Glossary

ah daman	
abdomen The lower part of a located.	an animal or human's body where the stomach and intestines are
absorb To take in or soak (up a substance.
acid A chemical substar	nce that can dissolve and burn other substances.
amylase An enzyme in saliv	va that helps break down starch in food into sugars.
bile	in the liver that helps the body to digest fat.
	apillary that carries blood around the body.
bolus A small, chewed-u	ıp lump of food.
bowel A long tube that tr	ransports digested food from the stomach out of the body.
bridge A plate containing remaining real tee	false teeth that fits into the mouth and is fastened onto the eth.
calcium carbo A chalk-like substa	Onate Ince that forms part of your teeth.
canine A pointed tooth ne	ear the front of the mouth that is used for tearing food.
colon	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

	crop A pouch in the oesophagus of many birds that stores food and slowly passes it to the stomach.	
	Crown A top piece fitted over a broken tooth.	
K	decay To rot away.	
	dentine The main material that a tooth is made from.	
	denture A set of false teeth.	
	digestion The process that happens when food is broken down inside the body after being eaten.	
	digestive system The parts of the body that are responsible for digesting food such as the stomach, oesophagus and intestines.	
	dissolve The process that happens when a solute (normally a solid) is incorporated into a solvent (normally a liquid).	
	enamel The hard, white substance that covers a tooth.	
	enzyme A chemical substance in the body that causes changes to happen. For example, enzymes in saliva break down food at the start of digestion.	
	faeces The solid waste passed out of a human or animal after digestion.	

	filling A small amount of plastic or metal that dentists use to fill in holes or cavities in teeth.
	floss A special kind of thin string used to clean between teeth.
	germ A tiny organism that can cause illness. They can only be seen under a microscope.
	gizzard A muscular part of a bird's stomach where grit and small stones help to break down food.
	gum The pink flesh in the mouth that surrounds the roots of the teeth.
	hygiene The act of keeping clean to prevent illness and the spread of disease.
	incisor A sharp tooth near the front of the mouth that is used for cutting food.
•	large intestine The lower part of the bowels that removes water from food during digestion.
	lipase An enzyme created in the pancreas that helps the body to digest fat.
	mandible The lower jaw bone.
	maxilla The upper jaw bone.

milk teeth The first set of teeth that are grown by children, which fall out and are replaced by a permanent second set of teeth.
molar A large, flat tooth at the back of the mouth that grinds up food as it is chewed.
mouth An opening in a person or animal's face that can contain a tongue and teeth.
nerve A long, thin fibre that sends messages to and from the brain and around the body.
oesophagus A tube that transports food from the mouth to the stomach.
papilla The raised lump at the base of a tooth.
plaque A sticky coating that builds up on teeth and contains millions of bacteria.
premolar The teeth immediately in front of the molars that are used for chewing and grinding food.
pulp The soft part in the centre of a tooth which contains blood vessels and nerves.
rectum The end of the large intestine that solid waste passes through before leaving the body.
root The part of a tooth that is inside the gum.

sali The I	iquid produced in your mouth, also known as spit, which starts the digestion ess.
	all intestine upper part of the bowels that is between the stomach and large intestine.
	nach rgan in the body that is part of the digestive system.
ton A pie	ce of flesh in the mouth used for eating and speaking.
	la soft piece of flesh that dangles down at the back of the mouth and stops food going up your nose when you swallow.
One	dom tooth of the last four teeth to grow at the back of the upper and lower jaw.
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