## Year 4: Operation Ouch

Direction and Location Vocabulary			
Photo	Key Words	Definition	
	digestive system	series of organs that break down food	
	esophagus	tubes running from mouth to stomach	
	saliva	a fluid in the mouth which helps break down food	
	peristalsis	the movement of food through parts of the digestive sys- tem	
	incisors	front teeth for cutting food	
	molars	wide, flat teeth for grinding food	
R	enamel	very hard layer covering the tooth	
	fluoride	ingredient in tooth- paste that helps pre- vent cavities forming	

#### Science Skills and Fieldwork

Identify the main organs of the human digestive system, Create an accurate diagram of the main organs of the human digestive system, Explain the role of the digestive system and the organs within it.

Describe the functions of the organs in the digestive system, Use a model of the digestive system to explain the journey of food, Explain how the equipment used in the model relates to the digestive system.

Identify the different types of human teeth, Explain the functions of the different types of human teeth, Explain why humans have 2 sets of human teeth .

Observe and record the effect of each liquid, Draw conclusions from the investigation, Explain how to care for your teeth

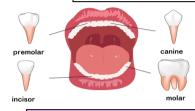
Identify the key parts of a food chain, Create a food chain within a chosen ecosystem, Explain why it is important to

Research living things within a chosen ecosystem, Create a food web for a chosen ecosystem, Identify threats to living things within their chosen ecosystem

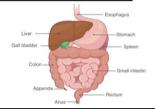
#### What do we already know?

In Year 3, we identified the right types and amount of nutrition humans and animals need

In Year 2, we find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).







#### I will know at the end of the project...

- 1. The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed.
- 2. Saliva is mixed with the food which helps to break it up.
- 3. The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food.
- 4. Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine.
- 5. The food minus the nutrients arrives in the rectum where muscles turn it into faeces (poo).

# Year 4: Operation Ouch

Science

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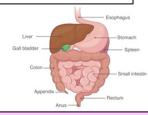
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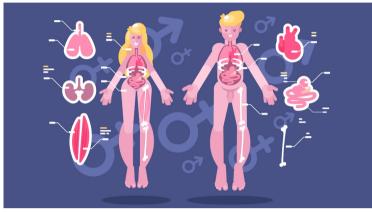
# Year 4: Operation ouch

### Key facts

- 1. Your mouth produces about one litre of saliva each day!
- 2. Your brain is sometimes more active when you're asleep than when you're awake.
- 3. Laid end to end, an adult's blood vessels could circle Earth's equator four times!
- 4. The word "muscle" comes from Latin term meaning "little mouse", which is what Ancient Romans thought flexed bicep muscles resembled.
- 5. Bodies give off a tiny amount of light that's too weak for the eye to see.
- 6. The average person has 67 different species of bacteria in their belly button.
- 7. You lose about 4kg of skin cells every year!
- 8. Babies don't shed tears until they're at least one month old.
- 9. Information zooms along nerves at about 400kmph!
- 10. The human heart beats more than three billion times in an average lifespan.
- 11. Your left lung is about 10 percent smaller than your right one.
- 12. Human teeth are just as strong as shark teeth.
- 13. Scientists estimate that the nose can recog-







#### Links to

Human body and nutrition

Food chain

Food web

## Year 4: Operation ouch

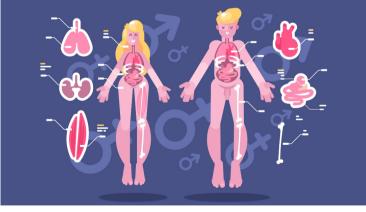
Science

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