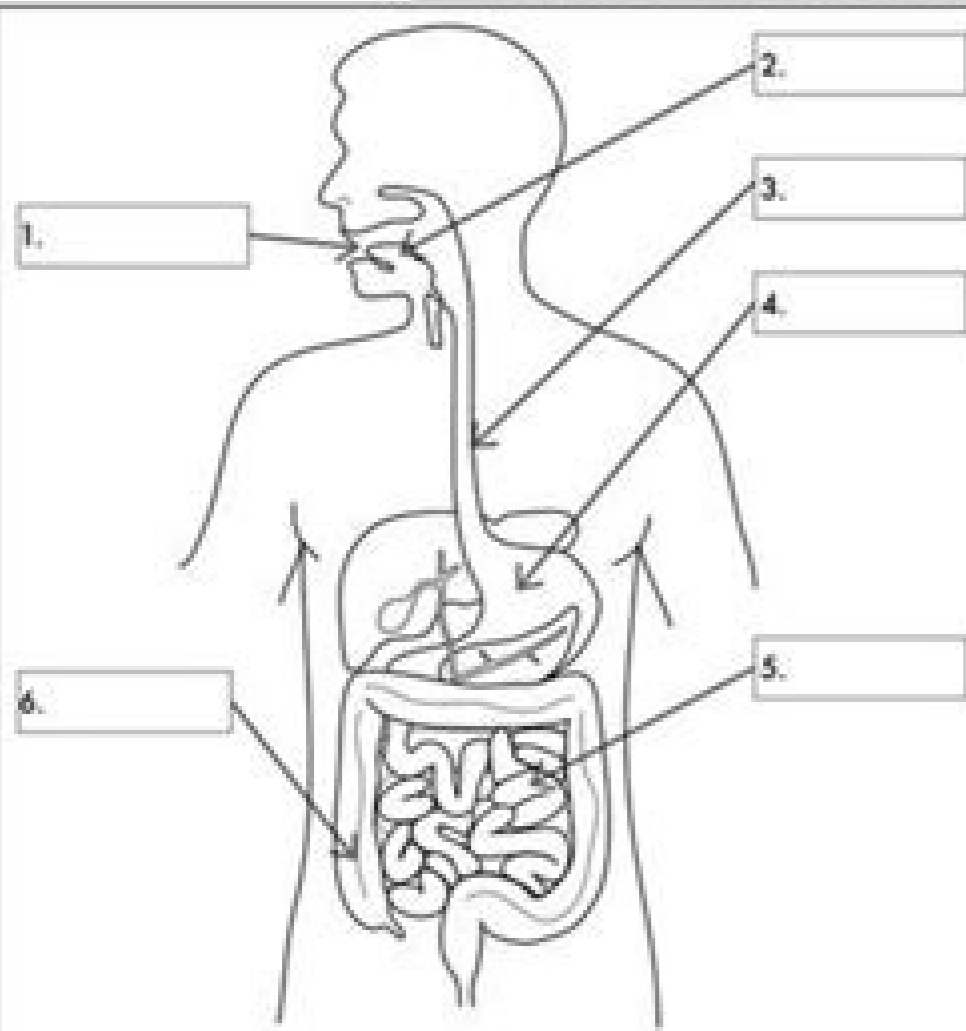


I'm not robot!

## PARTS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



### WHAT DO THE PARTS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DO?

★ Complete the table below with the function of the main parts of the digestive system

Part	Function in Digestion
Mouth <small>(Colour pink)</small>	
Tongue <small>(Colour red)</small>	
Oesophagus <small>(Colour orange)</small>	
Stomach <small>(Colour green)</small>	
Small Intestine <small>(Colour blue)</small>	
Large Intestine <small>(Colour purple)</small>	

★ Label the parts of the digestive system in the diagram above and colour in using the colours given in the table on the right

### Substances involved in digestion

The following table lists some of the digestive juices involved in digestion. Copy it into your book.

