Year 8	Biology	Autumn Term / Organisms
	alveolus	Small air sacs End of each bronchiole, where gas exchange takes place with blood.
	al / ve/ o / lus	

amylase	<b>Enzyme</b> Breaks down starch into sugar molecules.
am / yl / ase	

	Muscular ring where
anus	Faeces pass out of body.
a / nus	

	Substance
bile	Breaks fat into droplets

bronchiole	Small tube In lung
bron/ chi / ole	

	A lack of minerals
deficiency	Causes poor growth
de / fi / cien / cy	

	Process in which
digestion	Large molecules are broken down into smaller molecules.
di / ges / tion	

	Substances that
enzyme	Speed up chemical reactions of digestion.
en / zyme	Large molecules are broken into smaller molecules.

largo intostino	Lower part of intestine
large intestine	Where water is absorbed, and faeces are formed.
large in / tes/ tine	

	Enzyme
lipase	Breaks down lipids into fatty acids and glycerol.
li /pase	

	Eating
malnourishment	Wrong amount or types of food
mal / nour/ ish / ment	

	Tube
oesophagus	Where food travels down into the stomach
oe / soph /a / gus	

mrotooco	Enzyme
protease	
	Breaks down proteins into
	amino acids.
pro / tease	

	Nutrient body uses to
protein	Build new tissue for growth and repair.
pro / tein	dairy products nuts seeds meat fish eggs beans

	Faeces stored here
rectum	Before being passed out of body
rec / tum	

	Process that transfers energy
respiration	In plants and animals
res / pi / ra / tion	Glucose reacts with oxygen to make carbon dioxide from water

respiratory system	Organ system Replaces oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the blood.
res / pi / ra / tor / y sys/ tem	

	Upper part of intestine where:
small intestine	Digestion is completed.
	Nutrients absorbed by blood.
small in / test/ ine	

stomach	Organ where food is mixed with acidic juices to
	Start digestion of protein
stom / ach	Kill microorganisms

trachea	Tube which carries: Air from mouth and nose to lungs
tra /che / a	

villi	Tiny projections in small intestine wall that Increase area for absorption.
vil / li	