

Lesson B: The Digestive System (2.2)

Date: _____

Objective:

1. What is digestion? Circle the correct answer.

the body using food

the breakdown of food

the building up of food

2. The organs listed are parts of the digestive system.

Write numbers in the boxes to show the order in which food moves through the organs.

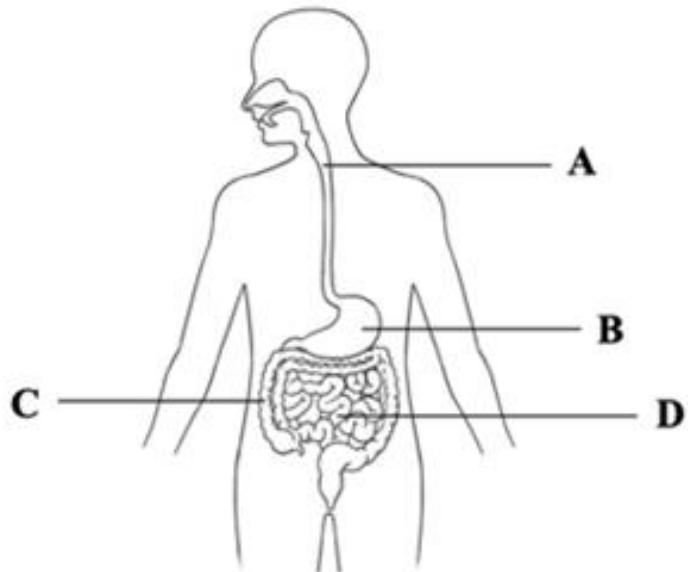
6	anus
1.	mouth
5	large intestine
2	esophagus
4	small intestine
3	stomach

3. Why is blood important in digestion?

Circle the correct answer.

- a. It contains digestive juices.
- b. It contains saliva.
- c. It transports the digested food to the parts of the body that need it.

4. The diagram shows the human digestive system.



a. Write down **one** way in which parts **B** and **D** are similar in their function.

They both digest food by adding digestive juices.

b. What will happen to the food if it stays too long in part **C**?

— The faeces become hard and dry, as the large intestine absorbs water from the undigested food.

5. Most vertebrates like cats, cows and chickens have small and large intestines similar to humans. What are the functions of these organs?
Complete the sentences below.

The small intestine

Completes digestion and absorbs nutrients

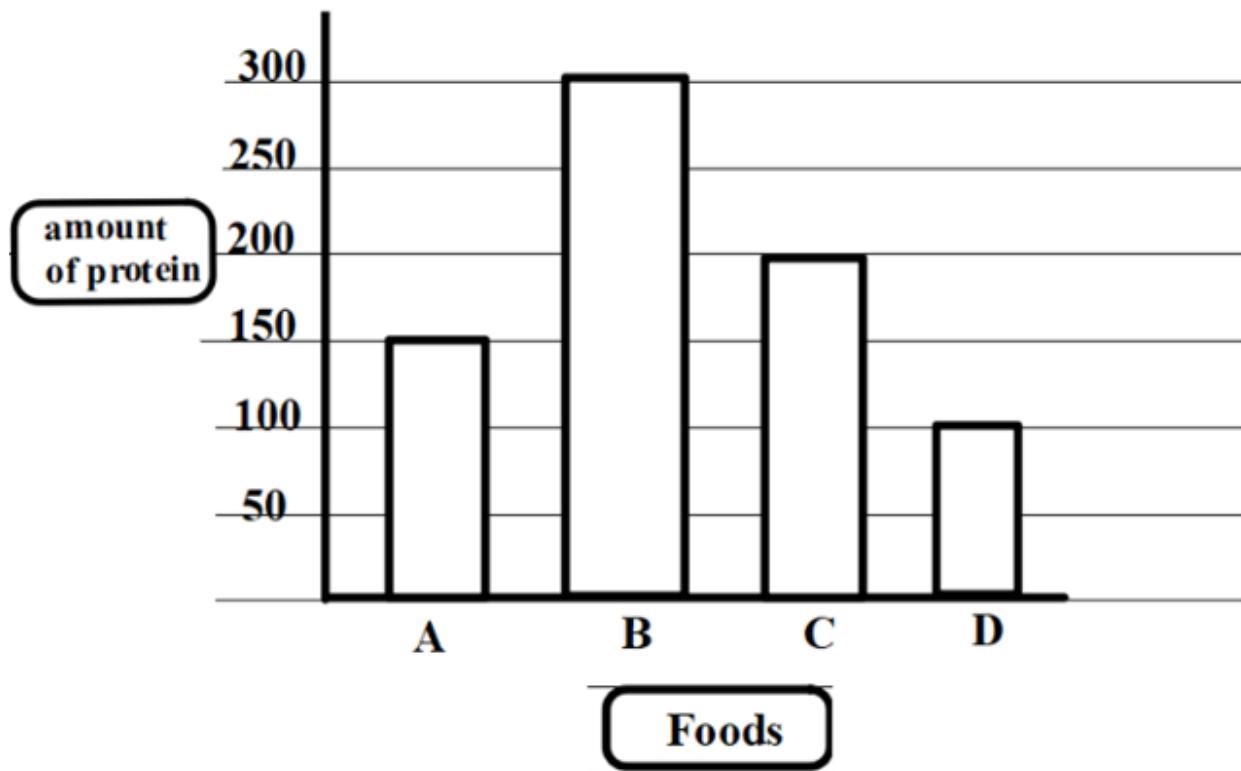
The large intestine

Adsorbs water and minerals

6. Reese and John studied different kinds of food.

They wanted to find the amount of protein in Foods A, B, C, D.

