

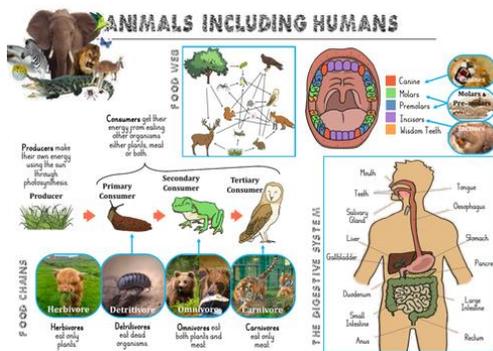
Knowledge Organiser - Year 4- Spring 1



Human digestive system facts

1.	The average person produces 2 pints of saliva every day. That is 32 ounces, or 2 cans of soda.
2.	The muscles in your oesophagus act like a giant wave. That is what moves food or drinks down to your stomach.
3.	The second part of your small intestine is called the jejunum.
4.	Enzymes in your digestive system are what separate food into the different nutrients that your body needs.

Animals including humans



Rivers and Water cycle facts

1.	Water flows from rivers to the ocean and sea.
2.	Lots of animals live in rivers
3.	Rivers can flood if there is a lot of rainfall
4.	The start of a river is called the source.
5.	The end of a river is called a mouth.
6.	The longest river in the world is the River Nile

Vocabulary

Digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around
Intestines	Small intestine Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body. Large intestine Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
Rectum	Part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

Rivers and water cycles



Vocabulary

Bank	The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.
Meander	A river that follows a winding course.
Mouth	The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake.
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Source	Where a river begins its journey
Water cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land
Evaporation	When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.
Condensation	The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water
Precipitation	When water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it falls as rain.