

Growing in Wisdom: Teacher's topic guide

God is Wise Year 2

Growth and change; Teeth

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.

Bible stories and passages

Matthew 10:29-30; Luke 12:6-7 We are of more value than many sparrows.

Luke 2:41-52 The boy Jesus visits the temple. (Discuss what we know about the childhood of Jesus, his parents and his family, their lifestyle, living in Nazareth in Bible times)

Bible Verses:

Ephesians 2:10 We are God's masterpiece. (Good reason to look after our bodies)

1 Corinthians 6:19-20 Don't you know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit?

Proverbs 16:16 It is better to have wisdom than gold or silver.

Luke 2:52 Jesus grew both in body and in wisdom (GNB).

1 Peter 2:2 As new-born babies need milk, we need God's word as our spiritual food.

Psalm 119:105 God's word is a lamp to our feet.

Key Questions (“Teeth”)

What is wisdom?
Why should we take care of our bodies?
Why should we take care of our teeth?
Why does God want us to follow rules?
What rules can we make for looking 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?
What is the function of each part of the tooth? Which teeth are used for which jobs?

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”)

Ask the children to create a mind map of the things they already know about teeth and healthy eating.
Use the Beacon Media research cards, “Teeth”.
Display an image of a large tooth. Ask the children to see if they can find any information on the structure of the tooth. Where the gum and what is the gum for?
Introduce the word “decay” and relate to the parts of the tooth
Show a diagram of the different types of teeth: i.e. incisors, canines, and molars.
Ask the children to think about biting in to an apple. Which teeth would they use whilst eating it?
Ask the children to think about eating a piece of chicken, which teeth would they use to eat it?
Explain about how bacteria like to feed on the sugars left behind in our mouths and that they leave behind acid which can eat holes in our teeth. Ask the children which foods might be harmful to our teeth. Why? Does it have to just be food? Discuss fizzy drinks.
Conduct a science experiment with a boiled egg and cola drink. (See Beacon Media Science Experiments: “Teeth”.)
Make a big “Smile” collage on dark paper. Teeth can be cut out from white paper stuck inside a large picture of a mouth.
Invite a dentist as a guest speaker.
Explore with children their feelings about visiting the dentist.

Beacon Media student research cards: *Where food comes from; Teeth*

Activities: (“Growth and change”)

- List the requirements of a new-born baby.
- 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.
- Make a chart: 'Things I am learning to do'.
- Interview mothers with babies or toddlers. Observe babies and toddlers at different ages.
- Show stages of human development by drawing.
- Collect photographs.
- Classify photographs according to baby, toddler, early childhood, late childhood, teenager, young adult, adult, old age.
- Classify a collection of items according to interests or activities of children of different ages, e.g. rattles, puzzles, books, toys, electronic games.
- List the requirements for growth – healthy food, water, air, sleep, exercise.
- List requirements for growing in our Christian faith.
- Make a book, 'The story of my life'.
- Make a chart showing personal achievements at different ages.
- Identify the changes that occur in teeth. Take a survey among 6 to 8-year-olds to find out how many teeth they have lost. Graph results.
- Measure individual growth rates throughout the year.
- Discuss / write about 'how I have changed since I was at kindergarten'.
- Predict 'how I will change in the next 4 years'.
- Discuss / list problems encountered at each stage of growth.
- Discuss the need for patience, perseverance and self-control as we grow and find that some new things may be difficult to do.
- Suggest ways of coping with problems.
- Invite an elderly person to be interviewed or visit a nursing home. Suggest ways in which we can help the elderly.

Assessment

1. Make a book about yourself at different ages, from birth through to your present age.
2. In learning about how we grow and change, what have I also learned...
 - about God?
 - about doing what God wants me to do?
 - about the Bible?

Learning Connections

Science: Conduct science experiments that show change. Find out whether changes are reversible or irreversible.

Art: Draw people of different ages.