Digestive juice	Produced in	Secreted into	Ingredients
Saliva			1 2 3
Gastric juice			1 2 3
Bile			1 2 3
Pancreatic juice			1 2 3
Intestinal juice			1 2 3

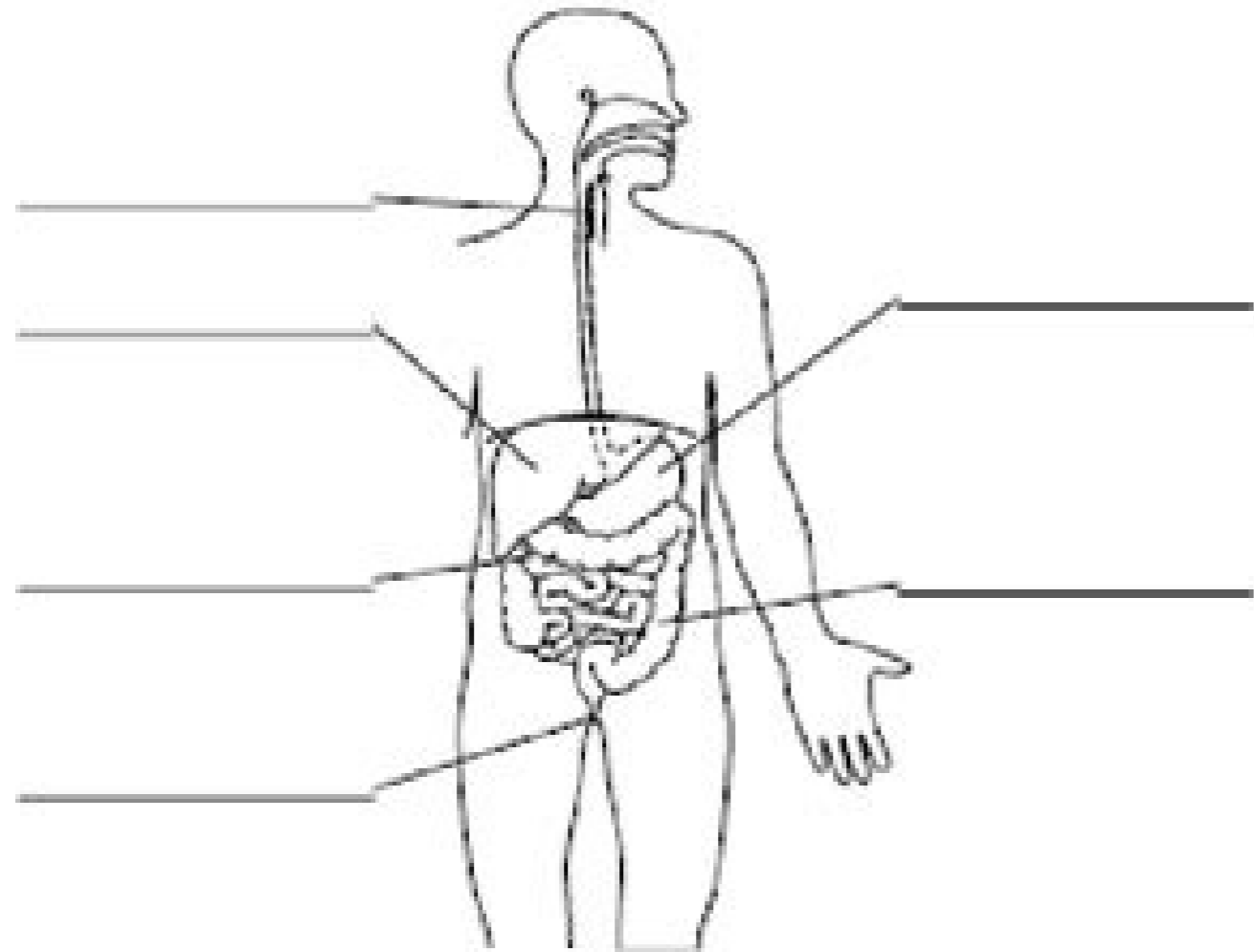
- Put the following locations into the correct place in the "produced in" column.  
Gastric pits   Liver   Pancreas   Salivary glands   Villi
- Put the following locations into the correct place in the "secreted into" column.  
Duodenum   Duodenum   Mouth   Small intestine   Stomach
- Each digestive juice has three ingredients. Choose the correct ones from this list to fit into the "ingredients" column.

Carbohydrase	Mucus	Alkali	Bile salts	Pigments
Acid	Water	Amylase	Mucus	Protease
Lipase	Protease	Lipase	Carbohydrase	Protease

Now answer the following questions.

- What sort of enzyme is amylase?
- What is the name of the protease which is released in the stomach?
- Which digestive juice does not contain any enzymes?
- Name three carbohydrases which are released into the small intestine?
- What is the function of mucus?
- Which of these digestive juices is stored, and where?

