

	Activities	Vocab	Resources
<u>Lesson 1</u>	<p>L.O: To understand what makes a temperate climate.</p> <p>Recap on previous week. Difference between GB, UK and British Isles. Recall different capitals. Locate UK on world map. Discuss where in the world UK is – ie Northern Hemisphere. Ask chn about weather in different parts of the world. – show chn clip http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zr7hyrd . Then show chn and confirm that we are in temperate zone. Define temperate. Most countries in temperate zone have 4 seasons.</p> <p>What season are we in now? Tell chn that we are going to think about the weather in each season and produce a weather chart. Show symbols for the weather. Run through weather symbols. Display symbols on board and ask chn to choose their own symbols to make.</p> <p>Plenary – show weather forecast for next 10 days.</p>	<p>Temperate - temperate means moderate – neither too hot or cold.</p> <p>Climate – weather over time</p>	<p>IWB Clip Squares to draw weather symbols.</p>

<p>Lesson 2 Looking after teeth</p> <p>Carry out a simple survey to find out how often the chdn brush their teeth. Use a simple database program to record the findings anonymously – there is no need to collect names, just the number of times per dya that each chd brushes their teeth—Link to data (maths)</p> <p>Maybe use dental disclosing tablets to reveal all the places we tend to miss when cleaning our teeth.</p> <p>Use</p>	<p>L.O: inside of a tooth L.O Keeping teeth healthy</p> <p>What different jobs do our teeth do? Who can remember the name of the teeth we use for chewing, tearing and cutting? Look at the model of teeth. Ask children to point to their canines etc.</p> <p>Children in pairs use mirrors to look at their own teeth and identify their canines, incisors and molars. Children complete ‘My teeth’ worksheet – Draw partners teeth – can they label them? Molars, incisors, premolars, canines. How many are there?</p> <p>Discuss what we need to do to keep our teeth and gums healthy. Look at a picture of inside a tooth. This recaps on teeth names. http://www.ngfl-cymru.org.uk/vtc/need_my_teeth/eng/Introduction/default.htm</p> <p>Draw and label tooth in books. Then create a poster on how to brush your teeth correctly. Chn bring in tooth paste and tooth brushes to brush teeth</p>	<p>Teeth Incisor Cut Chew Gums Canine Grip Grind Molar Tear Milk</p>	<p>Toothbrush Song: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VJde1IoW4_Q</p> <p>Dental Health: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUWfa5dUd_k</p>
<p>Lesson 3</p>	<p>L.O: understand the stages of chewing</p> <p>Children to make a working model of the mouth. Chn to be given a Banana in groups as well as a masher, knife and spoon. They then need to think about what piece of equipment represents what. For example masher is molars for mashing to swallow. Once they have worked out which order it goes in they can then test it using half of the banana.</p> <p>During this process they should think about what it is they’re doing as they will then be filming it as an informational video to present to the class. Once they have done this they should then use the rest of the banana to demonstrate how the mouth works.</p> <p>Chn to write in their science books the L.O and what they did/learnt in this lesson as evidence. Take stills from the videos for display.</p>	<p>Teeth Incisor Cut Chew Gums Canine Grip Grind Molar Tear</p>	<p>Bananas Masher Knife Spoon</p>

<p><u>Lesson 4</u></p>	<p>L.O. To investigate the uses of teeth. Animal teeth. Discuss Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. What to carnivores eat? What teeth do carnivores have? What animals are carnivores? Lions, tigers.</p> <p>http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/find_out/guides/tech/teeth/newsid_3830000/3830561.stm</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/7_8/teeth_eating.shtml Discuss animal teeth. Show children pictures of animals mouths to demonstrate what the inside of their mouths look like.</p> <p>Children to label three different jaws to classify whether they would belong to a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore as well as labelling the types of teeth that animal has. Stick each picture into science books and write a short description of each type of animal</p>	<p>Carnivores, herbivores omnivores Teeth Incisor Cut Chew Gums Canine Grip Grind Molar Tear</p>	<p>Images of animals teeth. Diagram of a tooth x25</p>
<p><u>Lesson 5</u> Staying healthy. Understand a varied and balanced diet is needed to keep healthy.</p>	<p>L.O. To create a healthy meal Recap – teeth names/function/ inside a tooth/animal teeth.</p> <p>Talk about healthy foods. What do humans need to stay healthy? Revisit food groups/categories/pyramid. Take a look at food groups and discover why we need them: http://www.ngfl-cymru.org.uk/vtc/healthy_eating/eng/Introduction/default.htm</p> <p>What do the class like to eat? Discuss how healthy their meal is. Explain that it is important to have food from each food group in moderation. Eating too many carb's or protein can have a negative effect.</p> <p>Look at food pyramid What does diet mean? Remind children of different food categories. Draw a food pyramid, draw different types of food in each group.</p>	<p>Diet Growth Energy Vitamins Minerals Exercise Balanced Meat/fish Vegetables Fruit Fats Nuts</p>	<p>Food Pyramid Food photos Paper plates</p>

