

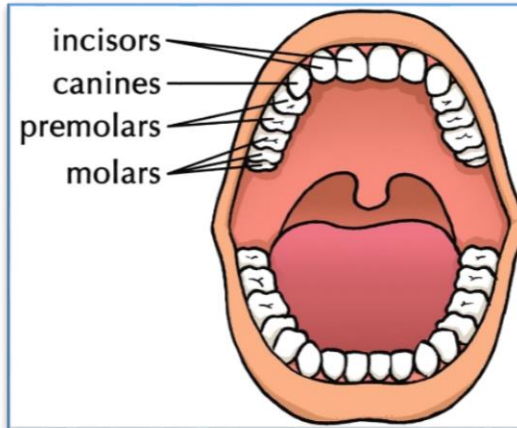
Knowledge Organiser - Animals, including humans (Year 4)

canine	Pointed teeth near the front of the mouth
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals
decay	Natural process of slowly losing health or strength
enamel	The hard white substance that forms the outer layer of the tooth
herbivore	An animal that eats plants
incisor	The teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food.
molar	The large, flat teeth towards the back of the mouth which you use for chewing food. An organ used for hearing
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals
prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.
producer	An organism, such as a plant, that produces its own food.

Part 1: Terrific Teeth!

Teeth are used for cutting and chewing food, They start the digestive process, which gives us the energy we need to live.

Types of teeth:



Canines are pointed for tearing and ripping food - these are usually used when chewing meat.

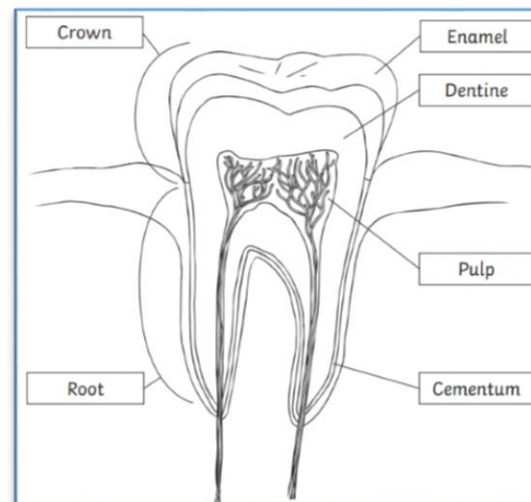
Incisors are shovel shaped and help bite lumps out of and cut food.

Premolars and molars are flat and they grind and crush food.

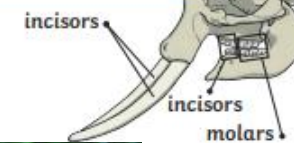
Teeth in animals other than humans!

The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of the types of teeth of a herbivore and a carnivore are below. Human teeth are an example of an omnivores teeth.

The structure of a tooth:



Elephant - herbivore

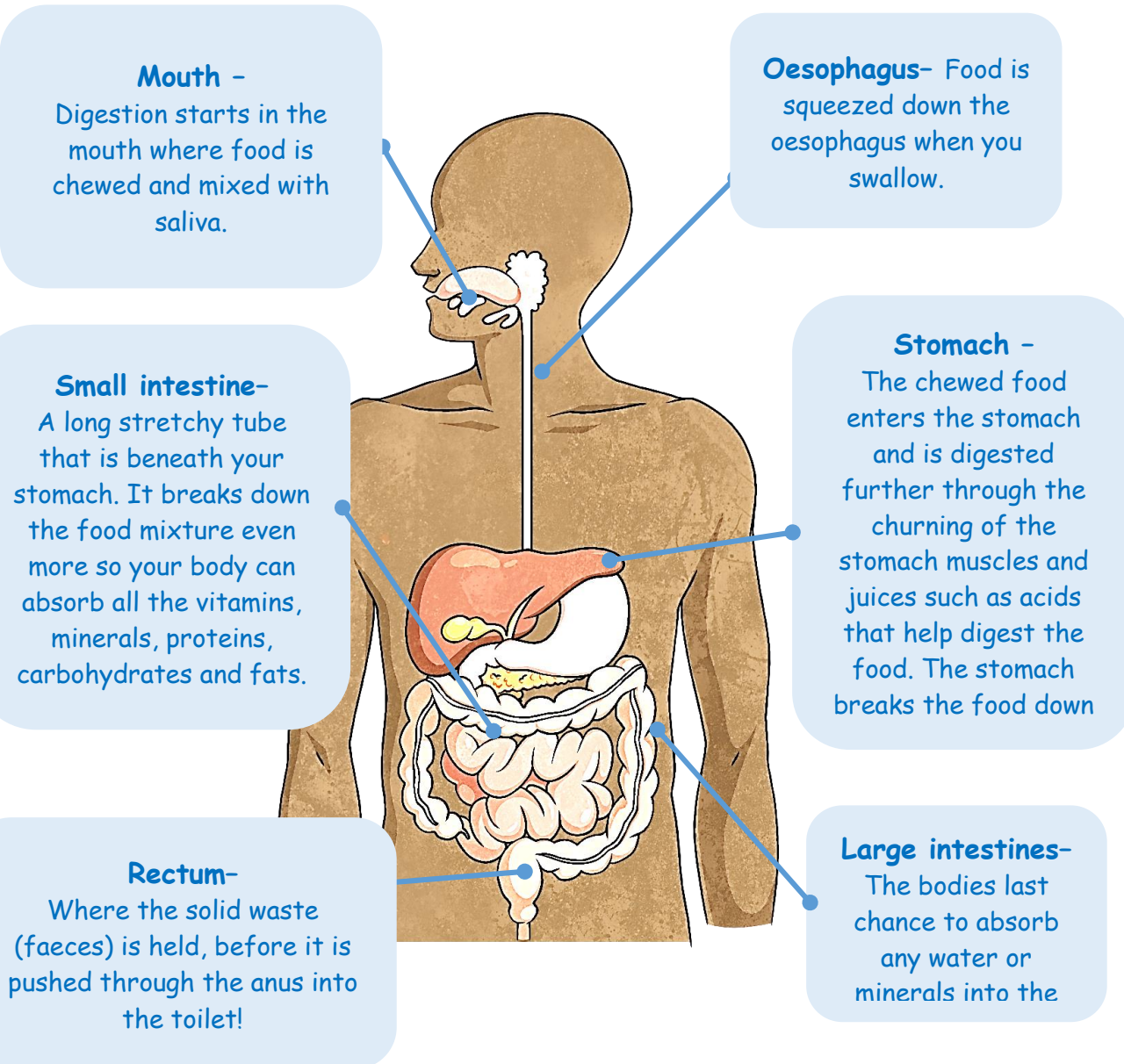


Lion - carnivore



Knowledge Organiser - Animals, including humans (Year 4)

Part 2: The digestive system!



digestion

The breaking down of food that is eaten

excretion

The process of getting rid of faeces, urine or sweat through the body

faeces

The solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body

intestines

The tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach

nutrition

The process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods

oesophagus

The part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach

rectum

Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

saliva

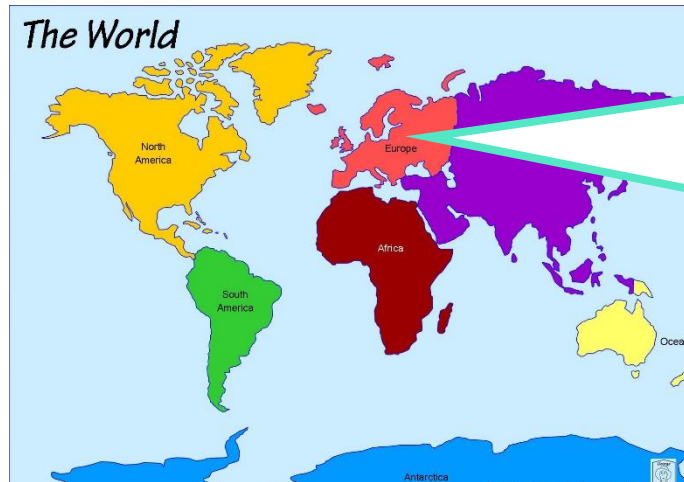
The watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew the digest food

stomach

The organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines.

Key Vocabulary

- City** A **city** is a large town.
- Climate** A **climate** is the average of weather conditions in a place over a 30-year period. This could include precipitation, temperature, etc. Climate is affected distance from the Equator.
- Continent** A **continent** is a very large area of land. We have seven continents - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- Equator** The **equator** is a line that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres and is equal distance between the South and North Pole.
- Hemisphere** A **hemisphere** is half of a sphere or ball (Earth). It is divided into the Northern and Southern hemisphere and the Eastern and Western hemisphere.
- Human Features** **Human features** like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
- Mainland** You can refer to the largest part of a



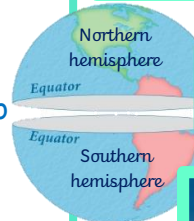
Europe is the second smallest continent with a population of around 740 million. Within the continent, are 42 countries. The Vatican City (which is located in Europe) is the world's smallest country.



Eiffel Tower:
Paris, France



Stonehenge:
Wiltshire, England



Colosseum:
Rome, Italy



Atomium:
Brussels, Belgium

Parthenon: Athens, Greece

- Sits on top of the Acropolis - the hill which overlooks Athens.
- Carved out of 22,000 tonnes of white marble.

Major Cities within Europe

Rome - The capital city of Italy with a population estimate of 2,700,000.

London - The capital city of England with a population estimate of 8,400,000.

Paris - The capital city of France with a population estimate of 2,100,000.

Berlin - The capital city of Germany with a population estimate of 3 400 000

Key Vocabulary

Physical Features


A **physical feature** is something that is natural on the earth. These things are part of the earth and were not made by humans.

Population

The **population** of a country/area is all the people who live in it.

Region

A **region** is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of different parts of a country with its own customs and characteristics, or because it has a particular geographical feature.



Greeks typically live long lives and it is thought that their varied diet of olives, olive oil, lamb, fish, squid, chickpeas, and lots of fruits and vegetables keep them healthy.



Human Features

- Buildings; airport, school, houses, hotels, etc.
- Roads
- Ports
- Carparks



Physical Features

- Hills
- Mountains
- Cliff
- Forests
- Seas



Greece


Greece has the longest coastline in Europe and is the southernmost country in Europe. The mainland has mountains, forests, and lakes. The country is well known for the thousands of islands dotting the blue Aegean Sea to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west.

Mount Olympus is Greece's highest mountain at 9,570 feet (2,917 meters) above sea level. Ancient Greeks believed it was the home of the Gods. Mount Olympus became the first national park in Greece.

Popular Greek Food



Baklava - A sweet, sticky dessert made from filo pastry, chopped nuts and honey.



Greek Salad - Made with tomatoes, cucumber, green peppers, red onions, feta cheese and olives; topped with oregano and olive oil.

Tzatziki - A famous Greek sauce made from strained yogurt, cucumbers, garlic, olive oil, lemon, parsley and dill or mint. You will find this sauce served with many Greek dishes and sometimes as an appetizer with pita bread.