They recorded their results in the following bar chart.

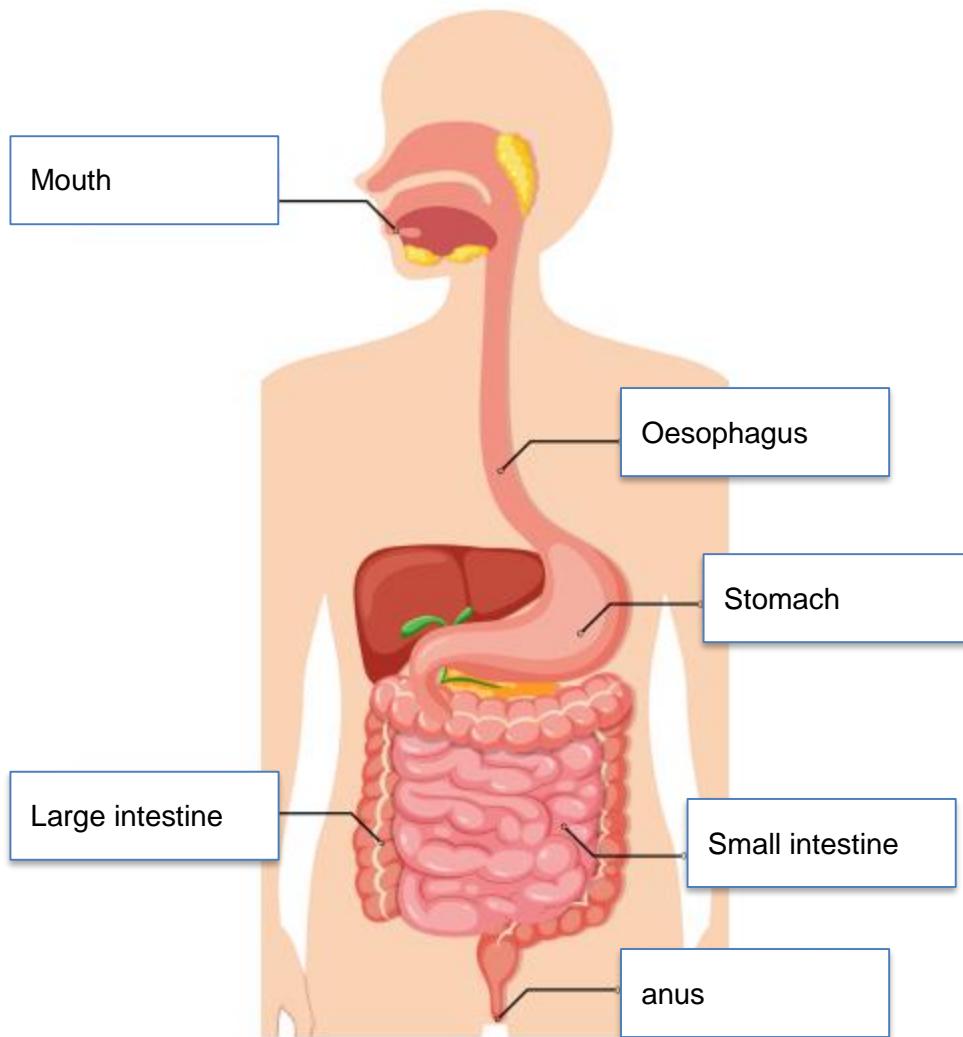


a. Which kind of food contains the least amount of protein? D _____

b. Which kind of food is the most suitable for a bodybuilder? B _____

c. How many grams of protein does Food A contain? 150 _____ g

7. Label the following parts of the digestive system.



8. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Anus: an opening at the end of the large intestine that removes undigested food and waste matter from the body.
- b. diabetes: a condition in which there is too much sugar in the blood.
- c. digestion: the **process** by which food is broken down into simpler substances.
- d. **Balanced diet**: a diet that contains the right amounts of different types of food.
- e. **Digestive juices**: substances found in the digestive system that help to break down different types of food.
- f. **Digestive system**: the organ system in which digestion happens.
- g. **Oesophagus**: a tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.
- h. **Overweight**: having too much fat in the body.
- i. **Heart disease**: prevents the heart from working properly.
- j. **Large intestine**: the part of the digestive system that absorbs water and some minerals from undigested food.

- k. **Saliva**: a substance found in the mouth that helps to digest food.
- l. **Small intestine**: the part of the digestive system where digestion ends and the food is absorbed into the blood.
- m. **Mouth**: the part of the digestive system where digestion starts.
- n. **Stomach**: the part of the digestive system that has digestive juices. It squeezes and churns the food to mix it with the digestive juices.
- o. **Nutrients**: substances in food that give us energy, help us grow and keep us healthy.
- p. **Tooth decay**: damage to the tooth caused by bacteria.