

Growing in Wisdom; Growth and change; Teeth

God is Wise Year 2 Outcomes and activities

Spiritual Awareness

Because God is a wise God, we can call upon His wisdom in knowing how to live. To have wisdom is to know the right thing to do, and to do it. It is our responsibility to look after ourselves, and to act wisely for our own protection.

Values: Our response to 'God is Wise'

- **Integrity:** Ask God and find out from the Bible: What is the right thing to do? Put this into practice
- **Wisdom:** Learn from people who are wise
- **Trust** in God to be a guide for the journey of life
- **Responsibility**

Outcomes: "Teeth"

Students will

- Understand the structure of a tooth
- Understand the different types of teeth and their function
- Understand the difference between first teeth and permanent teeth
- Identify with losing their first teeth and growing new teeth.
- Know how to take care of teeth through brushing and flossing
- Know the importance of regular visits to the dentist
- Know the process of tooth decay
- Know the best foods to eat to avoid tooth decay

Outcomes: "Growth and change"

Students will

- Recognize that people and animals grow and change, passing through different stages.
- Understand how children develop from a state of dependence to independence.
- Understand that there are stages of human growth and development: baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, senior.
- Observe the physical, emotional and social changes from birth to old age.
- Learn how to deal with the challenges that change presents.

Key Questions ("Teeth")

Why should we take care of our bodies?

Why should we take care of our teeth?

How can we look after our teeth?

Do new born babies have teeth?

When do they get teeth?

Have any of the children lost their first teeth?

How many sets of teeth do we get in a lifetime?

What is tooth decay and how does it happen?

How can we help protect our teeth? What will happen if we don't take care of them?

Key Question (“Growth and change”)

What do I like best about being the age I am?

What can I do now that I couldn't do when I was younger?

What will I be able to do when I am older?

What is difficult about being the age I am?

How can I get help when I have difficulties?

Who should I listen to for advice?

How should I treat those who can't do things as well as I can?

Which age-groups have the most difficulties in life?

How can I help these people?

How can I grow in my faith in God, and in my love for Jesus?

Which changes are good and which changes are bad?

How can we change to become more like Jesus?

Activities - Teeth

- Germs like to feed on food that sticks to our teeth – especially sugary foods. The germs can eat holes in our teeth. Which foods and drinks might be harmful to our teeth? Draw a picture of this.
- Make a big “Smile” collage on dark paper. Teeth can be cut out from white paper stuck inside a large picture of a mouth.

Activities: (“Growth and change”)

- What does a new-born baby need?
- Make a time-line to show ages and stages of a child's life, e.g. crawling, walking, talking.
- List foods that a baby/toddler would require.
- List activities of young children that require assistance from an adult.
- Look at photographs of family members at different ages.
- Put the photographs in order of ages.
- What do we need to grow and stay healthy? healthy food, water, air, sleep, exercise.
- Measure height and weight. Keep a record of this and measure again every 6 months.
- Talk and write about 'how I have changed since I was a baby?'
- Predict 'how I will change in the next 4 years'.
- Make a table of different ages: baby, toddler, kindergarten, Year 1, Year 2. Year 6. In each box, make a list of things a child of that age must learn to do.

Values education Year 2

God is Wise

Co-operation

Co-operation is ...

- Working together happily with others
- Working together on something
- Team work
- Doing your best to get the job done with your team

When do we need co-operation?

Discuss how we show co-operation in these situations:

- Learning at school
- Playing a game
- Doing jobs at home with the family

Who is the team?

- At school or church
- At home
- In a game

Who are the team leaders in these situations?

How do we show cooperation?

- Listen carefully to others, especially the one giving instructions.
- Share when you have something that someone else needs.
- Do your part the very best that you possibly can.
- Speak kindly to the people you are working with.
- Don't waste time of doing things that are not part of what the team is doing.
- Don't complain if you are asked to do something that you don't like doing.

Why is it wise to co-operate to get a good job done?

What happens when people don't co-operate?

What does the Bible say about co-operation?

1 Corinthians 12:12-27 One body, many members

Phil 2:14-16 Do everything without grumbling or complaining.

