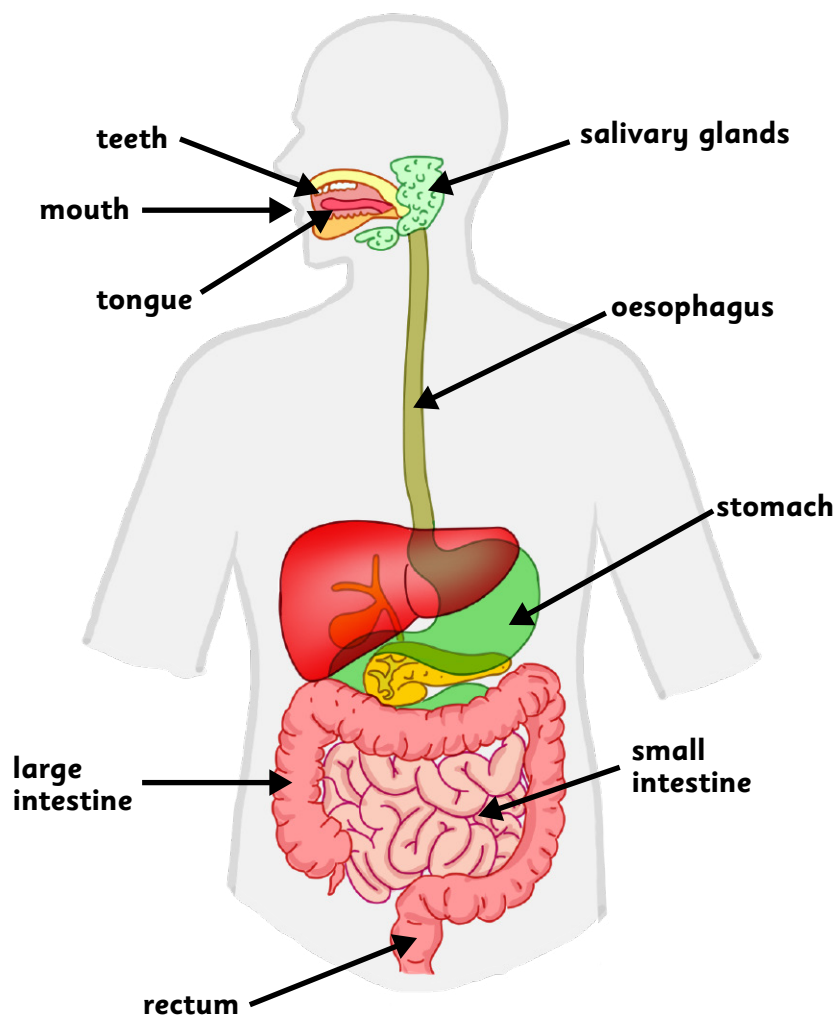
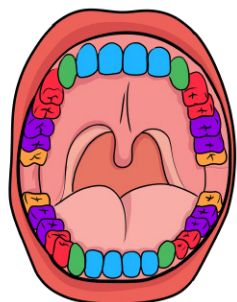


Digestive system organs and their functions



organ		function
teeth		tear, rip, chew and grind food
salivary glands		produce saliva
tongue		moves the food into a bolus and pushes it into the oesophagus
oesophagus		a muscular tube which uses contractions to move the bolus from mouth to stomach
stomach		mixes food with acid and enzymes to turn it into a paste
small intestine		absorbs nutrients from the food
large intestine		helps absorb water from the food
rectum		holds the stool (poo) until you go to the toilet

Teeth



Key

-  incisors
-  canines
-  premolars
-  molars
-  wisdom

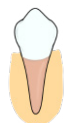
Teeth and their functions



Incisors - We have eight incisors. They are flat and are sometimes described as spade-shaped. They are used for biting and cutting.



Premolars - We have eight premolars. They are small and have a flat top. They hold and crush our food.

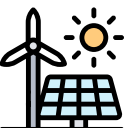
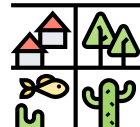
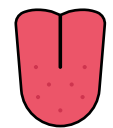


Canines - We have four canines. Our canines are pointy and are sometimes called 'fangs'. They are used to tear and rip our food.



Molars - We have eight molars. They are our largest teeth and have a flat top. They are used to grind our food before we swallow it.

Key vocabulary

absorb 	carnivore 	diet 	digest 	energy 	function 
habitat 	healthy 	herbivore 	mouth 	observe 	omnivore 
prediction 	stomach 	system 	teeth 	tongue 	variable 

Food chains

A food chain shows how **energy** passes from one living thing to another.

All **food chains** start with a **producer** (plants or algae) because they make their own food. Animals are **consumers** because they eat plants or other animals to get energy. A **herbivore** eats plants, a **carnivore** eats other animals, and an omnivore eats both.

In a food chain, the **arrows mean "is eaten by"** and show the direction energy moves. **Predators** hunt and eat other animals. **Prey** are the animals that get eaten. If one animal disappears, the whole food chain can be affected and everything becomes unbalanced.

