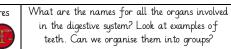
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Science Knowledge and Skills Overview — Year Four Animals including Humans Prior/Future Learning National Curriculum Objectives Sticky Knowledge • Pupils should be taught to describe the simple functions of the In Year 3 children should: • Digestion is the process through which the body absorbs basic parts of the digestive system in humans. nutrients from food. Identify that animals, including humans, need Pupils should be taught to identify the different types of teeth in The digestive process begins with the mouth, teeth and tonque. the right types and amount of nutrition, and humans and their functions. they cannot make their own food; they get The tongue aids in chewing and swallowing. • Pupils should be able to construct and interpret and variety of their nutrition from what they eat. The oesophagus is like the food highway that takes your food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. dinner from your mouth down into your stomach so that • Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans. digestion can begin. Links to NHFS core curriculum themes The stomach is filled with powerful acids that break down • Know about the importance of a nutritious, Sustainability — food chains, extinction, vegetarian, pescatarian, vegan, the food into smaller pieces. balanced diet. The stomach also lets us know when we are hungry. conservation Identify that humans and some other animals **Aspirations** — Dentist, marine biology, health professionals The small intestine absorbs nutrients and minerals from the have skeletons and muscles for support, **Equality** — Access to dentistry protection and movement. 90% of food absorption takes place in the small intestine. The large intestine absorbs water from the remaining In Year 5 children will. Vocabulary indigestible food. • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a Digestion, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, absorption, Indigestible food leaves the body as faeces mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. rectum, faeces, nutrients, minerals, acids, incisors, canines, molars, enamel, The front teeth are called incisors and are used for cutting • Describe the life process of reproduction in some protection, blood vessels, nerves, food chain, producer, predator, prey, plants and animals. survival. The four sharp teeth are called canines and are used for • Describe the changes as humans develop to old ripping and tearing. Key Scientists • The teeth at the back of the mouth are called the molars Marie M. Daly (Biochemist) Pierre Fauchard (Physician) and are used for chewing and grinding. BIG Question... The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel for Key Questions What do our bodies do with the food we eat? protection The inside of a tooth has blood vessels and nerves. What different types of food are there? Producers are the beginning of the food chain because they Why do we need a variety of different foods? produce their own food e.g. green, leafy plants. Do all organisms eat the same things? Predators are animals, including humans, which hunt or prey Why do some people need different diets? (weightlifter vs marathon runner) on other animals (in the wild this is needed for survival). Why are teeth important? • Prey refers to an animal that is sought, captured and eaten What happens to our food? by a predator. What is our digestive system? How does our food turn into faeces and urine?

In our class, are omnivores taller than vegetarians?





How does an egg shell change when it is left in cola, milk, water, vinegar? What does this tell us about oral hygiene?



Are foods that are high in energy always high in sugar?



How do dentists fix broken teeth?





