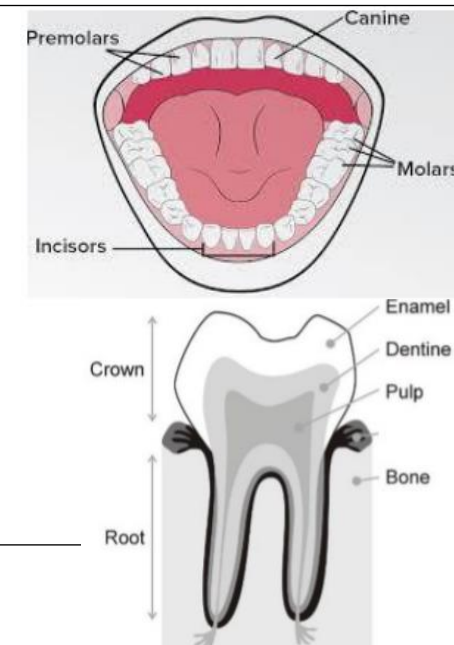
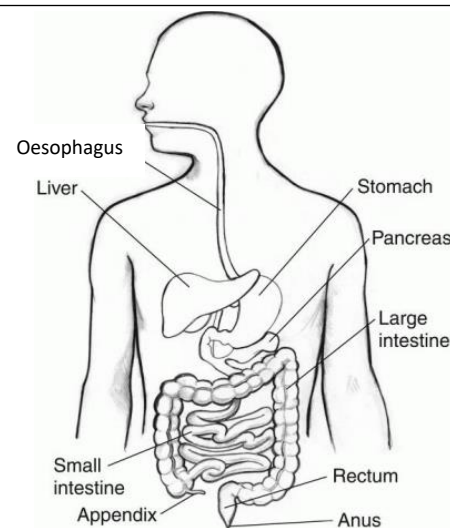


Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Green / Red
Canines	Pointed teeth near the front of the mouth used to tear food.	
Carnivore	Animals that only eat animals.	
Digestion	Process of breaking down food that is eaten.	
Digestive System	Organs in the body that break down and digest food.	
Enamel	A hard and white substance that forms the outer layer of the tooth.	
Excretion	Process of getting rid of faeces, urine or sweat through the body.	
Food Pyramid	A diagram describing different food and healthy eating.	
Herbivore	Animals that only eat plants.	
Incisors	Teeth at the front of the mouth to hold food in place.	
Intestines	Tubes which food passes through when it leaves the stomach.	
Molars	Large flat teeth at the back of the mouth used to grinding food.	
Nutrient	A substance offering what the body needs to be healthy.	
Oesophagus	Part of the body that carries food from the throat to the stomach.	
Omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and animals.	
Rectum	Part of the digestive system where faeces is stored before leaving the body through the anus.	
Saliva	The watery liquid in your mouth that helps to chew and digest food.	
Stomach	The organ where food is digested before moving to the intestines.	
Teeth	Part of the body that chews and breaks down food to be digested.	
Tongue	An organ to help taste, move and swallow food.	
Vitamin	Group of compounds in food that are essential for healthy growth.	
Wisdom Tooth	Extra set of molar teeth that don't always develop well.	

Previous Knowledge

- There are 7 key traits shared by all living organisms (MRS NERG).
- Plants produce and process their food as a means of growth and survival.
- Animals eat different foods and can be categorised as Carnivores, Herbivores or Omnivores depending on what they consume.



Digestive System:

- 1) Smelling food triggers saliva production.
- 2) Teeth chew the food.
- 3) Saliva is mixed with the food to help break it up.
- 4) When small enough to be swallowed, food is pushed down the oesophagus by muscles to the stomach.
- 5) In the stomach, food is mixed further.
- 6) The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food.
- 7) Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine.
- 8) The food minus the nutrients arrives in the rectum where muscles turn it into faeces and store it until being pushed out by the anus. This is called excretion.

Working Scientifically

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- Setting up and conducting practical enquiries including comparative and fair tests.
- Making systematic and careful observations.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help answer questions in a meaningful way.
- Recording findings and predictions using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.
- Using results and evidence to draw simple conclusions, make new predictions, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Key Questions

- What is the role of our teeth?
- What are the different names of our teeth?
- What does each different type of tooth do?
- How can we look after our teeth?
- How does the human digestive system work?
- Why do we need to digest food?

Notes

- Our small intestine is about 6 metres long if you stretched it out!
- The average adult human produces 160kg of faeces every year!