what you observed, e.g. bread going mouldy

Bar Chart For FAIR TESTING



Use this if you have only 1 set of numerical (continuous) data and the other is words, e.g. type of material and volume of water it can hold

Carroll Diagram For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING

	Red	Blue
Square		
Triangle		

Use this when you want to put objects into categories for having a property or not, e.g. prime/not prime numbers against even/not even (odd) numbers

What I could investigate

What causes the most decay to our teeth?



What happens to food from the point it enters your mouth and exits your body?
Create and build a labelled model

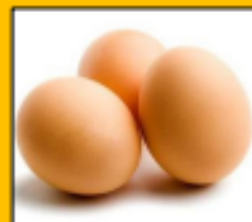


Equipment I could use

Beakers to contain liquid



Eggs to replicate tooth enamel



A variety of liquids



A camera, pencil and paper to record findings

