# Knowledge Organiser

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.

**Birds**: creatures with feather and wings.

Female birds lay eggs. *Most birds can fly.*

**Mammals**: All mammals are warm blooded. Most young are born alive. They have hair or fur on their bodies. Every mammal is a vertebrate. All mammals have lungs to breathe air. Mammals feed milk to their babies.

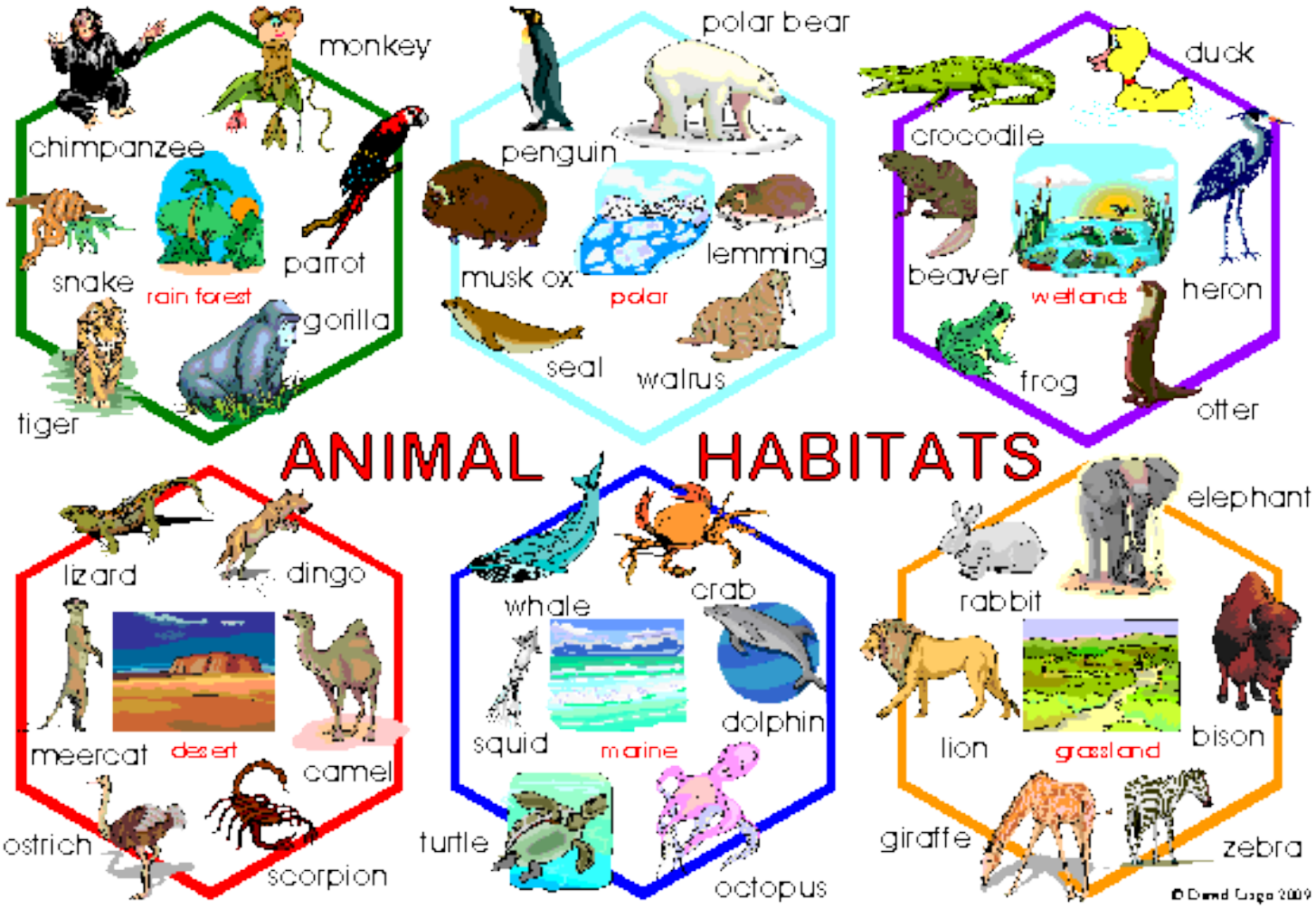
**Amphibians**: Live on land and in water. Have webbed feet. They breathe with lungs and gills. They are cold blooded. Have moist smooth skin (no hair or fur). Have 4 legs (sometimes none). They also lay many eggs.

**Reptiles**: All reptiles share the following characteristics: bodies covered in scales, clawed toes, lack feathers or any form of hair, an internal skeleton, a heart with a partially divided ventricle, Lungs, they are cold blooded and reproduce internally.

**Fish:** cold blooded. True fish have a back bone and fins. Most breathe through gills and have scales over their bodies. The fins are used for balance and to help steer them through the water. Fish have a unique organ known as the *swim bladder* or air bladder which helps the fish to move up and down in the water.

**Vertebrate:** Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. They have a firm body because of the muscles that connect to their skeleton.

**Invertebrate:** are animals that do **not** have a back bone. They have soft inner bodies which are held in shape by a flexible covering of outer cells or by a hard covering called an exoskeleton.



# Teeth/Digestion

## Teeth

### Scientific Language

**Molar:** a tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth.

**Incisor:** a tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.

**Canine:** a tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.

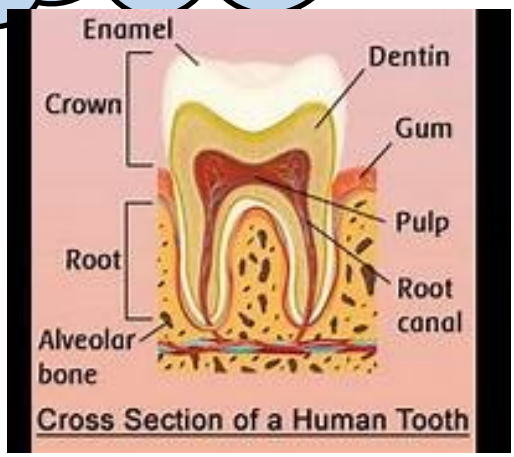
**Enamel:** the hard covering of the tooth.

**Decay:** what happens when teeth aren't cared for.

Why are teeth so hard and what would happen if they were made of something softer?

How are our teeth different from other animals?

What types of food and drink are worst for our teeth?




Humans are omnivores, meaning we eat both plants and animals, and our teeth have evolved to suit our diet.

Our first set of teeth is known as our milk teeth, there are 20 in total: 8 incisors, 4 canine, 4 premolars and 4 molars.

Adults have 32 teeth which consist of: 12 molars, 8 premolars, 4 canine and 8 incisors.

## Digestion

### Scientific Language

**Digestion:** breaking food down.

**Desophagus:** the scientific name for the food pipe.

**Stomach:** a bag of muscle in the first part of digestion.

**Small intestine:** the thin tube where broken down food is absorbed.

**Large intestine:** absorbs water and stores undigested food.

**Anus:** the end of the digestive system where unwanted food leaves the body.

**Nutrients:** chemicals needed for growth, movement, repair and health in general.

**Energy:** is used to help us move, grow and repair our body.

What would happen if we didn't have saliva?

Why do you think some foods take longer to pass through the digestive system than others?

Do we need fat? Why?