

Science: Animals including Humans

HUMAN TEETH

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TEETH

FUNCTIONS OF THE TEETH

Tooth Type	Function (Job)
Incisor	Used to cut food into smaller bits
Canine	Used to pierce and tear food (think meat from a bone)
Premolar	Used to crush food
Molar	Used to grind and crush food

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food chain

A sequence of feeding relationships between organisms.

producers

Organisms that provides food for other organisms. Producers make their own food through the process of 'photosynthesis'.



prey

The animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.



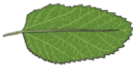
predators

Animals that hunt and eat other animals.



herbivore

A consumer (animal) that only eats plants.

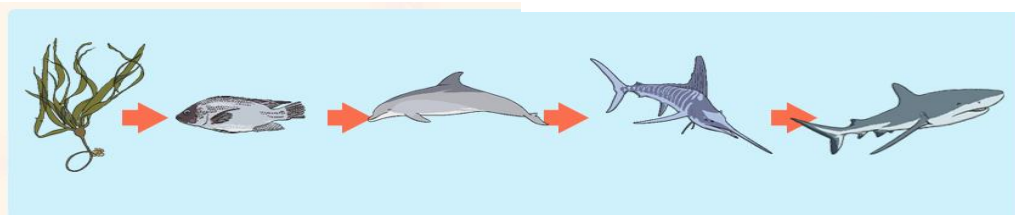


carnivore

A consumer (animal) that only eats other animals.



Food Chains



Producer/ Autotroph	Consumer	Consumer	Consumer	Consumer
	Primary Consumer	Secondary Consumer	Tertiary Consumer	Quaternary Consumer
	Prey	Predator/Prey	Predator/Prey	Predator/ Scavenger
	Herbivore	Carnivore	Carnivore	Carnivore

The Human Digestive System

Your mouth is where food goes in and where it is chewed to make it softer and smaller so it can be swallowed.

The **oesophagus** is the tube that connects your mouth and your stomach. It has muscles within it that work in waves to move the food you have eaten down into your stomach.

Your **teeth** help to break down your food into smaller pieces.

The **salivary gland** is where the important secretion saliva is made. Saliva softens your food so you are able to swallow it.

Your **liver** acts as a chemical processing factory to change most of the food that you eat into substances that your body can use. It also gets rid of the things that are no use or are toxic to your body. It produces a liquid called bile, which aids digestion and helps to absorb fats.

The **gall bladder** is a small pouch that sits just under your liver. The gall bladder stores bile produced by the liver.

All the food material that is still unwanted now goes on its last journey through your large intestine. It passes through a part of the large intestine called the colon, which is where the body gets its last chance to absorb any water or minerals into the blood. As the water leaves the waste product, what's left gets harder and harder as it keeps moving along, until it becomes a solid poo.

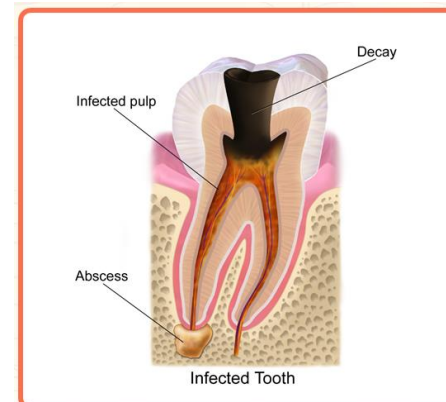
The **small intestine** is a long stretchy tube that is packed beneath your stomach. It breaks down the food mixture even more so your body can absorb all the vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

The **large intestine** pushes the poo into the rectum, which is the very last stop on the digestive tract. The solid waste stays here until you are ready to go to the toilet.

The solid waste is pushed through the anus into the toilet. The end of your food's journey!

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TOOTH DECAY



- 1.) Tooth decay is the destruction of your tooth enamel
- 2.) It can be a problem for children, teens and adults.
- 3.) Plaque, a sticky film of bacteria, constantly forms on your teeth.
- 4.) When you eat or drink foods containing sugars, the bacteria in plaque produce acids that attack tooth enamel.
- 5.) Tooth ache and bad breath are symptoms of tooth decay.