Practical Science Year 2

God is Wise

Topic: Teeth

What sugary drinks do to your teeth?

What you need:

4 eggs – raw or cooked, it doesn't matter. White shells are best.

4 cups

Masking tape

Water

A dark-colored sugary drink like cola

A dark-colored fruit juice like grape juice

Orange juice from a bottle

Instructions

Label the cups, one with each drink.

Put one egg in each cup and pour over the four different liquids.

Leave for 24 hours.

What is happening?

The eggshells are like the enamel on your teeth, which protects your teeth from decay.

When the enamel gets worn away by sugar, germs can eat holes in your teeth.

Art Year 2

Topic: Growing in wisdom

Growth and change from birth to present age; teeth

Biblical connection: Because God is wise, He wants us to show wisdom in caring for our bodies, including our teeth.

1. Drawing topics for "Teeth":

- We are all smiling.
- I am at the dentist
- I am cleaning my teeth.
- I am eating healthy food.

2. Drawing topics for "Growth and change":

- Make a book about yourself at different ages.
- Draw family members of different ages.
- Draw one of your grandparents.

Thinking Skills

Teeth 1

Think of 3 ways to clean your teeth without a toothbrush.

Teeth 2

Think of a way to get children to stop eating foods that rot their teeth.

Teeth 3

What are the differences between sharks teeth and human teeth?

Teeth 4

The answer is
“the dentist”.

Write 3 questions.

Teeth 5

List 3 reasons why we need teeth.

Teeth 6

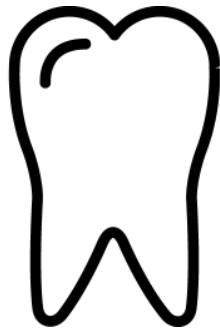
Design a good way to keep your family’s toothbrushes stored neatly in the bathroom.

Teeth Activity 1

What are teeth made of?

Teeth are covered in a material called enamel. This is harder than most rocks! Teeth are fixed to your jaw bones by roots.

What do roots look like?



The roots and the pointy, lower parts of the tooth that sit in your gum. Draw a tooth with roots and colour pink around the root to show where the gum would be.

Teeth Activity 2

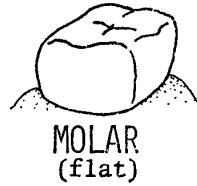
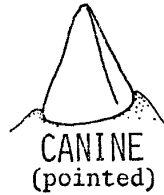
What kinds of teeth are there?

Sharp front teeth called incisors bite food into small pieces.

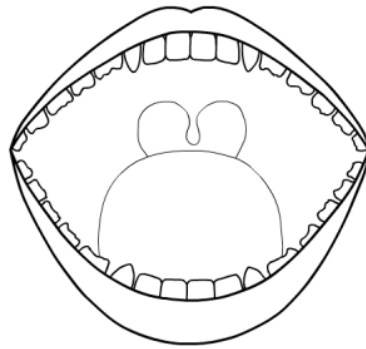
Tall, pointy teeth called canines tear and pull food.

Flat back teeth called molars chew food to a mush.

Draw the three different types of teeth.



Draw this picture of a set of teeth. Label the three types of teeth.



Copy:

How many teeth does an adult have?

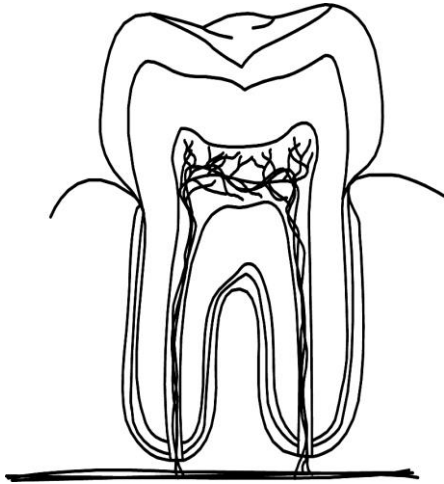
___ on the top and ___ on the bottom. That makes ____.

Teeth Activity 3

Parts of a tooth

1. Enamel is the hard outer layer.
2. Dentin is the next layer under the enamel. It has tiny tubes leading to the next layer which is...
3. The pulp, which is very soft. This is where there are nerves and blood vessels. If a hole (decay) goes this deep then there is pain.

