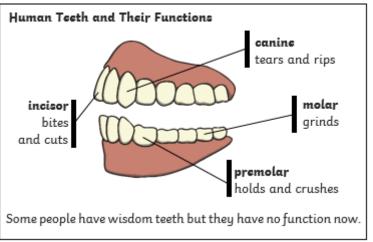
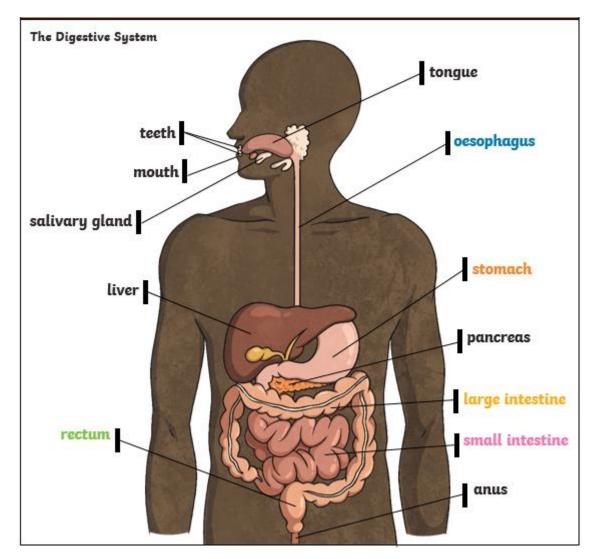
Year 4 Science organiser - Spring 1

What happens to the food we eat?

Key Vocabulary	
digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
oesophagus	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
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. Stools are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.



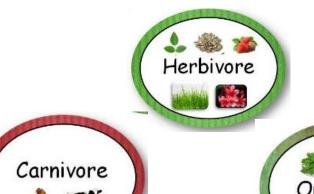


To help prevent tooth decay:

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



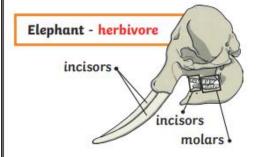
Key Vocabulary	
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.
producer	A plant that produces its own food.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.

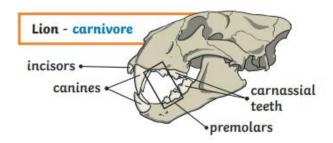


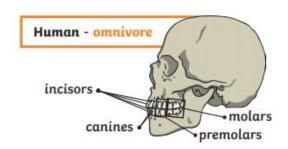


Key Knowledge

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:







Food chain

A food chain shows how plants and animals get their

