

Key vocabulary		
	digestive system	series of organs that break down food
	esophagus	tubes running from mouth to stomach
	saliva	a fluid in the mouth which helps break down food
	peristalsis	the movement of food through parts of the digestive system
	incisors	front teeth for cutting food
	molars	wide, flat teeth for grinding food
	enamel	very hard layer covering 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
	tundra	region found in the Arctic, where the climate is cold and windy
	hide	the skin of an animal

The Digestive System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed. • Saliva is mixed with the food which helps to break it up. • When the food is small enough to be swallowed, it is pushed down the oesophagus by muscles to the stomach. • In the stomach, food is mixed further. • The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food. • Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine. • The food minus the nutrients arrives in the rectum where muscles turn it into faeces (poo). It is stored here until it is pushed out by the anus. This is called excretion.

Types of teeth and their function

Different teeth have different functions

Teeth of animals are designed for the foods they eat

- **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 (have premolars – small molars)**
- **Omnivores (e.g., humans) use all three**

Humans have two sets of teeth; milk teeth and adult teeth

Food Webs versus Food Chain