<p><u>Lesson 6</u> Children should learn what happens to our teeth if we drink too many sugary drinks and don't clean our teeth.</p>	<p>L.O: to predict what will happen to egg shells in sugary substances</p> <p>Today we are going to do an experiment to see what happens to our teeth if we drink too many sugary drinks and don't clean our teeth.</p> <p>Coke and egg shell experiment. – Discuss what we will need, How will we make it a fair test? Same amount of coke and egg, leave for 7 days. In groups, predict what you think is going to happen. What will it look like? smell like? Etc</p> <p>Main focus of the lesson is to write a prediction thinking about the questions Why? and How? (SC1)</p> <p>Children to place egg shell in their substance. Children to draw what their egg looks like and to label it using words to describe what it looks like and feels like. G&T: include how to keep the test fair. SEN: To complete pictures of experiment (with outlines) / CT or TA to scribe prediction</p>	<p>Sugar Clean Teeth Molars Incisors Canines Prediction Fair test</p>	<p>Keeping teeth healthy/egg experiment worksheet. Coke Egg Shells 6 Jam jars. Egg experiment worksheet.</p>
<p><u>Lesson 7</u></p>	<p>L.O. investigate effects on teeth</p> <p>Results -What has happened to the egg shell? (look at it under microscope?) What does this teach us about different liquids? Write up results and draw a picture in book. Ext: Healthy teeth poster. Why did we do the egg experiment? Look at the damaging effect fizzy drinks can have to teeth. What were your predictions? Go to tables and look at the egg shells. What has happened? Write up results into science book.</p> <p>Talk about Tooth DECAY http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/revision_bites/teeth_eating3.shtml , show images of rotting teeth. Discuss the importance of cleaning our teeth to prevent tooth decay and gum disease.</p>		<p>Microscope?</p>

Useful websites.

<http://www.colgate.com/app/Kids-World/US/HomePage.cvsp> - good games

<http://www.healthyteeth.org> - oral health education database.

<http://www.directgovkids.co.uk> designed for kids to find out about the world around them.

Extra Notes for Lesson 2

Milk teeth to adult teeth

Babies teeth start to show when they are six or seven months old.

Most children will have a full set of 20 milk teeth by the time they are three years old.

At the age of five or six, these teeth are pushed out by permanent teeth growing behind the milk teeth.

By the age of 14, most children have lost all their milk teeth and have a full set of 28 permanent teeth.

About around age 20, four more wisdom teeth usually grow in at the back of the mouth.

They complete the adult set of 32 teeth.

Extra Notes for Lesson 3

Animal teeth

Animals' teeth are different depending upon what foods they eat.

Meat-eaters (carnivores) have sharp teeth.

Plant-eaters (herbivores) have flat teeth.

Animals that eat both plants and meat, like humans, have sharp teeth in front and flat teeth at the back.

Sharks lose teeth each week. They get new teeth when they lose the old ones. They may have over 20,000 teeth in a lifetime.

Crocodiles have 60 teeth in their mouth at any one time and can grow up to 2-3,000 teeth during their lifetime.

Poisonous snakes have hollow fangs which eject poison.

Giraffes have 32 teeth, just like humans.

Elephants have four sets of teeth in their lifetime. Their tusks are the longest teeth in the world.

Dolphins have more teeth than any other animal. Some dolphins have over 200 teeth. Scientists can tell the age of a dolphin by the rings on their teeth.

Snowshoe rabbits fight with their teeth. Adult males, called bucks, fight one another with their teeth when they court the females or does.

Baleen whales don't have teeth. Instead they have stiff, fringed plates, made of the same stuff as human hair and fingernails. They hang down from the upper jaw and trap small fish and other food.