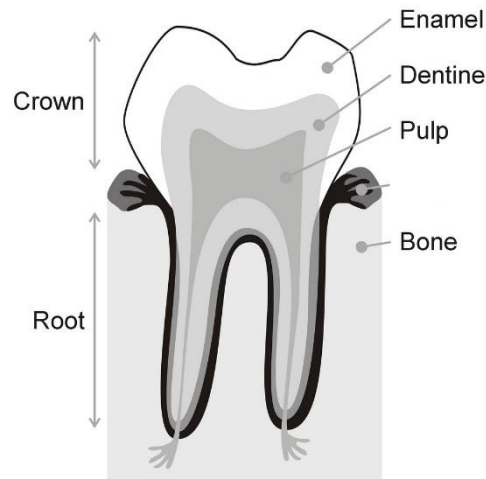


## Parts of the Tooth



**Enamel:** The visible part of the tooth. It is harder than bone and protects the tooth.

**Dentin:** Found underneath the enamel and is similar to bone.

**Pulp:** Found in the centre of the tooth and is full of blood vessels and nerves. It supplies the tooth with nutrients.

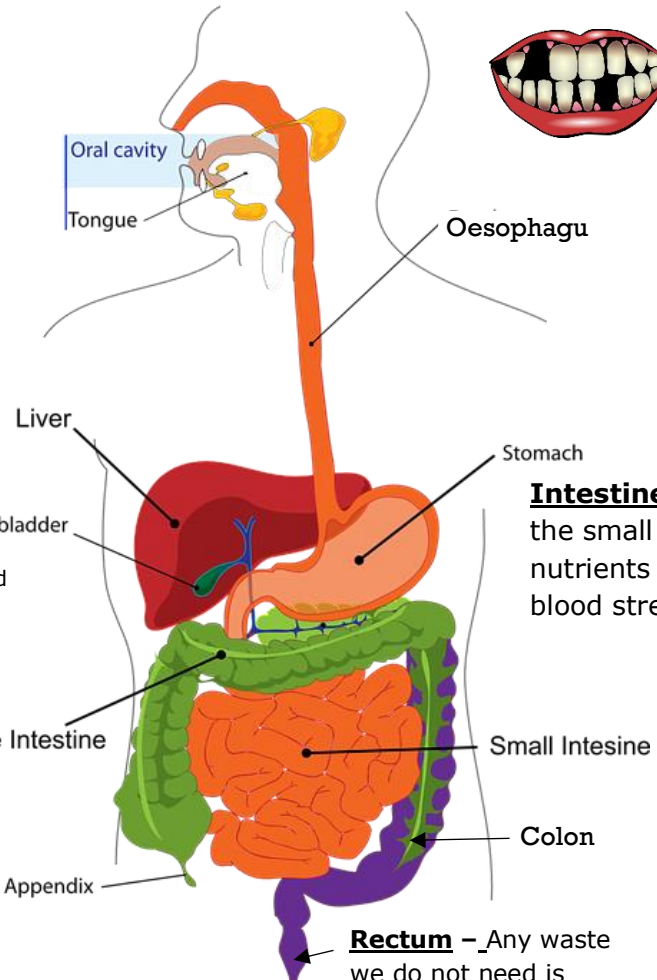
# The Digestive System and Teeth

**Mouth** – Where food first enters the body. It is chewed and mixed with saliva, then swallowed.

**Teeth** – Used to break food into smaller pieces making it easier to swallow.

**Oesophagus** – Tube of muscle which connects the mouth to the stomach.

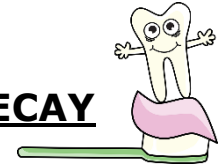
**Stomach** – Food is mixed with stomach acid and broken down to form a liquid.



**Intestines** – Liquid from the stomach passes into the small and large intestines. This is where nutrients and water we need is passed into the blood stream and transported around our body

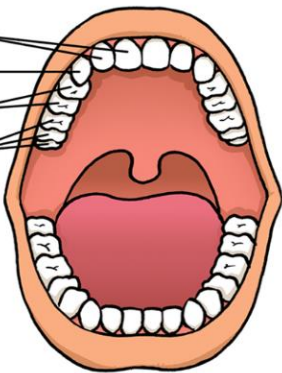
**Rectum** – Any waste we do not need is stored here until it is ready to leave the body.

## TOOTH DECAY



- 1.) Tooth decay is the destruction of your tooth enamel
- 2.) It can be a problem for children, teens and adults.
- 3.) Plaque, a sticky film of bacteria, constantly forms on your teeth.
- 4.) When you eat or drink foods containing sugars, the bacteria in plaque produce acids that attack tooth enamel.
- 5.) Tooth ache and bad breath are symptoms of tooth decay.

incisors  
canines  
premolars  
molars



**INCISORS** – At the front of the mouth and used for biting

**CANINES** – Sharpest teeth. Next to incisors and used for tearing. Sharp and pointed in predators for killing prey.

**PREMOLARS** – Flat, wide and used for chewing towards the back of the mouth.

**MOLARS** – At the back of the mouth. Used for chewing and grinding food. Wide and flat in shape, including wisdom teeth at the back which appear in adulthood.

