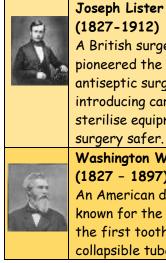
## Croxby Primary Academy



## Year 4: Animals including Humans Knowledge Organiser

Ke	y Peo	ple/Scientists	



(1827-1912) A British surgeon who pioneered the idea of antiseptic surgery by introducing carbolic acid to sterilise equipment to make surgery safer.

Washington W Sheffield (1827 - 1897)An American dental surgeon known for the invention of the first toothpaste in a collapsible tube.

## Misconceptions/Key facts

**Misconception:** Digestion starts in the stomach.

Fact: Digestion starts in the mouth. **Misconception:** The digestive system has two outlets - one for faeces and one for urine.

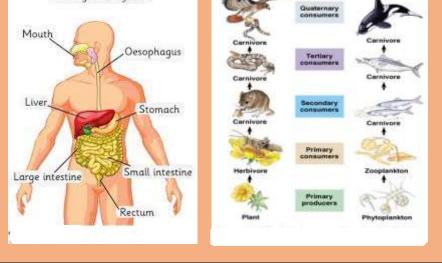
Fact: The digestive system has one outlet - the anus.

**Misconception:** Digestion is the process which releases usable energy from food.

Fact: Respiration is the process by which energy is released from food.

Key Questions			
How does	The human digestive system is a complex series of		
digestion	organs and glands that processes food. In order to		
work?	use the food we eat as energy, our body has to		
	break the food down into smaller molecules that it		
	can process; it also has to excrete waste.		
What are the	Our <b>incisors</b> at the front help to bite off and chew		
3 main types	food. Sharper <b>canines</b> are used for tearing and		
of teeth?	ripping food, and <b>molars</b> at the back help to crush		
	and grind.		
How do food	A food chain shows food passing between organisms		
chains work?	when one organism eats another, starting with		
	producers and ending with top consumers.		

## **Diagrams/Visual Aids** The digestive system



Key Vocabulary			
calcium	Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium which hardens enamel on the teeth and builds bones.		
enzymes	Proteins that are responsible for producing and speeding up chemical reactions.		
large	The purpose of the large intestine is to absorb water and salts from the material that has not		
intestine	been digested as food, and get rid of any waste products left over		
liver	This organ chemically organises which molecules of food we can use, and which are waste. It also		
	produces bile to help absorb fats.		
oesophagus	A tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. The muscles activate in waves to move the food		
	down.		
saliva	A mainly water-based liquid mixed with enzymes and other substances, released in the mouth as		
	we chew to begin the first stage of digestion.		
small	This organ uses liquids from other organs to break food into usable nutrients.		
intestine			
stomach	Food is broken down into a liquid-like substance in the stomach as it mixes with enzymes and acids.		

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