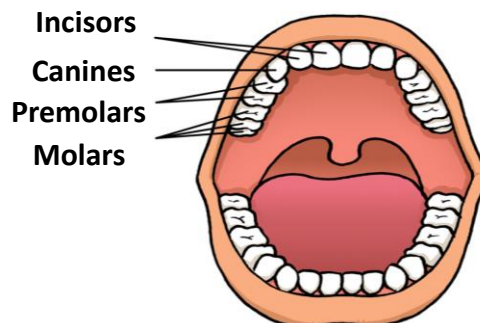




Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Carnivore	Animals which only eat meat.
Herbivore	Animals which only eat plants.
Omnivore	Animals (including humans) which eat both meat and plants.
Digestive System	A process which helps to break down food for the body to process and use.
Ingest	Take (food or drink) into the body by swallowing or absorbing it.
Food Chains	Shows the paths of energy (food consumed) from one living thing to another.
Fossils	The preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.
Fossilisation	The process in which a fossil is formed.

Human Teeth



- **Incisors:** thin and sharp to bite food.
- **Canines:** pointed to tear food.
- **Molars:** large and flat to grind food.

How can we keep our teeth healthy?



Brushing twice daily

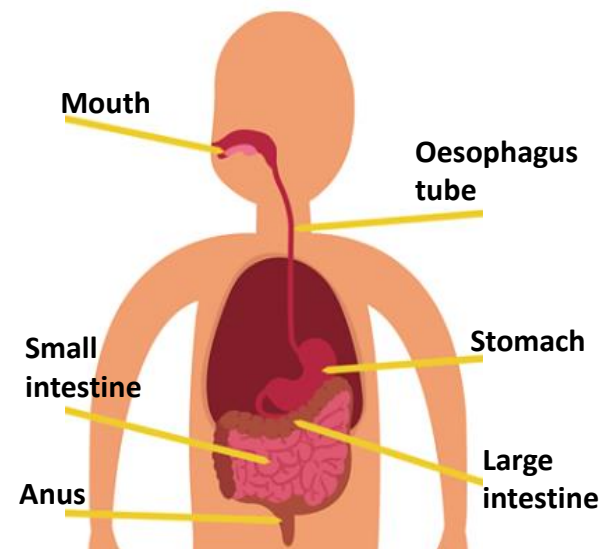
Consuming less sugary drinks



Visiting the dentist regularly

The Digestive System

- Smell of food triggers **saliva** to produce.
- **The digestive system** begins in the **mouth**, where food is **ingested** and chewed.
- When small enough to be swallowed, the food is pushed down the **oesophagus** to the **stomach**.
- In the **stomach**, food is further mixed.
- Mixed food is sent to the **small intestine** which **absorbed nutrients** from the food.
- Any leftover broken food moves to onto the **large intestine**.
- Food minus the nutrients arrives in the **rectum** where the muscles turn it into **faeces**. It is stored here until it is pushed out by the **anus**.





Fossils and Diets



When exploring the **teeth** of **fossils**, it can tell us all about the **diet** of any animal. Generally, fossils provide **evidence** about how living things and environments have changed overtime.



How are fossils made?



- The soft parts of its body **decomposes**, leaving the hard parts behind. Becomes buried by small particles of rock called **sediment**.
- As more layers of sediment builds on top, the sediment around the skeleton begin to turn to **rock**.
- The bones start to dissolve by water seeping through the rock.
- **Minerals** in the water replace the bone, leaving a **rock replica** of the original bone called a fossil.

Environments and the damage caused to habitats

As environments change overtime, it becomes harder as animals do not have enough time to **adapt** to survive there changes.

1. **Deforestation**: occurs when trees are cut down across an area. As a result, that area is used for something else instead.
2. **Global warming**: The world is becoming warmer because we are burning more fossil fuels and releasing green house gases. Also known as climate change.
3. **Urbanisation**: More and more people are living in built-up **urban** (cities), rather than **rural** areas. Therefore, houses and buildings are being built on land which once had grass only.



Extending Your Learning

1. When eating a piece of fruit, make note of the different teeth you use.
2. Complete the 'Disappearing Eggshells' experiment (explorify): <https://explorify.uk/en/activities/whats-going-on/disappearing-eggshells>
3. Create your own fossil using coffee grounds: <https://www.pbs.org/parents/crafts-and-experiments/homemade-fossils> (send pictures via Teams).