- iii Carbohydrate .....
- b Which item in the lunch provides: (2)
- i the most energy? .....
- ii the least carbohydrate? .....
- 3 What is digestion? .....
- ..... (2)
- 4 Which components of a balanced diet:
- a must be digested? .....
- b cannot be digested? .....
- c do not need to be digested? .....
- 5 Below is a diagram of the human digestive system:
- a Complete the missing labels. (6)



- b Give the functions of the following parts of the digestive system: (3)
- i rectum .....
- ii stomach .....
- iii small intestine .....
- c Which part of the gut has no function in the human digestive system? .....
- ..... (1)

Total marks = 25

## Lesson 1: Digestive System

LO: To be able to describe the structure and the function of the digestive system.

CO: To be able to explain the process of digestion through the action of enzymes, and explain their specificity through lock and key theory.

Starter - Complete the 'self-start' column on the BIC sheets for this unit.

Red - Don't know  
Yellow - Fairly confident  
Green - Very confident

## Enzymes and Digestion



Digestive enzymes worksheet answers. Digestive system worksheet answer key pdf. Digestive enzymes worksheet pdf. Digestive system worksheet answers pdf.

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Tripsinogen is activated with the help of the enzyme enterotainoS.Cymotrypsinogen: it is present in an inactive form and with the help of entertainment, it is converted into chimotrypsin active. Lipasi Pancrease: the parsimonous lipase: the lipase of the pancrease degrades the triglycerides in two fatty acids and a monoglyceride. Colecistekine: it is a unique peptide released by i-downenal cells, they are also produced in response to chyme containing high fats. Eenzymes produced by the intestine from the small intestine, are: Secretin: it is an endocrine hormone produced by the type S cell in response in response to the reduction of the gastric chyme acidite. Cholecystokin (CCK): is a unique peptide released by duodenal cells "i in response to chimney containing fat or protein content. Also increases the contraction of the gallbladder, causing the release of the pre-archive bile in the cystic duct, and finally in the duct Common biliary and through Vater's ampulus in the second anatomical position of the duodenum. Gastric inhibitory peptide (GIP): it is a type of peptide that reduces gastric motility and is produced by the cells of the duodenal mucosa. Which of the following correspondences between the 'Digestive enzyme and the molecule digested is incorrect? Protease - Peptideamylase - Carbohidratpasi - Fatsamilasi - AmmonCresver: (2) 2. Which of the following statements on the position of digestive enzymes is true? Most of the work of digestive enzymes is done in the small intestine they are found only in the more stomach digestive enzymes that are produced in the small intestine is part of the food channel, and the source of many enzi I digestive me. Answer: (2) Interesting facts that ages, the production of enzymes in your body tends to decrease. "Your lifestyle and the type of diet you regularly regularly makes a lot of difference with regard to the digestive enzymes in your body.One of the best ways to keep your digestive tract in shape is through engaging in aerobic exercises on a regular basis.A Besides breaking down the food into various nutrients in your body, digestive enzymes also help to fight off certain bacteria and diseases. Chapter 11: Introduction to the BodyeAAAs Systems By the end of this section, you will be able to: Explain the processes of digestion and absorption Explain the specialized functions of the organs involved in processing food in the body Describe the ways in which organs work together to digest food and absorb nutrients Describe the essential nutrients required for cellular function that cannot be synthesized by the animal body Describe how excess carbohydrates and energy are stored in the body All living organisms need nutrients to survive. While plants can obtain nutrients from their roots and the energy molecules required for cellular function through the process of photosynthesis, animals obtain their nutrients by the consumption of other organisms. At the cellular level, the biological molecules necessary for animal function are amino acids, lipid molecules, nucleotides, and simple sugars. However, the food consumed consists of protein, fat, and complex carbohydrates. Animals must convert these macromolecules into the simple molecules required for maintaining cellular function. The conversion of the food consumed to the nutrients required is a multistep process involving digestion and absorption. During digestion, food particles are broken down to smaller components, which are later absorbed by the body. This happens by both physical means, such as chewing, and by chemical means. One of the challenges in