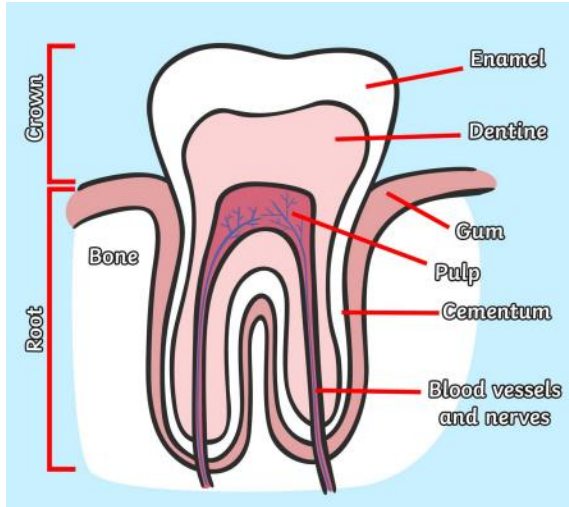


Year 4

Teeth and Digestion Knowledge Organiser



What is tooth decay?

Tooth decay is damage to your tooth enamel. It can be a problem for people of all ages.

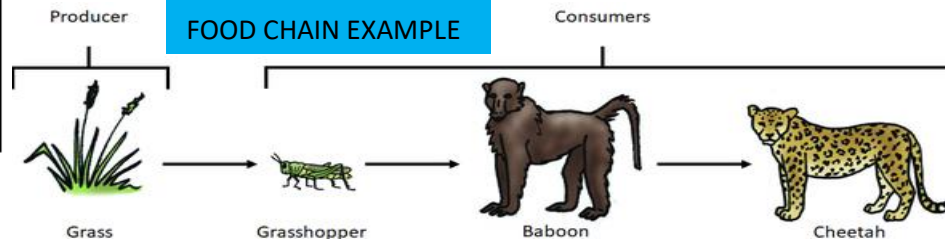
Plaque, a sticky film of bacteria, constantly forms on your teeth. When you eat or drink foods containing sugars, the bacteria in plaque produce acids that attack tooth enamel.

Toothache and bad breath are symptoms of tooth decay. It can lead to problems such as holes in the teeth and gum disease.

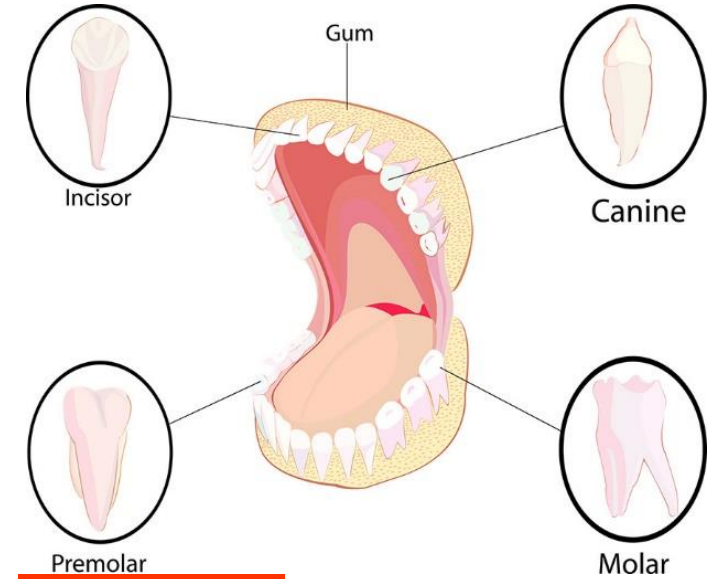
Key Vocabulary

digestive system	System of organs that are responsible for taking in food, breaking it down so that nutrients can be absorbed and used by the body and getting rid of any waste products.
digestion	The process by which food is softened and broken down so that the body can absorb the nutrients.
mouth	This is the beginning of the digestive system. Contains teeth and a tongue and saliva is released into here.
teeth	A set of hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws of most vertebrates. Through biting and chewing, teeth break the food into pieces that are more easily digested.
saliva	A liquid released into your mouth when you eat which moistens food making it easier to swallow. It also contains chemicals that help to break down food.
oesophagus	A tube of muscle which connects 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.
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.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.
anus	A ring of muscle which relaxes to allow waste from the digestive system to leave the body.
nutrients	Substances that provide the body with nourishment essential for life and for growth.
incisors	Teeth at the front of the mouth used for biting and cutting.
canines	Next to the incisors, they are the sharpest teeth in the mouth and used for tearing and ripping.
molar	At the back of the mouth, wide and flat in shape, used for chewing and grinding food.
premolars	Flat, wide teeth towards the back of the mouth used for chewing, holding and crushing.
Prey	An animal that is hunted or caught for food, usually by another animal.
Predator	An animal that hunts, catches and eats other animals
Producer	Organisms that make their own food
Consumer	Organisms that eat other living things
Herbivore	Animals that eat plants and vegetation
Omnivore	Animals that eat both meat and plants
Carnivore	Animals that just eat meat

FOOD CHAIN EXAMPLE



TYPES OF TEETH



The Human digestive system

