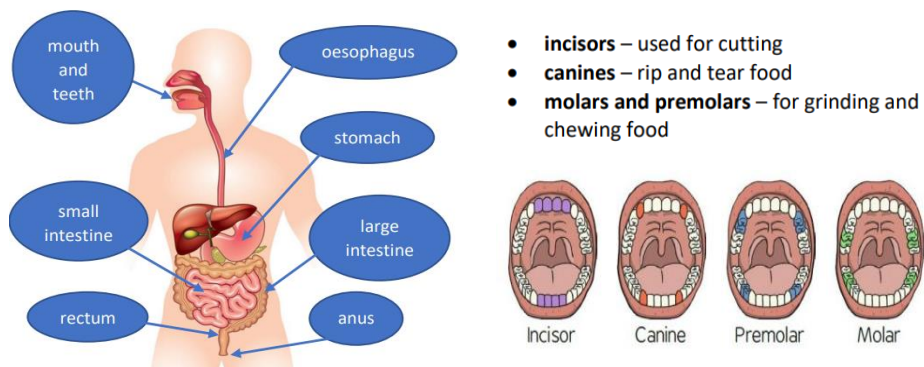


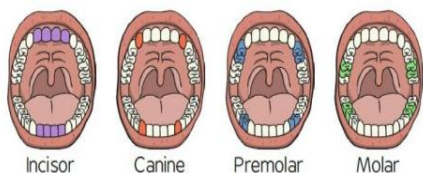
What I need to learn now

1	The functions of teeth	Humans have four types of teeth: incisors for cutting; canines for tearing; molars and premolars for grinding and chewing. Other animals have the types of teeth suitable for their diets.
2	The mouth is part of the digestive system	Food enters the body through the mouth. The teeth start to break the food down. Saliva is added to make the food moist and the tongue rolls the food into a ball.
3	Functions of the digestive organs	After swallowing, food passes down the oesophagus to the stomach. In the stomach, food is broken down more by being churned around and some chemicals are added.
4	Functions of the digestive organs	Food passes into the small intestine. This is where nutrients are removed to be used in other parts of the body. The rest passes into the large intestine where water is removed to be used around the body.
5	Functions of the digestive organs	What is left is stored in the rectum until it leaves the body through the anus when you go to the toilet.
6	Food chains Food webs	Living things are classified as producers, predators and prey according to their place in the food chain. Living things have more than one food source and they rely on each other. These are often complex.



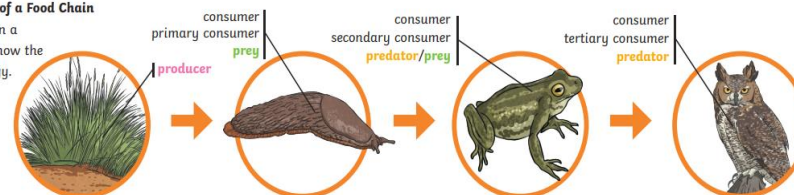
Organs of the digestive system

- **incisors** – used for cutting
- **canines** – rip and tear food
- **molars and premolars** – for grinding and chewing food



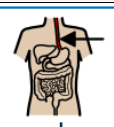

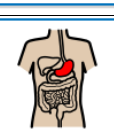



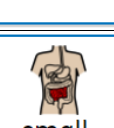
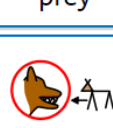


An Example of a Food Chain

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.



Vocabulary (Words I need to know)

 digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body	 large intestine	Here water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed here.
 oesophagus	A muscular tube that moves food from the mouth to the stomach.	 rectum	Where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.
 stomach	The organ where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.	 producer	An organism, such as a plant or plankton, which produces its own food.
 liver	A large organ that produces bile, which helps to digest fats and some vitamins.	 prey	An animal that may be hunted and eaten by another animal.
 small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.	 predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.