Draw a tooth showing the three layers and label them.



Teeth Activity 4

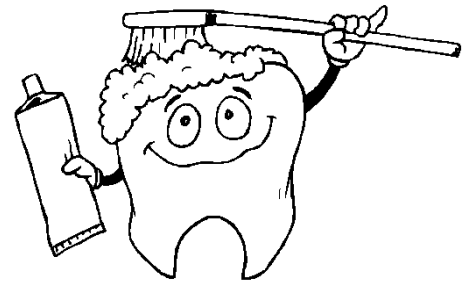
When do babies get their teeth?

A baby is born without teeth. A new born baby does not need teeth because it drinks milk from its mother. But when the baby is six months old teeth start to push through the gums.

By the time a baby is two or three years old it has 20 teeth. This is a full set of *first* teeth. These teeth fall out when the child is about seven years old.

But don't worry! Underneath each of the first teeth there is another tooth waiting to push through. These are the *permanent* teeth. That means that these are the teeth that you are going to keep for the rest of your life! You must look after them because you will not get any more new teeth. By the time you are a teenager you will have 32 teeth.

Does a newborn baby have teeth?
What happens to children's teeth at about 7 years-old?
What happens next?



Teeth Activity 5

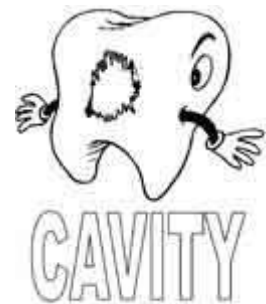
The Dentist

Even though our teeth are protected by a surface layer of hard material called enamel, it can be damaged. When we eat starchy or sugary food, a slippery layer left on our teeth. This layer is called plaque. Bacteria (germs) turn the plaque into acid. Acid can eat through the enamel and make little holes in our teeth. The holes are called cavities. Cavities are also called tooth decay. Little holes become bigger holes and finally, you can have a toothache. When a hole in a tooth becomes really big the dentist will have to take the tooth out. But this does not have to happen!

If we clean our teeth twice a day and eat the right foods then our teeth should stay strong and healthy. The bacteria will not make holes in our teeth if the teeth are clean.

But what if we do get a hole in a tooth?

If the hole is very small, it can be filled by a dentist who uses hard stuff like enamel. This is called a "filling". It is therefore best to visit the dentist once or twice a year for a "checkup". He will check your teeth to see if there are any tiny holes. And if a tooth does have a tiny hole, he can fill it before the hole becomes a big hole. By doing this he can save your tooth from being taken out.



How do teeth get holes in them?
How can you stop this from happening?

Teeth Activity 6

Look after your teeth!

To stop our teeth getting holes in them, (cavities), we should clean our teeth after meals. If you can't clean your teeth after some meals, because you do not have your toothbrush, then you can munch on an apple or a raw carrot. This will help to remove the sugary plaque that the bacteria on your teeth love so much.

If little pieces of food get stuck in our teeth, bacteria love this too. You can remove little pieces of food with dental floss. If you do the bacteria will have nowhere to live. Your teeth will then stay healthy and you will not need to have fillings.

If we try to eat less sugary foods, then there will be fewer bacteria to cause tooth decay. People who do not eat sugar have healthier teeth.

Remember that once you get your second set of teeth, these teeth have to last you for the rest of your life!



When should you clean your teeth?

Why should you go to the dentist to get your teeth checked?

Where our Food comes from *Activity 1*

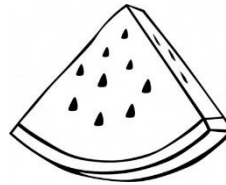
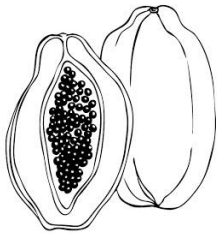
Foods from God's creation

When we eat an apple from a tree, or an egg from a chicken, we are eating food as God made it. These are the best foods.

Some foods come from factories. Some foods have added colours and flavours. These may not be so healthy.

