



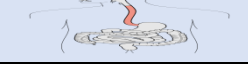





# Where Does All The Food Go?



## What are the key biological facts that I need to know?

Scientific Fact 1	Scientific Fact 2	Scientific Fact 3	Scientific Fact 4	Scientific Fact 5	Scientific Fact 6
The <b>small intestine</b> is about 7 metres long, and about 2.5 centimetres in diameter. That is the same size as a tennis court!	It takes your mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, pancreas and liver just to digest a glass of milk.	We make 1 to 3 pints of <b>saliva</b> a day. That is disgusting!	An adult's stomach can hold approximately <b>1.5 litres of material</b> . <b>However, food</b> stays in your stomach for 3 to 4 hours.	Tooth <b>enamel</b> is the hardest substance found in your body.	Because they are getting new teeth on a weekly basis, <b>sharks</b> can have over 20,000 teeth in a lifetime!

Key Scientific Vocabulary - words that are related to the topic you are investigating and that must be used in your work	
Word	Definition
dental hygiene 	Cleaning teeth in order to keep your mouth healthy.
intestine 	A long tube through which food travels while it is being digested.
mineral 	A chemical that your body needs to stay healthy.
nutrients 	Any substance that plants or animals need in order to live and grow.
oesophagus 	The tube in the body that takes food from the mouth to the stomach.
roughage 	A substance in certain foods, such as fruit, that travels through the body as waste.
saliva 	The liquid produced in your mouth to keep the mouth wet and to help to prepare food to be digested.
stomach 	An organ in the body where food is digested, or the soft front part of your body just below the chest.

Sticky Knowledge- what we want you to know at the end of the unit To know that our senses helps us explore the world around us.
<p><b>To know what the human digestive system is</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a <b>complex series of organs and glands that processes food</b></li> <li>in order to use the food we eat as <b>energy</b>, our body has to break the food down into smaller molecules that it can process</li> <li>it also has to excrete (or get rid of) <b>waste</b></li> </ul> <p><b>To know what the main parts of the digestive system are</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it takes your mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, pancreas and liver just to digest the food you eat</li> </ul> <p><b>To know the difference between baby and adult teeth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>children have a total of 20 baby teeth; adults have 32 permanent teeth</li> <li>children have 8 incisors, 8 molars and 4 canine teeth</li> <li>adults have 8 incisors, 12 molars and 12 canine teeth</li> </ul> <p><b>To know what the different types of teeth are and their functions</b> Humans have three main types of teeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Incisors:</b> help you bite off and chew pieces of food</li> <li><b>Canines:</b> these teeth are used for tearing and ripping food</li> <li><b>Molars:</b> these help you crush and grind food</li> </ul> <p><b>To know how to care for or teeth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>brushing teeth at least twice a day helps to keep them clean and to get rid of any plaque which might attack the enamel</li> <li>floss your teeth – this removes bits that get stuck between your teeth as well as plaque</li> <li>rinsing with a mouthwash also keeps your mouth and gums clean and healthy</li> </ul> <p><b>To know how food is broken down by the digestive system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food is broken into smaller pieces in the mouth using our teeth</li> <li>enzymes in the stomach break the food even more</li> <li>small and large intestines absorb the food and the water</li> </ul>

The scientific skills that you will be learning to use to answer the scientific questions
<p><b>What is science?</b> Science is the exciting study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge that we obtain about them. We ask questions that need answers. In order to answer these questions successfully, you will learn to use all these skills.</p> <p><b>Using secondary sources of information:</b> You will learn to develop your research enquiries help to develop your scientific literacy, since children learn to compare and evaluate information from different sources. As you learn to recognise the differences between fact and opinion, and consider the concept of bias, you will develop life skills that will support you in being citizens of the twenty-first century.</p> <p><b>How do dentists fix broken teeth?</b> <b>Can you explain your answer?</b></p> <p><b>Grouping and classifying:</b> By using this type of enquiry, you will make observations and measurements to help you search for similarities and differences. This will help you to organise things into groups and make connections. In revisiting this type of enquiry regularly, you will become highly skilled in making and recording detailed observations.</p> <p><b>How do we organise teeth into groups?</b> <b>What is similar and what is different?</b> <b>Can you explain your answers?</b></p>

