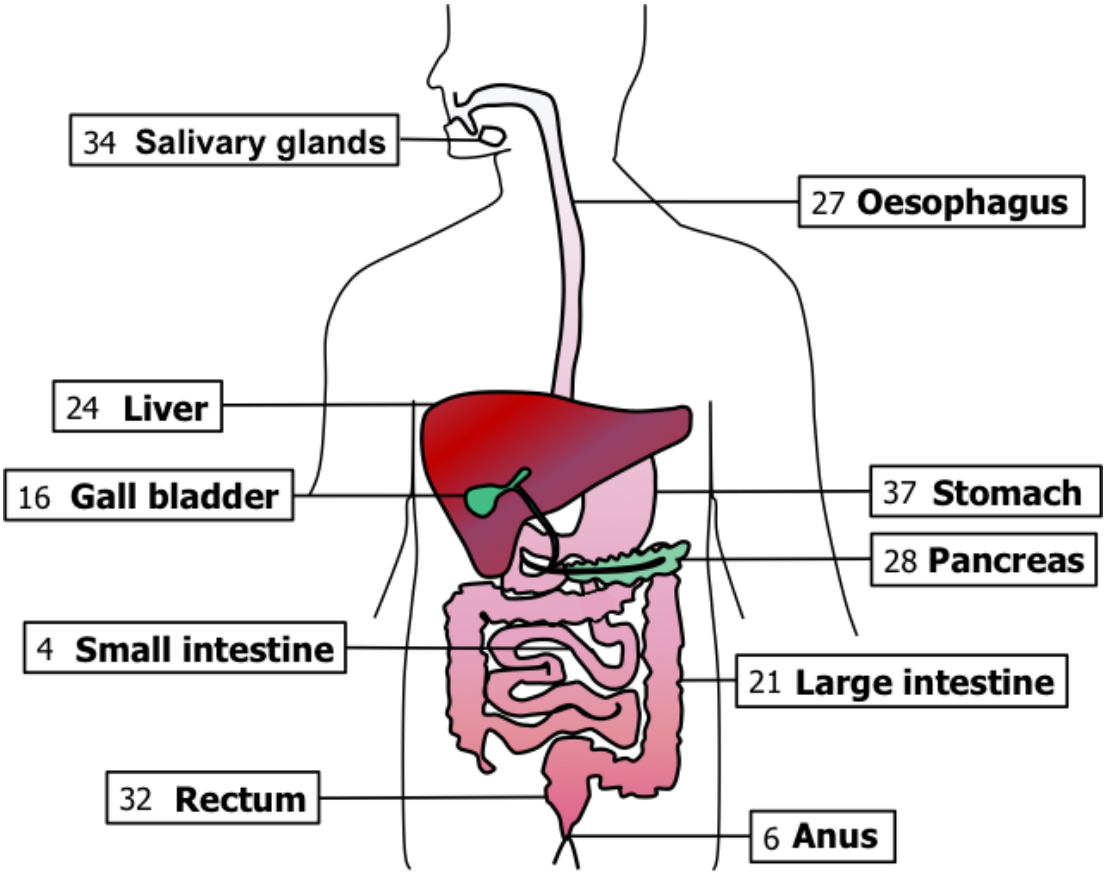
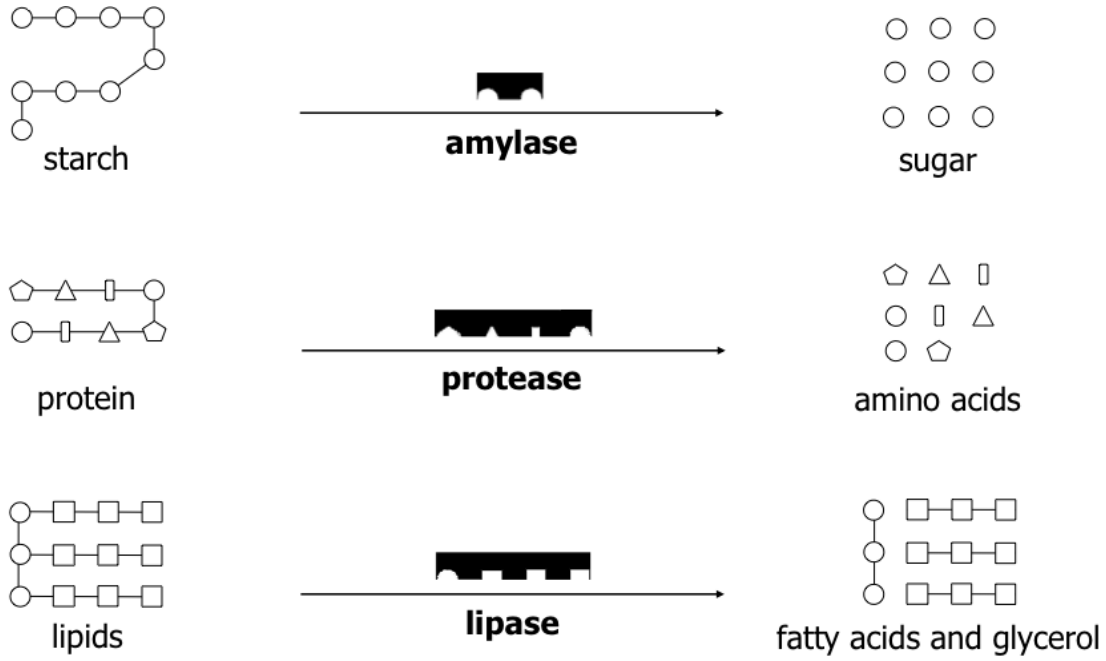
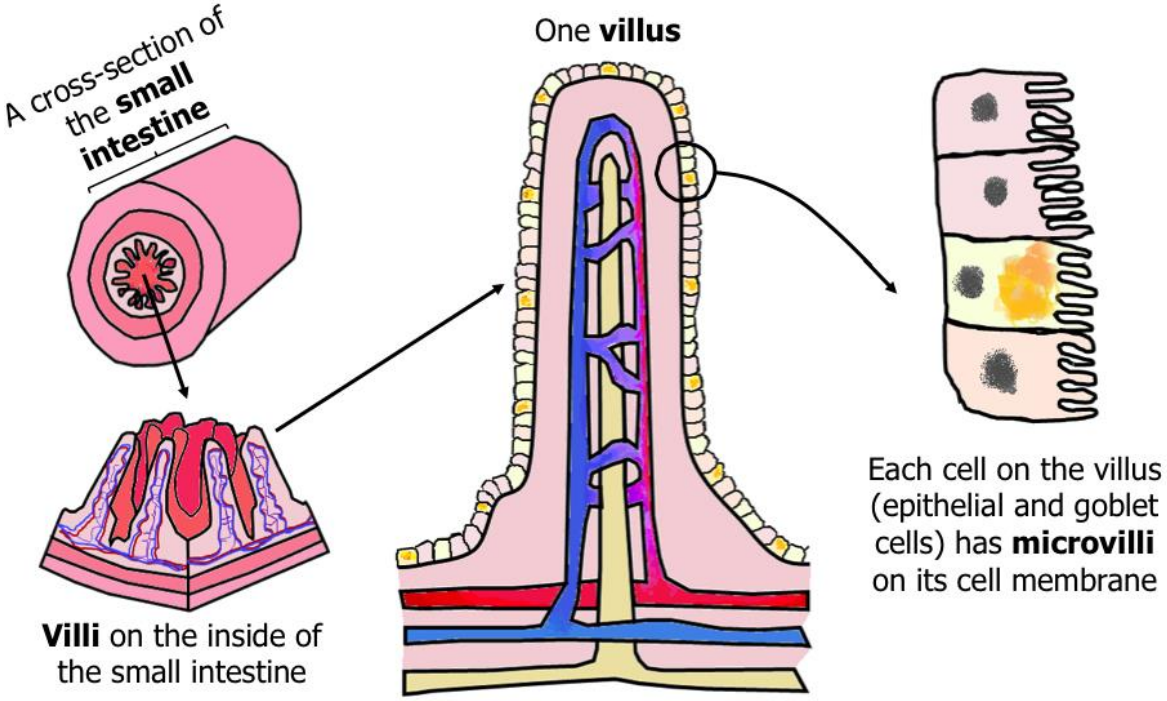
1 Absorption	Digested food entering the blood stream.
2 Acid	A substance. pH number less than 7.
3 Alimentary Canal	A continuous tube from the mouth to the anus,which also includes the oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine and rectum. Made from smooth muscle tissue.
4 Alkali	A substance. pH number of more than 7.
5 Amylase	An enzyme. Digests starch into sugar. Produced by the salivary glands, pancreas and duodenum.
6 Anus	The last sphincter of the alimentary canal.
7 Bile	A substance. Emulsifies lipids and neutralises gastric acid.
8 Corrosive	Strong acids and alkalis. A substance that is able to attack another substance.
9 Digestion	Breaking down food from larger, complex to smaller, simpler parts.
10 Duodenum	The first part of the small intestine. Produces amylase, lipase and protease and is involved in digestion. pH 8.
11 Emulsify	To make into a smooth mixture.
12 Enzyme	A substance. Digests food into smaller, simpler parts.
13 Epithelial tissue	Lines organs. Protective function.
14 Excretion	A process. Waste leaving an organism. E.g. faeces.
15 Faeces	Undigested food and fibre.
16 Gall bladder	A gland. Stores bile. Injects bile into duodenum.
17 Gastric acid	A substance. Strong acid produced by the stomach. Destroys bacteria on food. pH 2.
18 Glands	Organs that give out substances. E.g. gall bladder, liver, pancreas and salivary gland.
19 Goblet cell	The digestive system is lined with goblet cells, which contain mucus. Mucus helps food to glide down the alimentary canal and protects the stomach from the corrosive gastric acid.
20 Ileum	The second part of the small intestine. Involved in absorption and is covered with millions of villi.
21 Large intestine (colon)	An organ. Absorbs water and useful salts back into the blood stream and forms faeces.
22 Lipase	An enzyme. Digests lipids into fatty acids and glycerol. Produced by the pancreas and duodenum.
23 Lipid	Digests into fatty acids and forms a vital part of cell membranes and is used as a food reserve.
24 Liver	A gland. Produces bile.
25 Mucus	A substance. Thin, slippery, slightly sticky and wet.
26 Neutral	A substance. pH number of exactly 7.

