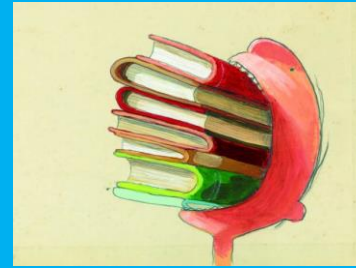




## Year 3 and 4 Science Driver Knowledge Mat – Animals Including Humans

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

Food chains	A food chain shows how each living thing gets its food
Producers	Producers are organisms that make their own food
Predators	A predator, kills and eats another organism
Prey	Prey is a term used to describe organisms that predators kill for food
Incisors	The incisors at the front of the mouth have a sharp biting surface
Canines	The canines have a sharp, pointed biting surface. Their
Molars	The molars have a large flat biting surface
Saliva Glands	The salivary gland is positioned under the tongue and at the back of the mouth. The salivary glands produce saliva, which keeps the mouth and other parts of the digestive system moist.
Pharynx	The pharynx, or throat, is a part of the body that helps with eating and with breathing
Oesophagus	The oesophagus is the tube-like structure that connects the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	The stomach has three important jobs: to store the food you've eaten, to break down the food into a liquidy mixture, to slowly empty that liquidy mixture into the small intestine
Intestines	The intestines are sometimes called the guts or bowels. This system deals with all the food and drink that you take into your body
Rectum	The rectum is the final 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 centimeters) of the large intestine. It stores solid waste until it leaves the body



### Sticky Subject Knowledge About the Biology Animals Including Humans

A food chain shows how each living thing gets its food. Some animals eat plants and some animals eat other animals.

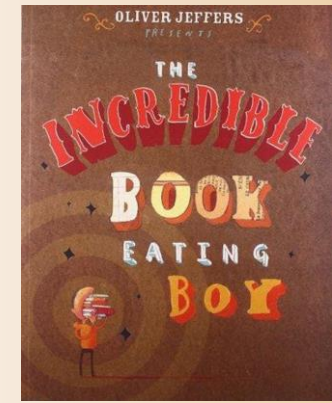
The major parts of the digestive system: Salivary glands. Pharynx. Oesophagus. Stomach. Small Intestine. Large Intestine. Rectum.

The incisors at the front of the mouth have a sharp biting surface and are used for cutting or shearing food into small chewable pieces. There are eight incisors in both primary and permanent dentitions.

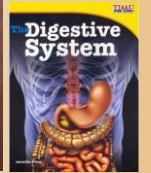
The canines are situated at the 'corners' of the dental arches. They have a sharp, pointed biting surface. Their function is to grip and tear food. There are four canine teeth in both primary and permanent dentitions.

The premolars, unlike the incisors and canines, have a flat biting surface. Their function is to tear and crush food. They are unique to the permanent dentition which has eight premolars.

The molars are the largest of the teeth. They have a large flat biting surface. The function of the molars is to chew, crush and grind food. There are eight molars in the primary dentition and twelve in the permanent dentition.



Quality texts to drive topic



### History Links:

William Prout was a famous British Scientist. He was an active worker in biological chemistry and carried out many analyses of the secretions of living organisms. In 1823, he discovered that stomach juices contain hydrochloric acid. In 1827, he proposed the classification of substances in food into 'sugars and starches', 'oily bodies', and 'albumen', which would later become known as carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. today.

### Prior knowledge . In KS1 you learned:

That animals grow and reproduce  
The basic needs of animals (including humans) for survival.  
Why exercise, balanced diet and hygiene are important for humans