

Mechanical Digestion- Breaking of food into smaller pieces by teeth or by churning.

Chemical Digestion- Breaking down chemical bonds in food with other chemicals until small enough to absorb.

Bolus- Food that is chewed and mixed with saliva into a ball.

Conditioned Reflex- Automatic action triggered by the nervous system, like salivating.

Salivary Amylase- Synthetic digestive enzyme that is like the saliva found in your mouth.

Digestive enzymes- proteins that break down food into smaller molecules

Esophagus- It's a food tube that goes from your throat to your stomach.

Epiglottis- Flap that covers trachea to prevent food from entering it.

Chemical Indicators- chemicals used to indicate the presence of another chemical substance. They change color when they undergo a chemical change. (Lugol's and Benedict's solution)

Chyme: A thick creamy liquid that leaves the stomach

Pepsin: One of the chemicals (enzyme) that helps stomach digestion

Ulcer: A hole in the stomach that is caused by gastric juice or bacteria

Mucus: A thick liquid substance that protects the stomach from the gastric juice

Heartburn: Caused by acid backing up into the esophagus

Pyloric sphincter: a muscle at the end of the stomach

Vocabulary: HBS#6

Atoms – the smallest building unit of matter made of only one type of element

Molecules – atoms chemically bonded in a definite ratio to form compounds like water which requires 2 hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom

Diffusion (aka passive transport)- Movement of substance from high concentration to low concentration without adding energy