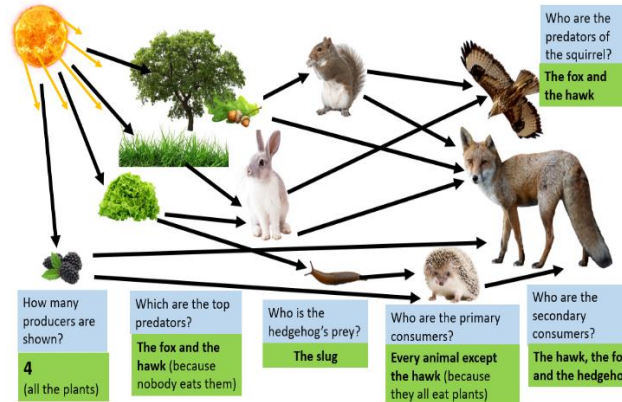
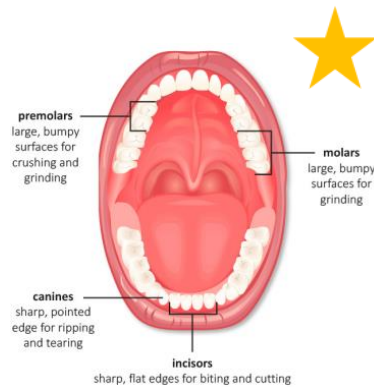


Bottoms, burps and bile

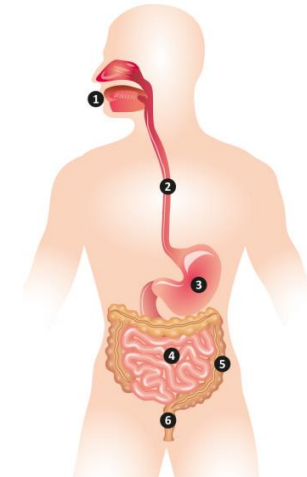
Open wide – let's take a look inside. We're on a voyage of discovery to investigate the busy world inside your body. Do you have a toothy grin or a winning smile? Explore which kind of teeth you have and understand the effects of sugary substances on your pearly whites. Follow a tasty morsel as it makes its way through your digestive system, helped by some mouthwatering saliva. And don't forget the importance of good hygiene at both ends. Learn that every living thing is dependent on other living things for survival. Every animal needs to eat plants or other animals. Plants need rich soil to grow strong and healthy and soil is made rich for growing by the decomposing remains of plants and animals that were once alive. It is an endless circle of life. Learn how to look after this marvellous belching, squelching, mixture making machine we call our body and make a presentation about the never ending circle of life.

Teeth

Teeth are hard, white objects in the mouth that are used for biting and chewing. Humans have two sets of teeth over their lifetime. The first set of 20 teeth are called deciduous or milk teeth. These start to come through when babies are around six months old. They are gradually replaced by 32 permanent adult teeth from about six years old. There are four different types of teeth, which are shaped according to the job they do.



The digestive system



1. Teeth chew food into small pieces in the **mouth**. These pieces mix with saliva containing enzymes to start digestion.
2. The muscles in the **oesophagus** move a ball, or bolus of food down to the stomach.
3. The muscles in the **stomach** churn the food and acids and enzymes break it down.
4. Partially digested food travels through the **small intestine** and nutrients are absorbed into the body.
5. The **large intestine** removes excess water from the food that can't be digested to make solid faeces (poo).
6. The faeces are stored in the **rectum** ready to leave the body.

Vocabulary

absorb	To take in or soak up a substance.
decay	Damage caused by bacteria.
digestion	The process when food is broken down and absorbed inside the body after being eaten.
enzyme	A chemical in the body that speeds up changes. For example, enzymes in saliva start the breakdown of food.
faeces	The solid waste passed out of the body after digestion. Also known as poo.
Saliva	The liquid made in the mouth that contains enzymes and starts digestion



A sheep is a plant eater and the scientific name for this is a **Herbivore**



A wolf is a meat eater. The scientific name for this is a **Carnivore**



Some animals eat both meat and plants like this badger. It is called an **Omnivore**



A badger's skull

The teeth of an omnivore show features of both carnivores and herbivores – the badger has canines and sharp molars like the wolf, but it also has features of a herbivore - some incisors to bite into fruits and some flat topped grinding molars to chew up plants as well.