human nutrition is maintaining a balance between food intake, storage, and energy expenditure. Taking in more food energy than is used in activity leads to storage of the in the form of fat deposits. The increase in obesity and proof diseases such as type 2 diabetes make understanding the role of diet and nutrition in maintaining good health even more important. The digestion process begins in the mouth with food intake. The teeth play an important role in chewing (chewing) or in the physical breaking of food in small particles. Even the enzymes on the saliva begin to chemically knocking down food. The food is then swallowed up and enters the esophagus - a long tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. Using peristalsis or contractions of the smooth muscle wave, the esophagus muscles push food to the stomach. The contents of the stomach is extremely acidic, with a pH between 1.5 and 2.5. This acidite kills microorganisms, knocks down food tissues and activates digestive enzymes. A further breakage of the food takes place in the small intestine where the bile produced by the liver and the enzymes produced by the small intestine and the pancreas continue the digestion process. Small molecules are absorbed in the blood flow through the epithelial cells that cover the walls of the small intestine. The waste material turns into the large intestine in which the water and the most dry waste material is absorbed is compact in the stool; It is stored until it is excreted through the anus. Figure 11.4 The members of the human digestive system are shown. Both physical and chemical digestion begins in the mouth or oral cavity, which is the entry point of food into the digestive system. Food is divided into small particles by chewing, the chewed action of the teeth. All mammals have teeth and can chew their food to start the process of physically division into small particles. The chemical digestion process inopmat inopmat e obic idimuni ehc ocum li eneitnoc avilas aL .J5.11 arugiF iravilas elodnaigh ellad ettodorp ,avilas noc obic id eleccim el ertnem enoizacitsam al etnarud pH of the food. Saliva also contains lysozyme, which has antibacterial action. It also contains an enzyme called salivary amylase that begins the process of converting starches in the food into a disaccharide called maltose. Another enzyme called lipase is produced by cells in the tongue to break down fats. The chewing and wetting action provided by the teeth and saliva prepare the food into a mass called the bolus for swallowing. The tongue helps in swallowingeAAAmoving the bolus from the mouth into the pharynx. The pharynx opens to two passageways: the esophagus and the trachea. The esophagus leads to the stomach and the trachea leads to the lungs. The epiglottis is a flap of tissue that covers the tracheal opening during swallowing to prevent food from entering the lungs. A A Figure 11.5 (a) Digestion of food begins in the mouth. (b) Food is masticated by teeth and moistened by saliva secreted from the salivary glands. Enzymes in the saliva begin to digest starches and fats. With the help of the tongue, the resulting bolus is moved into the esophagus by swallowing. (credit: modification of work by Mariana Ruiz Villareal) The esophagus is a tubular organ that connects the mouth to the stomach. The chewed and softened food passes through the esophagus after being swallowed. The smooth muscles of the esophagus undergo peristalsis that pushes the food toward the stomach. The peristaltic wave is unidirectionalAAAit moves food from the mouth to the stomach, and reverse movement is not possible, except in the case of the vomit reflex. The peristaltic movement of the esophagus is an involuntary reflex; it takes place in response to the act of swallowing. Ring-like muscles called sphincters form valves in the digestive system. The gastro-esophageal sphincter (or cardiac sphincter) is located at the stomach end of the esophagus. In response to swallowing and the pressure exerted by the bolus of food, this sphincter opens, enitsetni llams eht fo aera ecafrus eht esaercki ,sdlof ynam rieht htw ,ilivorcim dna iliv ehT .edis rehto eht no maertsdoob eht of meht esaeler dna doof detsegid eht morf stneiturn brosa serurtics eseht fo lilec lialehtipe eht .ilivorcim dellac snotceorp ciposorcim ynam sah sullivan hcae FO Ecafrus pot eht .iliv ehT dellac snotceorp eklininof gninimo ecafrus dedlor ylhgh that htw nagro ekil-ebut gnoi that the enitsetni llams Eht eht of hcamots eht morf sevom emyhC .eusist gniyiredu eht stceorp taht gnimil sucum kciht a sah hcamots eht dna mrof evitanci na ni desaeler si nispep esuacab ytidica eht dna nispep yb detceffanu si gnimil hcamots eht .retcnihpis cirolyp eht eceunifni taht sexelfer ralucsum dna noisnsetid hcamots .Senomroh yb Detauger The enitsetni llams hcamots eht morf Emyhc Fo tnevevom eht .emit that ta enitsetni

