

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Science</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Digestive System

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Absorb</b>	Taking up of a food molecule from the intestine into the blood.
<b>Amino Acid</b>	The molecule that makes up a protein.
<b>Benedict's Reagent</b>	The chemical that tests for sugars.
<b>Biuret Reagent</b>	The chemical that tests for proteins.
<b>Carbohydrate</b>	A nutrient that releases energy for the body. Made up of sugar molecules. Found in potato.
<b>Diffusion</b>	The process of movement of nutrients across the small intestine wall into the blood stream.
<b>Digestive System</b>	The collection of organs that processes nutrients from food.
<b>Enzyme</b>	A substance in the body that breaks down large food molecules into small molecules.
<b>Ethanol</b>	The chemical that tests for fat.
<b>Fat</b>	A nutrient that releases energy for the body, helps the body stay warm, and is used to make cell membranes. Made up of a glycerol molecule and fatty acids. Found in butter.
<b>Fatty acid</b>	One of the molecules that makes up a fat molecule (lipid).
<b>Glycerol</b>	One of the molecules that makes up a fat molecule (lipid).
<b>Iodine</b>	The chemical that tests for starch (plant carbohydrate).
<b>Lipid</b>	The scientific name for a fat molecule.
<b>Nutrient</b>	A useful substance from food that helps the body function.

<b>Oesophagus</b>	The pipe that takes food from your mouth to stomach.
<b>Protein</b>	A nutrient that helps the body grow and repair. Made up of amino acids. Found in beans.
<b>Small and large intestine</b>	The organs that absorb useful nutrients and water from food into the blood.
<b>Soluble</b>	Is able to dissolve.
<b>Starch</b>	An example carbohydrate found in plants.
<b>Stomach</b>	The organ that helps to break up food.
<b>Sugar</b>	The molecule that builds up carbohydrates. It quickly releases energy. Found in fruit.
<b>Visking Tubing</b>	A material used in experiments to model the small intestine as it acts as a “semi-permeable membrane”.