



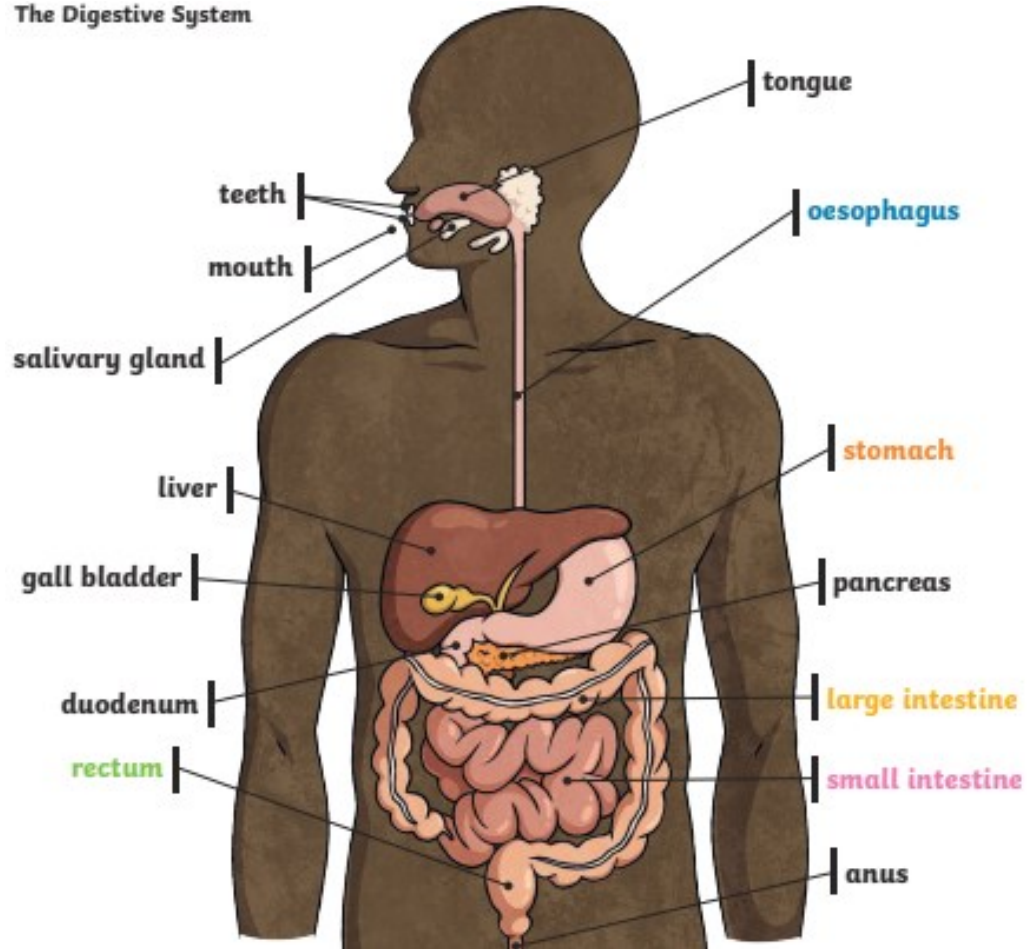
**Key vocabulary — digestive system**

digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
stomach	An organ where food is broken down by being churned around and with stomach acid .
small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

**Key vocabulary — circulatory system**

circulatory system	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system.
blood vessels	Tube-like structures that carry blood through the body's tissues and organs. The three type of blood vessels are veins, arteries and capillaries.

The Digestive System



The heart pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this **oxygenated** blood around the body. Blood that has come from the body is **deoxygenated**.

**Blood transports:**

- Gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide);
- Nutrients (including water);
- Waste products.

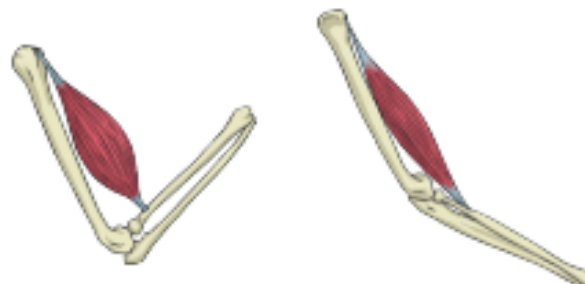


Key vocabulary — skeleton	
<b>vertebrate</b>	animals with backbones
<b>invertebrate</b>	animals without backbones
<b>muscles</b>	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
<b>tendons</b>	ords that join muscles to bones
<b>joints</b>	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



contract

relax

