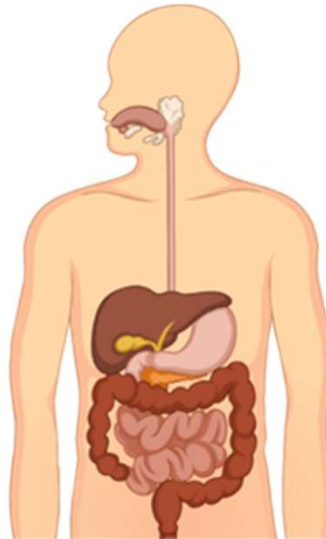


## Year 4 Term 6 Science:

### Vocabulary

Small intestine (Duodenum)	A long tube like organ which absorbs water and nutrients
Large intestine (colon)	The organ which transports waste to the anus
Stomach	The organ which begins the digestion of food.
Canine	A long pointed tooth
Incisor	A sharp,, spade like tooth
Molar	A flat grooved tooth
Dentine	The soft centre of a tooth
Enamel	The hard material which covers the tooth
Cavity	A hole in the tooth as a result of bacteria and acid
Root	The part of the tooth below the un which keeps it stable
Bile	A liquid added to the small intestine to breakdown fat
Bolus	A ball of chewed food
Epiglottis	The flap stooping food entering the windpipe
Oesophagus	The tube which food travels from the mouth to the stomach
Concentric	Wrapped around / circular
Acid	A strong liquid similar to vinegar
Saliva	Spit in the mouth which moistens and breaks down food
Rectum	The tube at the end of the colon, leading to the anus
Gall bladder	Releases bile into the small intestine

### The Teeth and Digestive system



### NEED TO KNOW

The teeth are used to break food down into small pieces, ready for digestion

There are 3 types of teeth: Molars for grinding, incisors which cut through the teeth and canines for ripping (often meat)

The amount of each teeth depends on whether an animal is a herbivore, omnivore or carnivore

The tongue mixes the food with saliva which moistens the food and starts to break it down

The chewed food is made into a ball called a bolus.

The food is swallowed and travels down the oesophagus into the stomach

The stomach squashes the food by circular muscles which contract and relax.

The food in the stomach is mixed with a strong acid that breaks down the food into smaller pieces and begins to be absorbed in the small intestine.

The small intestine removed most of the water and nutrients into the blood. It adds bile from the gall bladder to break down fats. It leaves the waste in the small intestine. The small intestine has a huge surface area to aid absorption.

As the waste enters the large intestine (colon) it becomes more solid. It is squeezed to the rectum, through the anus and is passed as poo.