1. Draw some foods that come from God's creation.

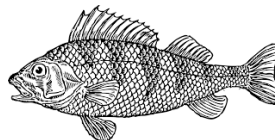
2. Now draw some fruits and vegetables that have seeds inside them. Show the seeds in your drawing.



Where our food comes from *Activity 2*

Food from gardens, farms and the sea

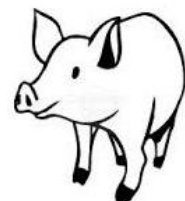
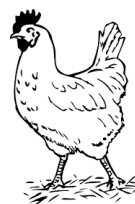
1. Draw some food from the sea.



2. Draw some foods from the garden.



3. Draw some food from farm animals.



Where our food comes from *Activity 3*

What's good for you?

Choose the best supermarket foods

Draw Sniffer's shopping trolley and fill it with healthy food.



Hi. My name is Sniffer.

Sniffer is checking around the supermarket for foods that may not be so good for us. He does wants to buy only the foods from the farm, the sea or the garden.

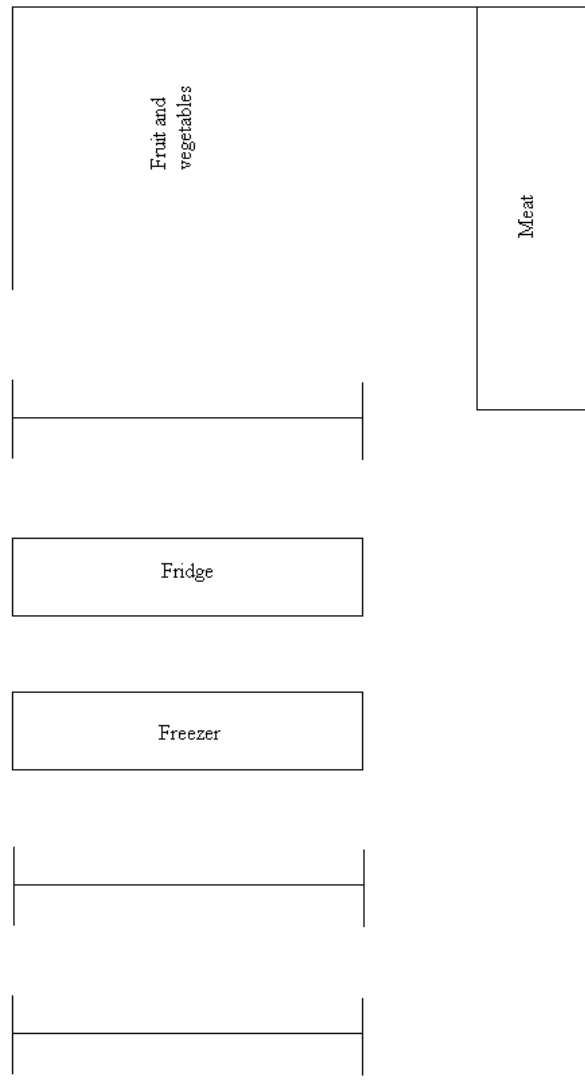
Pick three foods from the farm or garden in this list. Draw them.

- packet of potato chips.
- fresh fruit
- fizzy drink
- chops
- eggs
- lollies
- packet of breakfast cereal

Where our food comes from *Activity 4*

The Supermarket

Copy this map of a supermarket. Draw the things you might find in each section.



Healthy food 1

Make a list of all the fruits or vegetables you can think of that are the colour:

orange.

Healthy food 2

Make up a recipe using these 3 ingredients:

- carrot
- sultanas
- rice

You may use other ingredients as long as the dish is healthy.

Healthy food 3

Several children in the class have an allergy to sugar and food colouring.

Make a list of foods for your class party that will help these children feel as if they are not missing out.

Healthy food 4

You are in a “Master Chef” competition and the judges are looking for the tastiest, but healthiest dish.

Give 3 suggestions of dishes you could make.

Healthy food 5

“Primary school children should not be allowed to help in the kitchen.”

Give 2 reasons why this could be a good thing.

Give 2 reasons why this could be a bad thing.

Healthy food 6

Brainstorm as many ideas as you can, for helping children to eat less junk food.