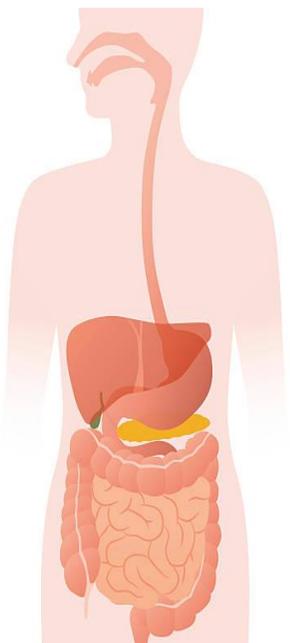
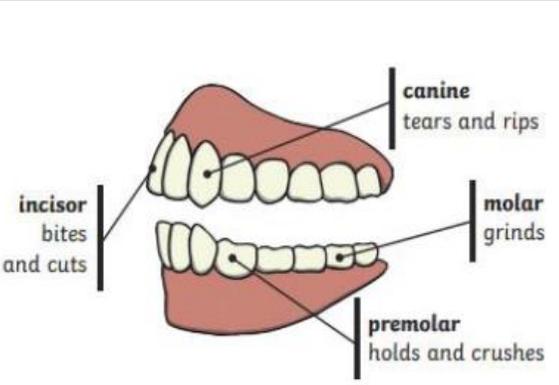


# Science Year 4 Cycle 3 Animals including Humans

Key Vocabulary	
digestive system	system of organs responsible for: a) taking in food b) breaking it down c) getting rid of any <b>waste</b>
digestion	process by which food is softened and broken down → the body can absorb the nutrients
saliva	liquid released in mouth a) moistens food → easier to swallow b) contains <b>enzymes</b> → break down food
nutrients	substances that provide the body with <b>nourishment</b> → essential for life and growth.

Digestive System		description	function
	mouth	contains teeth, tongue and <b>saliva</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chewing → teeth breaks up big pieces of food digesting → <b>enzymes</b> in saliva start to break food down</li> <li>Swallowing → tongue pushes food into the back of the throat</li> </ul>
	oesophagus	tube of muscle → connects the mouth to the stomach	special muscles force food down to the stomach
	stomach	organ that contains stomach acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>enzymes</b> break down the food further</li> <li><b>stomach acid</b> kills a lot of <b>bad bacteria</b> → prevents illness</li> </ul>
	small intestine	long thin part of intestine	nutrients are absorbed
	large intestine (colon)	short wide part of intestine	water is absorbed

Teeth	
teeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws of most vertebrates</li> <li>babies have 20</li> <li>adults have 32</li> </ul>
deciduous teeth	teeth which fall out when a child is around 7
permanent teeth	teeth which push out after deciduous teeth → keep forever
plaque	bacteria that sit on your teeth → can cause <b>cavities</b> (holes) in your teeth brushing teeth helps stop plaque

Teeth Types			
	incisor	teeth at front → bites and cuts	
	canines	teeth in the middle → tears and rips	
	molars and premolars	teeth at the back → grinds and crushes	