

# The Digestive System KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

ESSENTIAL DIGESTIVE SYSTEM VOCABULARY	
<b>digest</b>	To break down food into substances that can be absorbed by the body
<b>acid</b>	A chemical in the stomach that helps digestion.
<b>oesophagus</b>	A tube that leads from the mouth to the stomach
<b>liver</b>	An organ that released enzymes to help digest food and collect nutrients.
<b>enzymes</b>	Chemicals in the body that help to digest food.
<b>incisors</b>	Teeth at the front of the mouth used for cutting food.
<b>canines</b>	Pointed teeth used for tearing food.
<b>molars</b>	Teeth towards the back of the mouth used for grinding food.
<b>organ</b>	A part of the body that has a particular function.
<b>diet</b>	The kinds of food that a person or animal eats.
<b>stomach</b>	A bag-like organ which contains acid that helps break down and digest food.
<b>process</b>	A series of actions or steps
<b>absorb</b>	Take in or soak up substances
<b>nutrients</b>	A substance that provides the nourishment needed to stay alive and grow.
<b>energy</b>	The power from a source.


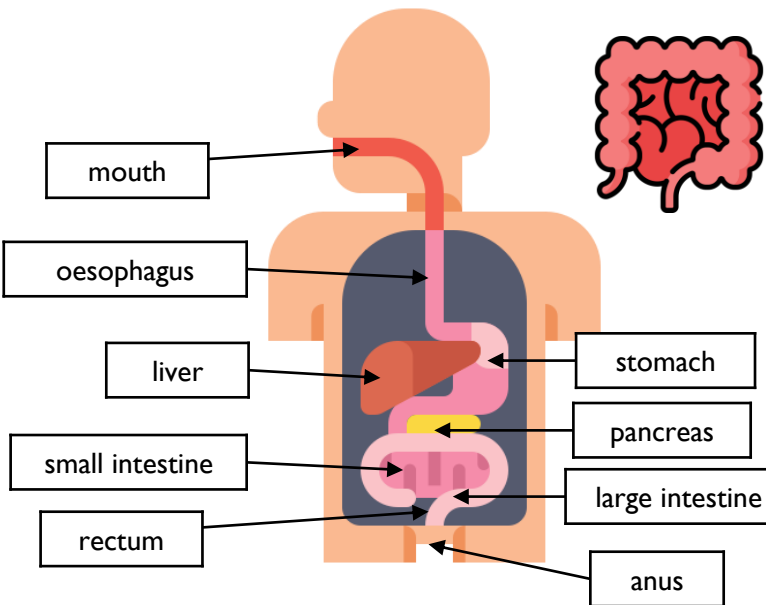
### Types of Teeth

We have several different types of teeth that all do different jobs to help break down food.

**Incisors** are the spade-like teeth at the front of our mouths that cut and slice food.

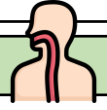
**Canines** are the more pointed teeth that rip and tear food.

**Molars** are the flatter teeth at the back of the mouth that grind and crush food.

### Mouth

The smell of food triggers the salivary glands in your mouth. This produces saliva which helps you to chew and swallow your food. It also contains enzymes that start to break down the food. Teeth cut and grind the food up ready to be swallowed and the tongue helps mix it with saliva.




### Oesophagus

The oesophagus is a tube that food travels down from the mouth to the stomach. Muscles contract and relax to help it move down.

### Stomach

Acid and enzymes in the stomach break the food down and stomach muscles mix the food.



### Liver


The liver produces a substance called bile that helps break up fat into smaller pieces to be absorbed.

### Pancreas

The pancreas produces enzymes to help break down protein, fat and carbohydrates.

### Small Intestine

After continuing to break down the substances, the small intestine absorbs nutrients and passes them into the bloodstream.



### Large Intestine

This connects the small intestine to the rectum. Any food that isn't needed by the body is sent to the large intestine where it later leaves the body as waste. Some water is absorbed from the waste food.

### Rectum and Anus

Stool is brought to the rectum from the large intestine. It is stored here until the brain is made aware of the need to go to the toilet. The anus then releases the stool and ends the digestive process.

### MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

<b>The Water Cycle</b>	They are both scientific <b>processes</b> that occur in daily life.
<b>The Water Cycle</b>	In the water cycle, water is <b>absorbed</b> into the ground.
<b>Animals including humans</b>	<b>Nutrients</b> are required for humans to live.
<b>Forces</b>	To apply a force, <b>energy</b> is required.