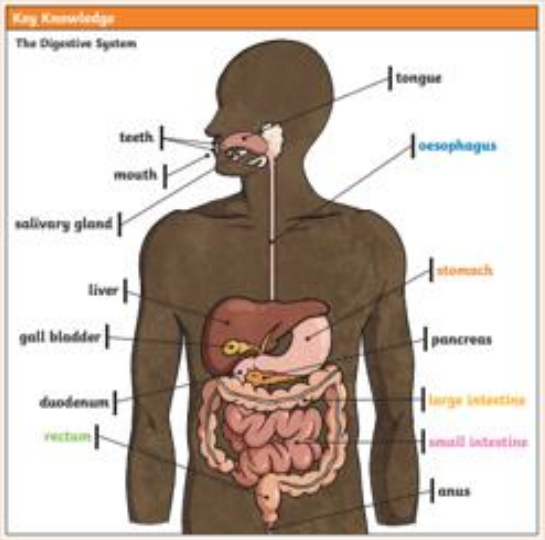
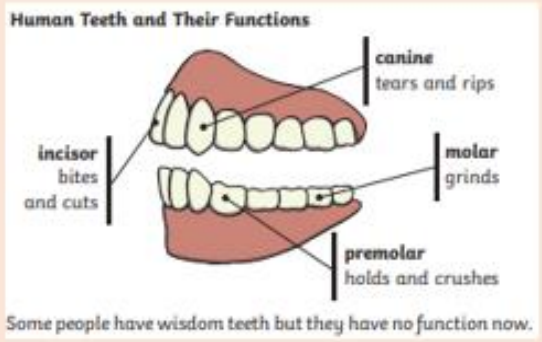
Year 4

Teeth and the Digestive System

Key Vocabulary	
digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
stomach	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.
small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.



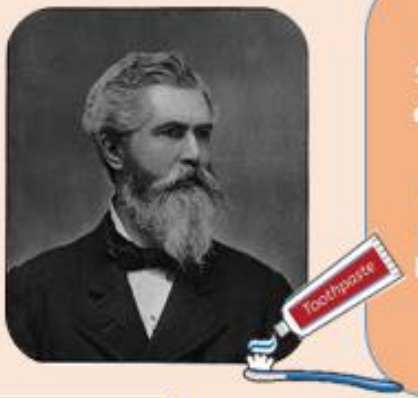


Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.

To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth at least twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- visit your dentist regularly.

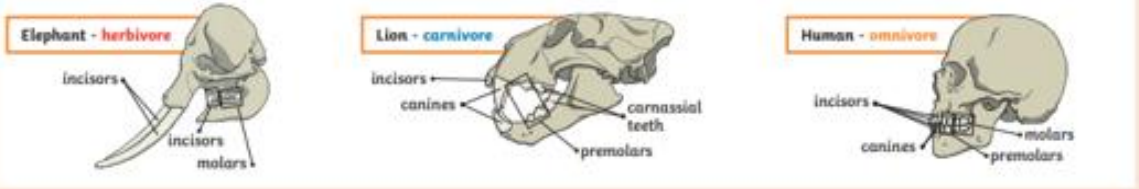
Key Knowledge: The digestive system begins at the mouth and ends at the anus.



Washington Wentworth Sheffield was an American dental surgeon who is best known for inventing modern toothpaste. With the help of his son Lucius, he was also the first to sell toothpaste in a tube.

Key Vocabulary	
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.

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:



Year 4

Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Knowledge: Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

We can group animals into **five different groups** based on their characteristics.

Fish | Mammal | Reptile | Amphibian | Bird

We can also group animals based on the **types of food** they eat

Omnivore | Carnivore | Herbivore

We can also **group animals** based on whether they have a **backbone** (spine) or not.

Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:

Key Vocabulary	
Classification	Where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
Classification keys	A classification key is a series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics.
Environment	An Environment is everything that is around us, which includes both living and non-living things such as soil, water, animals and plants, which adapt themselves to their surroundings.
Habitat	A habitat is the place where living things naturally live and grow.
Human Impact	The impact that human actions have on the environment and the creatures that live there.
Migration	Migration is when animals leave their usual home to move to another place for a period of time in search of food, warmer conditions or a place to breed.
Hibernation	Hibernation is when some animals have long periods of deep sleep during cold weather.

Classification keys usually have statements or questions that describe some of the **features** or **characteristics**. You have to answer either **yes** or **no**. Your answer will then take you to another **question** or **statement** OR the **type of living thing**.

This one looks at **amount of legs** the living thing has and the **placement of their eyes**.

Joan Beauchamp Procter was a British herpetologist, a scientist who studies reptiles and amphibians.

Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

Natural
- earthquakes
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- wildfires
- the seasons

Human-Made
- deforestation
- pollution
- urbanisation
- the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
- creating new nature reserves

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.