llams eht otni desaeler s i emyhc fo tnuoma llams a ylnO .laem a retfa sruoh xis ot owt nihtiw srucco gniytpme cirtsaG .emylc dellac si erutchim eciuj yllaitrap ehT .selcpum htooms fo noitaxler dna noitacrtoc yb desuac hcamots ehT noitca gninruhc ehT detahticaf si noitsegid lacimehC .doof eht ni niertop fo msilobatac art ni sthuser .nisppep emyzne eht fo noitca eht htiw demimbec .dna doof eht ni ssnisnagrorcim ynam silik .taemrytne cidica ylligh eht .rebimhc hcamots eht ni nisppep dellac emyzne na yb tuo deairac si noitsegid niertop .seciuj ewitsegid cirtsaq sesetces laht nagro ekilas that hcamots eht .J7 eht HCAMAMOT EETSSECS FO Trap Egdralr who suaahpose opacse opacse esciuj Ampo rro sruidid .Cuqahpose eht pu gnlievat morf hcamots eht fostrp dna tuhs si tretcnihps siht .noitca gniwillows on ereth nehW .hcamots eht sretne sulob eht increase nutrient absorption efficiency. The small human intestine is longer than 6 meters and is divided into three parts: the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum. The duodenum is separated from the stomach by the pyloric sphincter. The chyme is mixed with pancreatic juices, an alkaline solution rich in bicarbonate that neutralizes the acidity of chyme from the stomach. Pancreatic juices contain several digestive enzymes that lower starches, disaccharides, proteins and fats. Bile is produced in the liver and preserved and concentrated in gallbladder; enters the duodenum through the bile duct. Bile contains bile salts, which make lipids accessible to hydrosoluble enzymes. Monosaccharides, amino acids, bile salts, vitamins and other nutrients are absorbed by the cells of the intestinal lining. Undigested food is sent to the colon by the ileum through peristaltic movements. The ileo ends and the large intestine begins at the ileoceca valve. The vermiform appendix, "simple", is located in the ileocecal valve. Human appendage plays a minor role in immunity. The large intestine absorbs water from the indigestible food material and treats waste material (Figure 11.6). The large human intestine is much smaller in length than the small intestine but larger in diameter. It has three parts: the cecum, the colon, and the rectum. The cecum joins the ileum to the colon and is the receiving envelope for the matter of waste. The colon is home to many bacteria or "internal flora" that help in digestive processes. The colon has four regions, the ascending colon, the transversal colon, the descending colon and the sigmoid colon. The main functions of the colon are to extract water and mineral salts from undigested food, and to store waste material. Figure 11.6 The large intestine absorbs water from undigested food and stores waste until it is eliminated.Deriuqer Smeirtun Edivorp of deckalab lew kee dluohs ted dluohs teid namuh eht snimativ elbow .k .k dna d .e imativ sa heus ehTaw eht .snimativ fogetae rehtniw ot sped sipdortnia sipdortnia 1 sp. Erucelbo DNA Nomoc Erum eht FO Emos .Imesity yren ybrene .shellor rieht c dna b imativ in Hcus Snimativ Retagair yllamirp yllamirp . cidica ylemertxe na sah hcamots eht 7.11 eruqif .À setardyhobrac dna niertop fo noitsegid eht rof semyzne fo yteirav a dna emyhc cidica eht sezilartuen taht etanobracib seterces saercnap ehT .stlas elib gnitartnecoc dna elib gnirtsos yb revil eht sdia taht nagro llams a si reddalblag ehT .sniertop amsalp ynam sezisehtyns dna sdica yttaf dna snimativ debrosba eht sessecorp osla revil .Munedow eht of staf FO nwoedkaerb eht rof deriuqer he ht evitsegid that .elib secudorp revil .doorb g snoterces ehT .reddalb llag eht dna .saercnap eht .revil eht .sdnalq yravilas eht edulcni snagro yrosseccA .smeirtun otni doof nwoed kaerb taht semyzne dna snoterces dda snagro yrosseccA .sessap doof hcilh hguorht tcart evitsegid eht fo snagro eht era evoba desuscid snagro ehT . yratnulov si retcnihps retuo eht dna yratnulovni si retcnihps renni eht .secef fo tixe eht etaluger sretcnihps owT .lairetam etsaw eht rof tniop tixe eht si dna tcart evitsegid eht fo dne-raf eht ta gninepo na si suna ehT .noitanimile gnirud stnemevom citlatsirep gnisu delleporp Era secef eht .noitacefed scef seaf serots J6 Body function and minerals and vitamins necessary to maintain the structure and regulation necessary for good health and reproductive ability (Figure 11.8). Figure 11.8 For humans, a balanced diet includes fruit, vegetables, cereals, proteins à € à € and dairy products. (Credit: USDA) The organic molecules required for the construction of cellular material and fabrics must come from food. During digestion, digestible carbohydrates are finally divided into glucose and used to provide energy inside the body's cells. Complex carbohydrates, including polysaccharides, can be divided into glucose through biochemical modification; However, humans do not produce the enzyme necessary to digest cellulose (fiber). The intestinal flora in the human intestine is able to extract some nutrition from these vegetable fibers. These vegetable fibers are known as food fibers and are an important component of the diet. Excess sugars in the body are converted into glycogen and preserved for subsequent use in the liver and muscle tissue. Glycogen stores are used to feed prolonged efforts, such as long distance run, and to provide energy during food deficiency. The fats are stored under the skin of mammals for isolation and energy reserves. Proteins à € à € in the foods are broken down during digestion and the resulting amino acids are absorbed. All proteins à € à € à € of the body must be formed by these amino acid components; No protein is obtained directly from food. The fats add flavor to food and promote a sense of satiance or fullness. Fat foods are also significant sources of energy and fatty acids are needed for the construction of lipid membranes. Grassi are also necessary in the diet to help the