

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 4

BIOLOGY: What do our bodies do with the food we eat?

SCIENCE

KEY VOCABULARY

Anus: a muscular valve at the end of the digestive system through which undigested food is passed.

Bile: a fluid that is made by the liver and stored in the gallbladder. Bile helps with digestion. It breaks down fats.

Canines: pointed teeth next to the incisors, used for tearing food.

Digestion: the breaking down of food into very small pieces (molecules) which can be absorbed into the blood and then carried around the body to the parts that need it.

Digestive System: the group of organs that work together to break down and process food into components that can be utilised by the body.

Enzyme: a chemical substance that helps reactions to occur in the body.

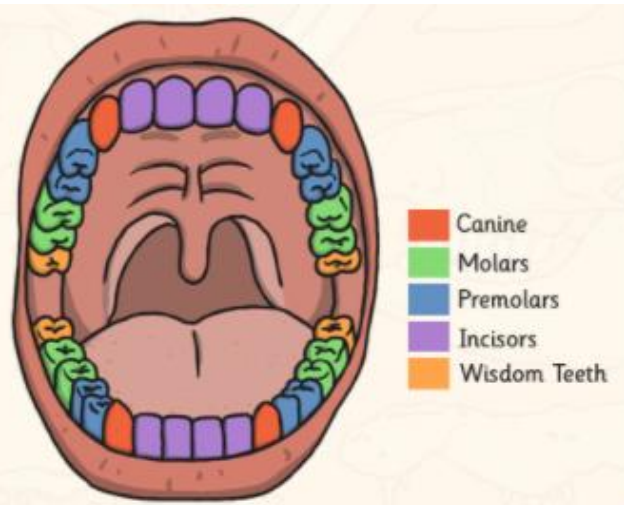
Faeces: the solid waste material that is passed out of the body when we go to the toilet.

Incisors: front teeth used for cutting food.

Large Intestine: also called the colon, which removes water from the undigested food.

Molars: teeth right at the back of the jaw used for crushing and grinding food.

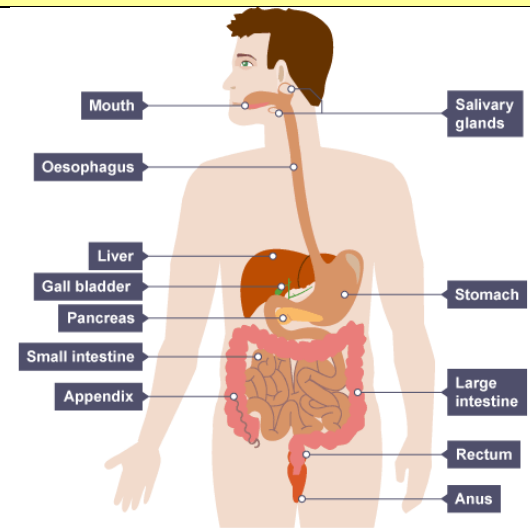
KEY CONCEPT



Teeth help us to eat. Humans have up to *32 adult teeth*, made up of four different types. Each type of tooth is designed for a specific job in the eating process – some cut, while other tear and grind our food.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

KEY CONCEPT



Digestion is how the body breaks down food so it can be taken in and used. There are many *organs* in the *digestive system* each with a particular job to do. Other *organs* such as the liver and pancreas also play a role in *digestion* by producing chemicals that help to break down food.

KEY CONCEPT

Oesophagus: also called the gullet is the tube from the mouth to the stomach.

Premolars: teeth next to the canines which grind food

Rectum: a chamber at the end of the small intestine in which undigested food is stored.

Small intestine: the part of the intestine where digestion is completed.

Saliva: a fluid produced in the mouth that contains enzymes that help digest food.

Stomach: a muscular bag which churns food and begins protein digestion. It also contains acid to kill germs on food.

Tongue: the muscle organ which helps swallow food but also has taste sensors.

1. Digestion starts in the *mouth* where food is broken into smaller pieces as people chew. Food is mixed with *saliva* which contains an *enzyme*.
2. Food then passes down the *oesophagus* and into the *stomach*. The *stomach* contains more enzymes which break down the food further.
3. The food then goes from the *stomach* into the *small intestine*. The *liver* adds *bile* to the mixture. The small intestine breaks down the food even more.
4. Then in the *large intestine*, water is absorbed from the food and then goes to the *rectum* as *faeces*.
5. The final part of the journey is when the *faeces* passes out of the *anus*.