27 Oesophagus	An organ. This is long (25 cm) tube connects the mouth to the stomach.
28 Pancreas	A gland. Produces amylase, lipase and protease.
29 Peristalsis	A process. When the smooth muscle tissue of the alimentary canal wall contract and relax in wave-like motions, pushing food along.

30 Protease	An enzyme. Digests protein into amino acids. Produced by the pancreas, stomach and duodenum.
31 Protein	Digests into amino acids. Gets built up again as proteins for growth and repair.
32 Rectum	An organ. Stores faeces.
33 Saliva	A substance. Mostly water and contains amylase.
34 Salivary gland	A gland. Produces saliva and amylase. pH 7.5.
35 Small intestine	An organ. Split into two halves; the duodenum and the ileum. Narrow and long to increase the time that food spends there, so more nutrients are absorbed.
36 Starch	Digests into sugar. Sent to mitochondria to respire to produce energy.
37 Stomach	An organ. Stores food, churns food, breaks down protein and produces gastric acid to destroy bacteria on food.
38 Villi	Millions of folds that cover the inside of the small intestine. Villi increase the surface area of the small intestine. Singular: Villus. Each villus a good blood supply.







Stomach

Scorpions **Stores food**
*a meal will stay in your stomach for **3-5 hours after** you have **eaten** it.*

Can **Churns food**
*the food is **churned** by the **muscular wall** of the stomach **until** it is **liquid**.*

Be **Breaks down protein**
***protease** is made by the stomach wall and begins to **produce amino acids**.*

Dangerous **Destroys bacteria**
*the **gastric acid** is strong and thus, corrosive that it **kills bacteria**.*

- **Saliva is a substance,**
- **produced by the salivary glands.**
- **Saliva is mostly water,**
- **and contains amylase, which**
- **begins to break down starch!**

- **Bile is a substance,**
- **produced by the liver,**
- **stored in the gall bladder.**
- **Bile emulsifies lipids,**
- **and neutralises gastric acid.**