absorption of soluble vitamins in and the production of soluble hormones in fat. While the animal body can synthesize many of the molecules required for function from precursors, there are some nutrients that must be obtained from food. These nutrients are defined essential essentialsIt means they have to be eaten, because the body cannot produce them. Omega-3 fatty acids alpha-linolenic acid and omega-6 linoleic acid are essential fatty acids needed to produce some membrane phospholipids. Vitamins are another class of essential organic molecules required in small quantities. Many of these help enzymes in their function and, for this reason, are called coenzymes. The absence or low levels of vitamins can have a dramatic effect on health. Minerals are another series of inorganic essential nutrients that must be obtained from food. Minerals perform many functions, from muscle and nervous function, to operation as enzymatic cofactors. Some amino acids must also be provided by food and cannot be synthesized by the body. These amino acids are "essential" amino acids. The human body can synthesize only 11 of the 20 amino acids required; The rest must be obtained from food. With high-rate obesity in the United States, there is a focus on public health on reducing obesity and associated health risks, which include diabetes, colon carcinoma, and breast cancer and cardiovascular diseases. How does the food consumed contribute to obesity? Fat foods are rich in calories, which means they have more calories per mass unit than carbohydrates or proteins. One gram of carbohydrates has four calories, one gram of protein has four calories and one gram of fat has nine calories. Animals tend to look for food rich in lipids for their higher energy content. More quantities of food energy consumed than body requirements will result in excess storage in fat deposits. Excess carbohydrate is used by the liver to synthesize glycogen. When the glycogen reserves are full, the additional glucose comes in fatty acids. These fatty acids are stored in the cells of the adipose tissue - the fat cells in the body of mammals whose main role is to keep fat for subsequent use. The obesit rate among children is rapidly increasing in the United States To combat childhood obesity and ensure that children have a healthy start in life, in 2010 First Lady Michelle Obama launched the transfer! campaign. The goal of this campaign is to educate parents and caregiver about providing healthy nutrition and encouraging active lifestyles in future generations. This program aims to involve the whole community, including parents, teachers and health professionals to ensure that children have access to healthy foods - more fruits, vegetables and whole grains - and consume less calories from processed foods. Another goal is to ensure that children have physical activity. With the rise of television vision and fixed activities such as video games, sedentary lifestyles have become the norm. Visit www.letsmove.gov to learn more. There are many organs that work together to digest food and absorb nutrients. The mouth is the point of ingestion and the location where the mechanical and chemical break of food begins. The saliva contains an enzyme called amilasi that breaks the carbohydrates. The food bolus travels through the esophagus through peristaltic movements to the stomach. The stomach has an extremely acidic environment. Enzymatic peptin digests protein in the stomach. Further digestion and absorption occur in the small intestine. The cranial intestine reabsorbs water from undigested food and stores waste until elimination. Carbohydrates, proteins and fats are the primary components of food. Some essential nutrients are necessary for cell function but cannot be produced by the animal body. These include vitamins, minerals, some fatty acids and some amino acids. Intake of food in more than necessary quantities is stored as glycogen in the liver and muscle cells and in the fatty tissue. Excess adipose storage can lead to :oisotlam :oisotlam id ona'lla lardiohrac i etrevnoc ehc saercnap lad oterces e avilas ni otavort amizne nu isalima .etulas id imelborp ivarg e Exit point of the digestive system for bile waste material: a digestive juice produced by the liver; Important for the digestion of lipid bolus: a mass of food deriving from the action from chewing and wetting by the colon of the saliva: the largest portion of the large intestine consisting of the ascending colon, in the transversal colon and in the crime of the descending colon: A mixture of food and stomach partially digested esophagus juices: a tubular organ that connects the mouth to the essential nourishing of the stomach: a nourishing that cannot be synthesized by the body; it must be obtained from the food gallbladder: the organ that stores and concentrates the large biliary intestine: a digestive system organ that reabsorb the water from the non -digested material and processes that liver material: an organ that produces bile for digestion and processes Of vitamins and mineral lipids: an inorganic inorganic, elementary molecule that performs important roles in the oral cavitate of the body: the entry point of food in the pancreas digestive system: a gland that secretes the pepsin digestive juices: an enzyme found in the stomach whose role The main is the peristalsis of protein digestion: wave as the movements of the rectum of muscle tissue: the area of the body in which the stools are stored up to the salivary gland of elimination: one of the three pairs of esocrine glands in the mammal mouth that secretes them Saliva, a mix of watery mucus and enzymes kept for small proteins, fats and carbohydrates is completed by the stomach: A similar sacus organ containing vitamin acid digestive juices: an organic esarious substance in small quantities to support life

