

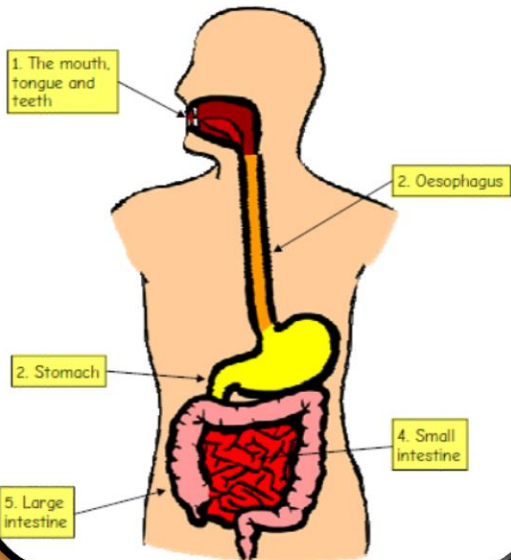


The Art of Food

Teeth and Healthy Eating

YEAR 4

The major organs of the human digestive system



LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

Year 1
Living things and habitats.

Year 2 -
Animals, including humans & Living things and habitats.

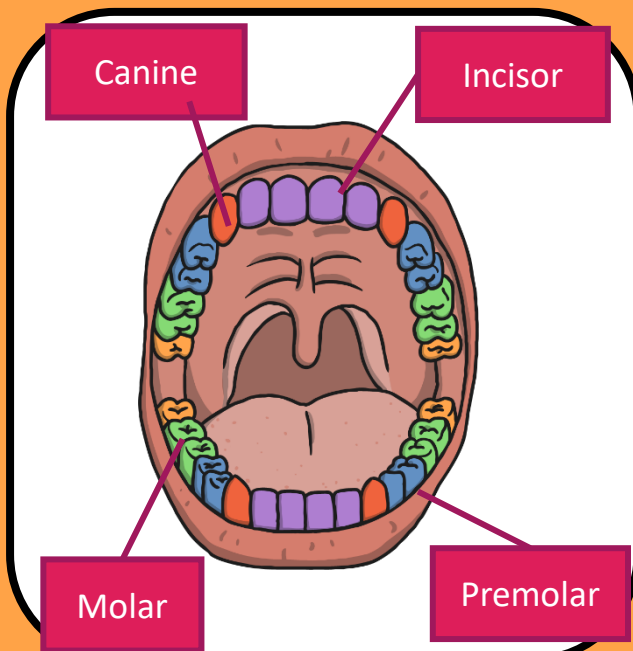
Year 6 -
Classification

KEY VOCABULARY

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Molar | A tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth |
| Incisor | A tooth for cutting food at the front of the mouth |
| Canine | A pointy tooth used to grip food (especially meat) |
| Enamel | The hard covering of the tooth |
| Decay | What happens when teeth aren't cared for |
| Digestion | Breaking down food for energy |
| Mouth | Where food enters the body and digestion starts. |
| Oesophagus | The scientific term for the pipe which food travels down to the stomach. |
| Stomach | A bag of muscle used in the first part of digestion. |
| Small Intestine | The thin tube where broken down food is absorbed. |
| Large Intestine | Absorbs water and stores waste material |
| Faeces | The waste material left after digestion |

Key Knowledge

- Humans have four types of teeth: Molars, premolars, canines and incisors
- Animal teeth have evolved to suit their diet. Carnivores need canines and incisors to grip and rip meat. Herbivores need molars to grind plants.
- As omnivores, humans need both sharp and flat teeth.
- Parts of the human digestive system include: mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestines.
- Predators eat other animals. The animals they eat are known as prey.



Working Scientifically

- Use the results of **fair tests** to explain why we must take care of our teeth
- Ask & Explore questions** to understand special functions of different organs of the human digestion system
- Compare** our teeth to those of different animals and explain any differences.