Health: Safety precautions in the home with babies and toddlers; care of your teeth

Research cards: Where food comes from; Teeth

Thinking skills: Healthy Food

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
- 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

God is Wise

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.

Bible art as a wall display: Jesus grew both in body and in wisdom. Luke 2:52 I am wise when I look after my body. (This message can be surrounded by children's drawings on the topic.)

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 Wise Year 2

<p>Healthy food 1</p> <p>Make a list of all the fruits or vegetables you can think of that are the colour:</p> <p>orange.</p>	<p>Healthy food 2</p> <p>Make up a recipe using these 3 ingredients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•carrot•sultanas•rice <p>You may use other ingredients as long as the dish is healthy.</p>
<p>Healthy food 3</p> <p>Several children in the class have an allergy to sugar and food colouring.</p> <p>Make a list of foods for your class party that will help these children feel as if they are not missing out.</p>	<p>Healthy food 4</p> <p>You are in a “Master Chef” competition and the judges are looking for the tastiest, but healthiest dish.</p> <p>Give 3 suggestions of dishes you could make.</p>
<p>Healthy food 5</p> <p>“Primary school children should not be allowed to help in the kitchen.”</p> <p>Give 2 reasons why this could be a good thing.</p> <p>Give 2 reasons why this could be a bad thing.</p>	<p>Healthy food 6</p> <p>Brainstorm as many ideas as you can, for helping children to eat less junk food.</p>

Thinking Skills Wise Year 2

<p>Teeth 1</p> <p>Think of 3 ways to clean your teeth without a toothbrush.</p>	<p>Teeth 2</p> <p>Think of a way to get children to stop eating foods that rot their teeth.</p>
<p>Teeth 3</p> <p>What are the differences between sharks teeth and human teeth?</p>	<p>Teeth 4</p> <p>The answer is “the dentist”.</p> <p>Write 3 questions.</p>
<p>Teeth 5</p> <p>List 3 reasons why we need teeth.</p>	<p>Teeth 6</p> <p>Design a good way to keep your family’s toothbrushes stored neatly in the bathroom.</p>

Where our Food comes from 1

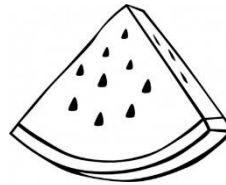
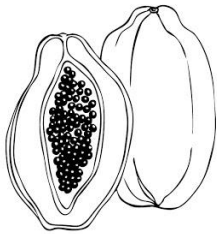
Foods from God's creation

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.

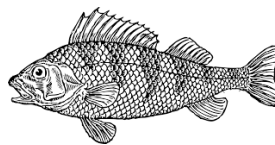
2. Now draw some fruits and vegetables that have seeds inside them. Show the seeds in your drawing.



Where our food comes from 2

Food from gardens, farms and the sea

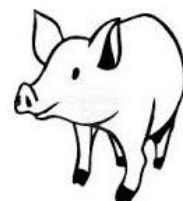
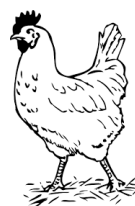
1. Draw some food from the sea.



2. Draw some foods from the garden.



3. Draw some food from farm animals.



Where our food comes from 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.

