

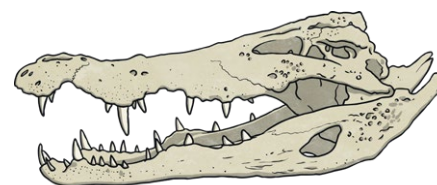
Key Vocabulary Overview	
teeth (singular: tooth)	hard parts of an animal's body, located in the mouth, used to bite and chew food
carnivore	an animal that mostly eats other animals (meat)
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
omnivore	an animal that eats both plants and other animals
incisors	teeth located at the front of the mouth and used for biting into food
canines	sharp, pointed teeth that are used for ripping and tearing food
premolars	teeth located between the canines and molars that help to guide food to the back of the mouth

molars	large teeth located at the back of the mouth that help to grind and chew food
germs	extremely small living things that cannot be seen by the human eye unless using a microscope
enamel	the protective outer layer of the tooth
root	the part beneath the gums that holds the tooth in place
plaque	a thin coating on teeth caused by germs that can harm the teeth and gums
decay	the process whereby a material breaks down

Animal Teeth

Animals have **teeth** that are suited to their diet.

Carnivores have sharp, pointed **teeth** that help them to kill their prey as well as tear and rip meat.



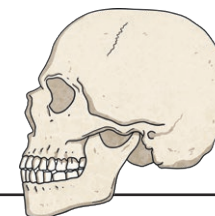
crocodile skull

Herbivores eat plants. They need flat **teeth** to be able to chew and grind the plants they eat.



sheep skull

Omnivores have both flat **teeth** and sharp **teeth** to be able to chew and grind food as well as slice and tear it.



human skull

Human Teeth

Human usually have four types of tooth.



incisors



canine



premolar



molar

- front of the mouth
- bite and cut
- either side of the **incisors**
- rip and tear
- between **canines** and **molars**
- tear and crush
- back of the jaw
- grind and chew

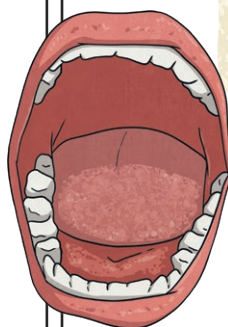
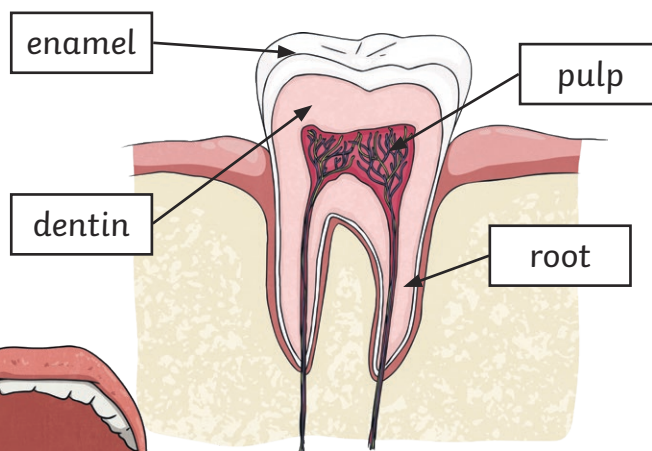
Tooth Structure

Enamel is a hard layer that coats the **teeth**, protecting the sensitive parts. It is the hardest substance in the body.

Dentin is the softer layer beneath the **enamel**.

Pulp is the innermost part of the **tooth**. It contains blood vessels and nerves.

Located beneath the gum, the root holds the **tooth** in place in the jaw.



Plaque

Some of the food and drink that we consume contains sugar. **Germ**s in the mouth feed on sugars and produce **plaque**. If **plaque** is not removed, it can rot away the **enamel** and lead to **tooth decay**.



Looking After Your Teeth

- Make sure that you visit your dentist regularly.
- Clean your **teeth** twice a day using a soft toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste. Regular use of dental floss helps to clean between your **teeth**.
- Reduce the amount of sugary foods and drinks that you consume to help reduce the production of **plaque**.



Key Vocabulary Overview

digestive system	a group of organs in the body that break down the food that we eat
mouth	the first part of the digestive system, taking in food and breaking it into smaller pieces using the teeth and saliva
oesophagus	the second part of the digestive system; the organ that transports the food from the mouth to the stomach
stomach	an organ that squeezes food and breaks it down with acid
intestines	absorb water and nutrients from the broken-down food; comprises the small intestine and the large intestine (colon)
rectum	part of the digestive system where waste from the food exits the body
saliva	a special liquid produced by glands in the mouth which soften and help to break down pieces of food

The Digestive System

The **digestive system** is a collection of organs that help to break down the food that we eat, absorb nutrients into the body and get rid of the waste.

