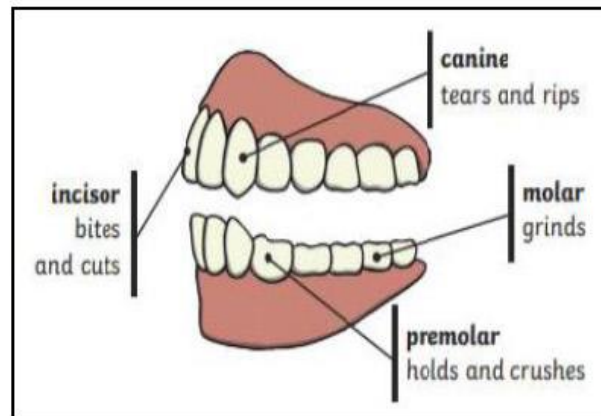
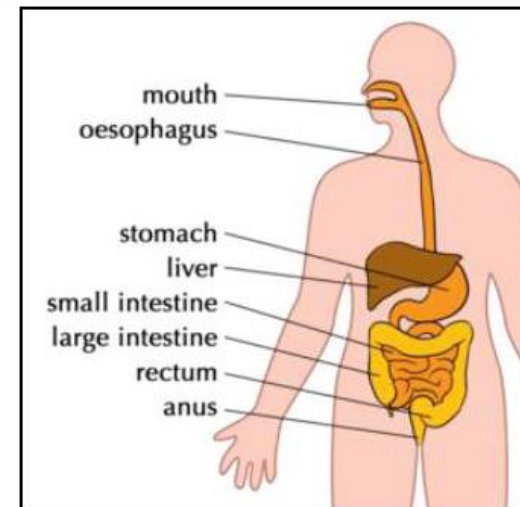


Key Vocabulary	
Digestive system	System of organs that are responsible for taking in food, breaking it down so that nutrients can be absorbed and used by the body and getting rid of any waste products.
Digestion	The process by which food is softened and broken down so that the body can absorb the nutrients .
Mouth	The beginning of the digestive system. Contains teeth and a tongue ; saliva is released into here.
Teeth	A set of hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws of most vertebrates .
Saliva	A liquid released into your mouth when you eat which moistens food making it easier to swallow. It also contains chemicals called enzymes that help to break down food.
Oesophagus	A tube of muscle which connects the mouth to the stomach .
Stomach	An organ in the digestive system. It contains stomach acid that is a strong acid which kills harmful bacteria . It also contains enzymes that break down food .
Small Intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Large Intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food.
Nutrients	Substances that provide the body with nourishment essential for life and for growth.
Herbivore	An animal which eats only plants .
Carnivore	An animal which eats only meat .
Omnivore	An animal which eats both plants and meat .
Incisors	Teeth at the front of the mouth used for biting and cutting.
Canines	Next to the incisors, they are the sharpest teeth in the mouth and used for tearing and ripping.
Molars and Premolars	At the back of the mouth , wide and flat in shape, used for chewing and grinding food.

Teeth
Babies have 20 baby teeth.
Around age 7 , baby teeth begin to fall out and adult teeth push through.
Around age 21 , people have 32 adult teeth .
Plaque are bacteria that sit on your teeth. These can cause holes in your teeth if you eat a lot of sugar. We can stop holes in our teeth by brushing our teeth twice a day. Once in the morning and last thing at night.



Main Stages of Digestive System	
Chewing	When you chew your food it breaks up big pieces into little pieces that are easier to digest and swallow by using enzymes in your saliva.
Swallowing	Our tongue helps to push food into the back of our throat, then special muscles force it down the oesophagus until it gets to the stomach.
Stomach	More enzymes break down the food into things our body needs. The stomach acid kills a lot of bad bacteria , so we don't get sick.
Small Intestine	Works to continue to break down our food and then the food is absorbed from the intestine into our body through the blood .
Large Intestine	Any food that the body doesn't need or can't use is sent to the large intestine and later leaves the body as waste.



Key Scientist	
Marie Maynard Daly	Born 1921, USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First African American woman to receive a PhD in Chemistry in the US. • Identified the link between high cholesterol levels and cardiovascular disease, which led to a better understanding of the causes of heart attacks. 	