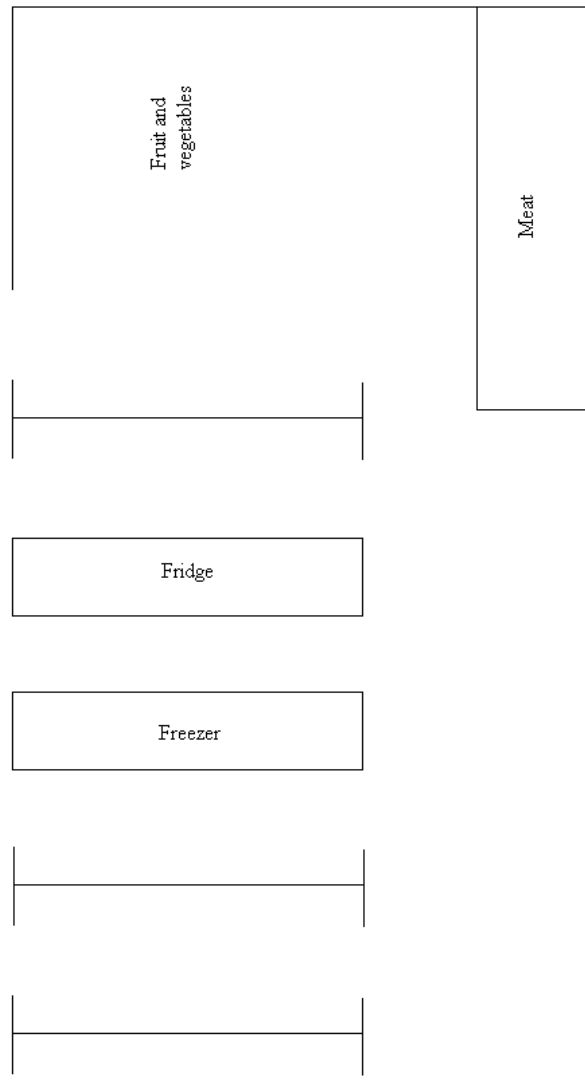
Pick three foods from the farm or garden in this list. Draw them.

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

Where our food comes from 4

The Supermarket

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

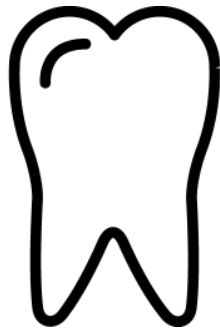


Teeth 1

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 2

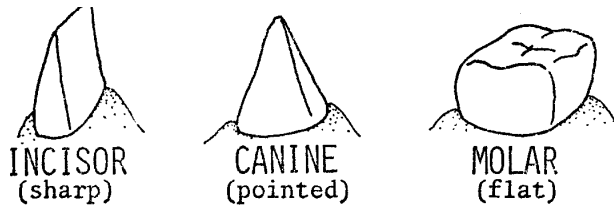
What kinds of teeth are there?

Sharp front teeth called incisors bite food into small pieces.

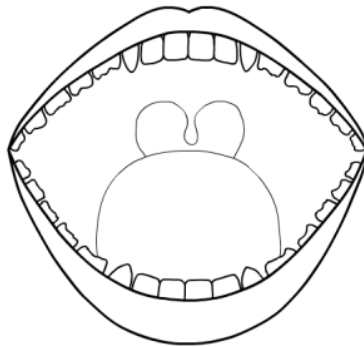
Tall, pointy teeth called canines tear and pull food.

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?

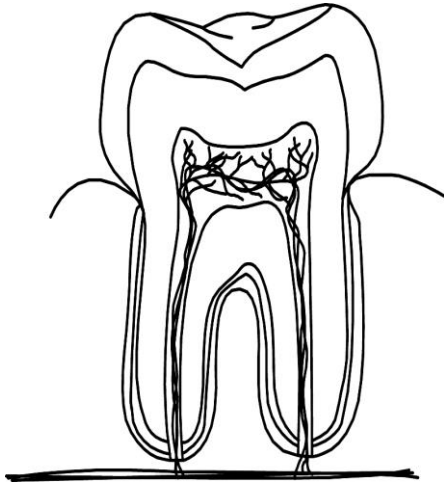
___ on the top and ___ on the bottom. That makes ____.

Teeth 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 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.



Teeth 5

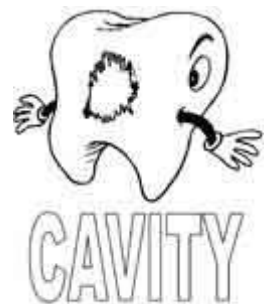
The Dentist

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.



Teeth 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!