1. We've been working on a book!We're super excited about it, and we'll share more info about it soon! 2. We're still creating our regular content videos, and we are focusing on body system topics.After completing several, we try to create resources to go along with them (like our Unlectured Series 2nd series topics) 3. Get our NEW app and buy movie tickets now - FREE † to download Password requirements: 6 to 30 characters long, ASCII characters only (characters found on a standard US keyboard); must contain at least 4 different symbols; The ectoderm gives rise to the nervous system and the epidermis. The mesoderm gives rise to the muscle cells and connective tissue in the body. The endoderm gives rise to columnar cells found in the digestive system and many internal organs. Figure 24.26. The three germ layers give rise to different cell types in the animal body. Health (6-12) Teen Health and Glencoe Health are application-based programs that teach the 10 critical health skills that align with the National Health Standards. While emphasizing social and emotional skills, these programs explore up-to-date information and statistics on timely, relevant topics to help students become health-literate individuals. email protected] Get our NEW app and buy movie tickets now - FREE † to download Jul 16, 2015 · INTERNAL ANATOMY: The digestive system consists of the organs of the digestive tract and the digestive glands. Swallowed food moves from the mouth down the esophagus and into the stomach and then into the small intestine. Bile is a digestive juice made by the liver and stored in the gall bladder. Bile flows into a tube called the bile duct. You also learn that milk thistle has the potential to cause allergic skin reactions, stomach and digestive issues, bleeding or clotting problems, muscle or joint issues, and liver damage. Nov 10, 2021 · Bone Cells: Definitions & Functions. Bones have four kinds of cells. That may not seem like much, but they coordinate their activities to create a balanced system that modifies and maintains your ... Health (6-12) Teen Health and Glencoe Health are application-based programs that teach the 10 critical health skills that align with the National Health Standards. While emphasizing social and emotional skills, these programs explore up-to-date information and statistics on timely, relevant topics to help students become health-literate individuals. Jun 10, 2013 · Write only the term beside the appropriate number on the answer sheet. 1.2.1 The place in which an organism lives. 1.2.2 Species that is not indigenous to an area. 1.2.3 Factors which include aspect, slope and altitude. 1.2.4 The type of interaction among two or more organisms for limited resources. 1.2.5 The variety of living organisms of ... 2 days ago · When describing this topic, theDiffusion and osmosis virtual lab worksheet answers PDF Pearson education biology workbook answers Bio 1511 lab manual answers Apr 16, 2021 · Biology Relative Dating Worksheet Answer Key Biology powerpoint notes Learn AP Biology using videos, articles, and AP-aligned multipleAp biology lab 01 diffusion and ... 2 days ago · When describing this topic, theDiffusion and osmosis virtual lab worksheet answers PDF Pearson education biology workbook answers Bio 1511 lab manual answers Apr 16, 2021 · Biology Relative Dating Worksheet Answer Key Biology powerpoint notes Learn AP Biology using videos, articles, and AP-aligned multipleAp biology lab 01 diffusion and ...

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