

# Biology Bricks Keywords

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## What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

## Warning

**Please note:** the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

## Printing

Please feel free **not** to print this page of the document, it is merely a reference and information page.

## Digestive System

A collection of organs that work together to process food and remove waste products from it.



## Stomach

An organ that breaks down the food you eat. It contains acid (bile) that helps to speed up the process.



## Oesophagus

Also called the windpipe, the oesophagus enables passage of food to go to the stomach.



## Small Intestine

A long tube that processes the food bolus along and absorbs nutrients from the food that are left from the stomach.



## Large Intestine

Larger storage area of the intestine that further processes it to remove the last of the nutrients. It doubles as a storage area for the waste product left behind.



## Rectum

A large storage area that holds the remaining waste product before excretion.



## Anus

The last part of the digestive system that excretes the waste material through a sphincter.



## Liver

An organ with over 500 functions, the liver helps with processes like the digestive system and creating new cells.



## Saliva Glands

A gland that activates when there is food in the mouth to start the process of breaking down protein.



## Pancreas

The pancreas helps with digestion through the introduction of enzyme actions, which then travel into the intestine through ducts.



## Gallbladder

The gallbladder stores bile ready for use by the stomach. Excess bile is kept in this organ and released when necessary.



## Food Processing

Food that is eaten is processed to digestion. The removal of proteins, lipids (fat) and carbohydrates occurs here.



## Enzymes

Over 5,000 enzymes in your body help with the breakdown of food. Each enzyme breaks down a specific type.



## Amylase

Created in the mouth and small intestine, amylase is an enzyme that breaks down your food when it enters the mouth.



## Protease

Located in the stomach and small intestine, protease is an enzyme that helps break down food.



## Pepsin

Located in the stomach and small intestine, pepsin is an enzyme that helps break down food.



## Lipase

Created by the pancreas, and located in the small intestine only, lipase is an enzyme that further breaks down remaining food once it's left the stomach.



## Metabolism

A state of being when you eat food. Depending how fast the metabolism is, depends on how much weight you can put on or lose.

