
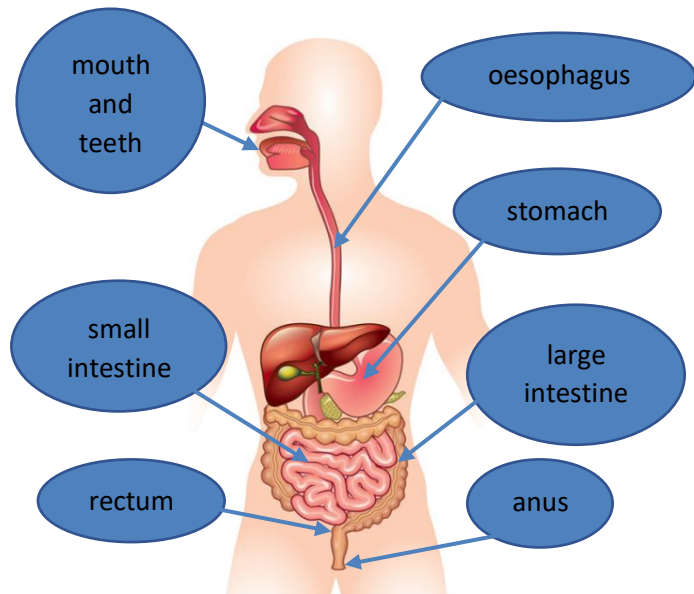


Animals including humans – Year 4

Significant scientist	
James Lind (1716-1794) 	James Lind is remembered as the man who helped to conquer a killer disease. His followed what we know today as the experimental process, on board a naval ship in 1747, and showed that oranges and lemons were a cure for scurvy.

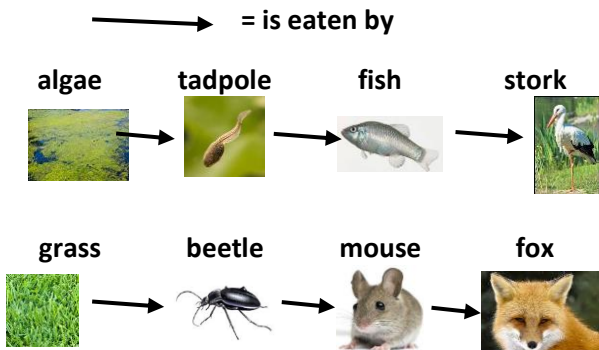
Key vocabulary	
digestive system	The organs in your body involved in the digestion of food.
digestion	This is the way the body breaks down food so the body can absorb it.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants.
carnivore	Animals that eat other animals.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and animals.
producer	All green plants can make food in their leaves. They are the only producers of food.
consumer	Animals that eat plants in a food chain.
predator	Animals that catch and eat other animals.
prey	Animals that are hunted and eaten by predators.
food chain	Animals eat plants or other animals. The way this happens is shown in a food chain.



The main parts of the digestive system:

- Food enters the body through the **mouth**
- The **teeth** start to break the food down. **Saliva** is added and the tongue rolls the food into a ball.
- After swallowing, the food passes down the **oesophagus** to the stomach
- In the **stomach** the food is broken down further by being churned around and some chemicals are added.
- Food passes into the **small intestine**. Here **nutrients** are removed from the food to be used elsewhere in the body.
- The rest passes into the **large intestine** where **water** is removed to be used elsewhere in the body.
- What is left is then stored in the **rectum** until it leaves the body through the **anus** when you go to the toilet.

Food chains



Lion skull



Lions are carnivores. They have big canine teeth to help them catch their prey.

Teeth

Humans have 4 types of teeth:

- **incisors** – used for cutting
- **canines** – rip and tear food
- **molars and premolars** – for grinding and chewing food

