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| <input type="checkbox"/> absorption | <input type="checkbox"/> egestion | <input type="checkbox"/> plasma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alveoli | <input type="checkbox"/> enamel | <input type="checkbox"/> premolars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> amylase | <input type="checkbox"/> enzyme | <input type="checkbox"/> protein |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anus | <input type="checkbox"/> faeces | <input type="checkbox"/> pulp cavity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artery | <input type="checkbox"/> fat | <input type="checkbox"/> recovery rate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atria | <input type="checkbox"/> fibre | <input type="checkbox"/> rectum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> balanced diet | <input type="checkbox"/> gall bladder | <input type="checkbox"/> resting pulse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bile | <input type="checkbox"/> herbivore | <input type="checkbox"/> saliva |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> hydrochloric acid | <input type="checkbox"/> septum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bronchioles | <input type="checkbox"/> incisor | <input type="checkbox"/> small intestine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bronchus | <input type="checkbox"/> ingestion | <input type="checkbox"/> stomach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> canine | <input type="checkbox"/> large intestines | <input type="checkbox"/> trachea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> capillary | <input type="checkbox"/> liver | <input type="checkbox"/> valves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> carbohydrate | <input type="checkbox"/> lungs | <input type="checkbox"/> vein |
| <input type="checkbox"/> carnassial | <input type="checkbox"/> mineral | <input type="checkbox"/> ventricles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> carnivore | <input type="checkbox"/> molar | <input type="checkbox"/> villi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> oesophagus | <input type="checkbox"/> vitamin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dentine | <input type="checkbox"/> omnivore | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> pancreas | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> digestion | <input type="checkbox"/> peristalsis | |

Additional words:

GLOSSARY

- absorption** - when digested food particles pass from the digestive system into the bloodstream
- alveoli** - tiny air bags in lungs, thin-walled spongy tissue where gas exchange takes place
- amylase** - enzyme responsible for the breakdown of starch
- anus** - opening through which indigestible material is disposed of from the gut
- artery** – thick-walled elastic blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart
- atria** - chambers at the top of the heart that collect blood coming to the heart
- balanced diet** - diet containing the range of nutrients needed to stay healthy
- bile** – bitter alkaline green liquid that helps in the digestion of fats
- blood** – fluid that delivers necessary substances to the body's cells—such as nutrients and oxygen—and transports waste products away
- bronchioles** - branches of the bronchi that lead to the alveoli
- bronchus** - tube that runs from the trachea to a lung
- canine** - pointed tooth for biting and holding
- capillary** - fine network of blood vessels running past cells
- carbohydrate** - type of food that includes sugars and starches
- carnassial** - large teeth found in many carnivorous mammals, used for shearing flesh and bone in a scissor or shear-like way
- carnivore** - organism that consumes other animals
- circulation** - transporting food, water and oxygen around the organism
- dentine** - hard, bony material beneath the enamel of a tooth
- diffusion** - spreading out of particles from high- to low-concentration areas
- digestion** - the process by which nutrients from food are broken down and absorbed into the body
- egestion** - removal of undigested waste from the body via the anus
- enamel** - the hard mineralized surface of teeth
- enzyme** - special chemical made by an organism, which controls a particular reaction
- faeces** - waste product from an animal's digestive tract expelled through the anus
- fat** - food chemical high in energy made of carbon and hydrogen and oxygen
- fibre** - indigestible plant food that helps move food through the gut
- gall bladder** - small organ which stores bile
- herbivore** - organism that consumes plants for food
- hydrochloric acid** - acid found in the stomach that aids protein digestion, HCl
- incisor** - chisel-shaped tooth used to cut/slice food

- ingestion** - process of taking food into the digestive system
- large intestines** - part of the digestive system which is involved in reabsorbing water from the contents of the gut
- liver** - organ used to make and destroy substances in our bodies
- lungs** - organs used to take oxygen out of the air and put waste carbon dioxide into the air.
- mineral** - chemical needed by animals / plants in small amounts
- molar** - flat-topped too used to grind food
- oesophagus** - tube that transports chewed food from the mouth to the stomach
- omnivore** - animal species that eats plants and other animals
- pancreas** - gland that produces digestive enzymes and chemicals that neutralise the acidic liquid in the small intestine
- peristalsis** - muscular contractions of the gut which force food through it
- plasma** - liquid part of blood
- premolars** – teeth located between the canine and molar teeth, used for chewing
- protein** - type of food molecule made of long chains of amino acids necessary for repair and growth
- pulp cavity** - central hollow of a tooth containing blood vessels and nerves
- recovery rate** - recovery rate is the time it takes for the pulse to return to the level it was before exercise and can be an indicator of fitness
- rectum** - last section of the digestive system in which indigestible food is stored before being eliminated
- resting pulse** - pulse when someone is sitting still, calmly and relaxed
- saliva** - liquid produced by the salivary glands that lubricates and digests food
- septum** - dividing wall between the right and left sides of the heart.
- small intestine** - part of the gut that is involved in digesting a wide variety of food types and in absorbing the soluble molecules that result
- stomach** - part of the digestive system involved in digesting protein food in an acidic environment
- trachea** - tube that runs from the mouth down to the lungs
- valves** - flaps that allows blood to flow in one direction only
- vein** – blood vessel that that brings blood back to the heart
- ventricles** - the pumping chambers of the heart
- villi** - tiny, finger-like projections of the small intestine's inner wall that absorb soluble food molecules
- vitamin** – chemical required in tiny amounts in the diet