



Key People/Scientists

	<p>Joseph Lister (1827-1912) A British surgeon who pioneered the idea of antiseptic surgery by introducing carbolic acid to sterilise equipment to make surgery safer.</p>
	<p>Washington W Sheffield (1827 - 1897) An American dental surgeon known for the invention of the first toothpaste in a collapsible tube.</p>

Key Questions

<p>How does digestion work?</p>	<p>The human digestive system is a complex series of organs and glands that processes food. In order to use the food we eat as energy, our body has to break the food down into smaller molecules that it can process; it also has to excrete waste.</p>
<p>What are the 3 main types of teeth?</p>	<p>Our incisors at the front help to bite off and chew food. Sharper canines are used for tearing and ripping food, and molars at the back help to crush and grind.</p>
<p>How do food chains work?</p>	<p>A food chain shows food passing between organisms when one organism eats another, starting with producers and ending with top consumers.</p>

Misconceptions/Key facts

Misconception: Digestion starts in the stomach.

Fact: Digestion starts in the mouth.

Misconception: The digestive system has two outlets - one for faeces and one for urine.

Fact: The digestive system has one outlet - the anus.

Misconception: Digestion is the process which releases usable energy from food.

Fact: Respiration is the process by which energy is released from food.

Diagrams/Visual Aids

Key Vocabulary

calcium	Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium which hardens enamel on the teeth and builds bones.
enzymes	Proteins that are responsible for producing and speeding up chemical reactions.
large intestine	The purpose of the large intestine is to absorb water and salts from the material that has not been digested as food, and get rid of any waste products left over
liver	This organ chemically organises which molecules of food we can use, and which are waste. It also produces bile to help absorb fats.
oesophagus	A tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. The muscles activate in waves to move the food down.
saliva	A mainly water-based liquid mixed with enzymes and other substances, released in the mouth as we chew to begin the first stage of digestion.
small intestine	This organ uses liquids from other organs to break food into usable nutrients.
stomach	Food is broken down into a liquid-like substance in the stomach as it mixes with enzymes and acids.

