## The Knowledge Supporting the National Curriculum



**Knowing More** 

**Remembering More** 

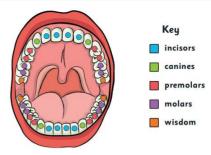
**Learning More** 

# Animals Including Humans



Year 4
Science

### **Types of Teeth**



Incisors - We have **eight** incisors: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. They are **flat** and are sometimes described as **spade** shape. These are the teeth we usually use first when eating. They are used for **biting** and **cutting** food.

Canines - We have four canines: two on the top jaw and two on the bottom. Our canines are **pointy** and sometimes referred to as 'fangs'. We use our canines to tear and rip our food.

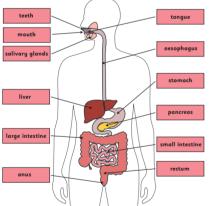
Pre-molars - We have eight premolars: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. They are next to our canines. Our premolars are small and have a flat top. They hold and crush our food.

Molars - We have eight molars: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. The molars towards the back of our mouths. They are our largest teeth and have a flat top. They are used to grind our food before we swallow it.

Wisdom - When we get older, most of us will grow our wisdom teeth. We have four wisdom teeth. Our wisdom teeth are just an extra molar, so they help with grinding our food. We don't necessarily need our wisdom teeth nowadays, and many people have them removed as our mouths aren't big enough to house them!

- Herbivores (e.g., horses) have little use for canines and mainly use incisors and molars
- Carnivores (e.g., Lion) mainly use canines and incisors, they don't have molars (they have premolars – small molars)
  - Omnivores (e.g., humans) use all three
  - Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in the human body
  - Humans have two sets of teeth; milk teeth and adult teeth

#### **The Digestive System**



The Digestion journey - starting at the mouth!

**Mouth** - where food **enters** the digestive system

Teeth – tear, rip and chew food

Salivary gland – produces saliva to help break down food

**Tongue – moves** the food into a **bolus** and **pushes** it to the oesophagus

 ${\bf Oesophagus}$  - a  ${\bf muscular}$  tube which uses  ${\bf contractions}$  to move the bolus from  ${\bf mouth}$  to  ${\bf stomach}$ 

Stomach - Mix with acid and enzymes to turn food into a paste

Liver - produces bile to break down fat

Pancreas - produces enzymes which break down fats, proteins and carbohydrates

Small intestine - absorbs nutrients from the food

Large intestine - helps absorb water from the food

Rectum - holds the stool until you go to the toilet

Anus - where the stool is released

- Our stomach can stretch. An adult's stomach can hold approximately 1.5 litres of food and drink.
  - Our oesophagus is approximately 25cm long.
- It takes 7 seconds for food to travel to the stomach once you have swallowed it

#### **Key Vocabulary**

**Digestive system:** series of **organs** that break down food **Oesophagus: tube** running from **mouth** to **stomach Saliva**: a **fluid** in the mouth which helps **break down** food

Incisors: front teeth for cutting food
Canines: sharp teeth for tearing food
Molars: wide, flat teeth for grinding food
Enamel: very hard layer covering the tooth

**Decay**: to **rot** away **Cavity**: a **hole** in the tooth

Fluoride: ingredient in toothpaste that helps prevent cavities

forming

**Consumer**: an animal which gets its **food** from other living things **Predator**: an animal that gets its food from **killing** and eating other

animals

#### **Test Yourself**

- What are the different types of teeth and their functions?
- What is tooth decay and how do different liquids affect our teeth?
- What is the digestive system?
- What similarities and differences are there between human and animal digestive systems?
- What is a classification key?
- How can we use a classification key to sort animal dung?
- What is a food chain?