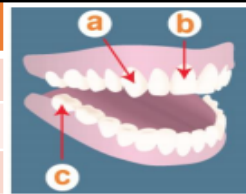


Vocabulary		
1	Enamel	The hard covering for the tooth.
2	Decay	Rot or decompose through the action of bacteria, when teeth are not cared for.
3	Gum	Area of flesh around the roots of the teeth.
4	Fluoride	A natural mineral helps prevent tooth decay, strengthens tooth enamel, and reduces the harmful effects of plaque.
5	Saliva	Liquid produced by the mouth to allow the swallowing process to be easier.
6	Energy	The ability of something to do work. We get our energy from the food that we eat.
7	Oesophagus	A muscular tube lined with mucus which connects the throat to the stomach.
8	Stomach	An internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs.
9	Small intestine	Part of the digestive tract between the stomach and large intestine. Here, enzymes are added to break up food and molecules of food are absorbed into the blood.
10	Enzymes	Acids produced by the body in order to breakdown food particles.
11	Colon	The main part of the large intestine, which absorbs water from food which has remained undigested.
12	Digest	Break down (food)
13	Rectum	The final section of the large intestine, ending at the anus, where faeces leaves our bodies
14	Faeces	Waste matter remaining after food has been digested.

Teeth	
Molar	A tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth.
Incisor	A tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.
Canine	A tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.

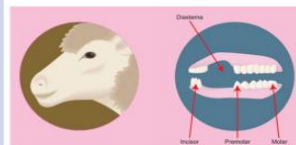


How do we take care of our teeth?	
- As well as brushing our teeth, some people also use mouthwash and dental floss. - These help to remove any bits of food and bacteria from our teeth. Bacteria can damage our teeth and cause decay. - Toothpaste contains a chemical called fluoride that helps keep our teeth strong.	

Why do we lose our teeth when we are younger?	
- The first set of teeth we have are called milk teeth. - Children have 20 milk teeth. - As we get older we lose them, and our adult teeth grow. - Adults have 32 teeth.	



What animals eat- herbivore, carnivore and omnivore.	
Herbivores	Animals that only eat plants, have more molars to grind down plants such as grass and leaves.
Carnivores	Animals which only eat meat, have more canines so they can hunt for live meat such as antelope.
Omnivores	which eat meat and plants, have a mixture of teeth to cater for all types of foods.



Digestion Process	
Chewing - when you chew your food it is broken into little pieces that are easier to digest and swallow by using enzymes in your saliva. Swallowing - our tongue helps to push food into the back of our throat, then special muscles force it down the oesophagus. Stomach - more enzymes break down the food into things our body needs. The stomach kills a lot of bad bacteria. Small Intestine - works to continue to break down our food and then the food is absorbed from the intestine into our body through the blood. Large Intestine - any food that the body doesn't need or can't use is sent to the large intestine and later leaves the body as waste through the rectum.	

