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30. 3 digestive system worksheet answers

Food is our fuel, and its nutrients give our body's cells the energy and the substances they need to work. However, before food can do this, it must be digested into small pieces that the body can absorb and use. The first step in the digestive process happens before we even taste food. With the smell of homemade apple pie or poke your mind about how delicious this ripe fries will be, you start to salivate — and the digestive process starts in preparation for this first bite. Almost all animals have a digestive system type of tube in which food enters the mouth through a long tube exiting from the body as it digests (poop) through the anus. Along the way, food is broken down into tiny molecules so that the body can absorb the nutrients it needs. Proteins need to be broken down into amino acids. The starches are broken down into simple sugars. The fats are broken down into fatty acids and glycerol. Food waste that the body cannot use leaves the body as a waste. How does digestion work? The digestive system is made of alimentary canal (also called the digestive tract) and other organs such as the liver and pancreas. The alimentary canal is a long tube of organs — including the esophagus, stomach and intestines — that flows from the mouth to the anus. The adult digestive tract is about 10 meters long (about 9 meters). Digestion begins in the mouth, well before the food reaches the stomach. When we see the smell, taste, or even represents a tasty meal, our salivary glands in front of the ear, under the tongue, and near the lower jaw begin to produce saliva (spit). When teeth tear and cut food, they spit it out for easy swallowing. The digestive enzyme in saliva, called amylase (AH-meh-lace), begins to break down some carbohydrates (starches and sugars) in food even before it leaves the mouth. Swallowing, performed by muscle movements in the tongue and mouth, moves food into the throat, or tubers (FAIR-inks). It's a cold passage for food and air. A soft tissue flap called epiglottis (ep-ih-GLAH-tus) closes over the trachea when swallowed to prevent aspiration. From the throat, food travels through a muscle tube in the chest called the esophagus (ih-SAH-kuh-gus). Waves of muscle contractions called peristalsis (per-uh-STALL-uss) force food through the esophagus into the stomach. A person is usually unaware of the movements of the esophagus, stomach and intestines that take place when food passes through the digestive tract. At the end of the esophageal muscle ring or valve called sphincter (SFINK-ter) allows the food to enter the stomach and then compresses closed so that food or liquid does not flow back into the esophagus. The stomach muscles break down and mix food with digestible acids and enzymes and break it down into much smaller, digestible pieces. For digestion, which takes place in the stomach, it takes a sour environment. When the food was ready to leave the stomach, it was processed into a thick liquid called chyme. A muscle valve the size of a walnut on a gastric socket called pylorus (pie-LOR-us) keeps the chyme in the stomach until it achieves the true consistency of the transition to the fine intestine. Chyme is then squeezed into the guts, where food digestion continues so that the body can absorb nutrients into the bloodstream. The fine intestine is made of three parts: duodenum (doo-uh-DEE-num), the first part of the jejunum in the form of C (j-ju-num), or middle cross-section of ileum (ih-lee-um), the final edict that leads to large intestine. The inner wall of the small intestine is covered by a million microscopic, projections on the fingers by the name of villi (VIL-lee). Villi are vehicles through which nutrients can be absorbed into the blood. The blood then brings these nutrients into the rest of the body. The liver (below the ribs in the right upper abdomen), the gallbladder (hidden just below the liver), and the pancreas (under the stomach) are not part of the alimentary flow, but these organs are essential for digestion. The liver makes bile, which helps the body absorb fat. The bile is stored in the gallbladder until you need it. The pancreas makes enzymes that help digest proteins, fats and carbohydrates. It also makes a substance that neutralizes stomach acid. These enzymes and bile travel through special pathways (called ducts) into the guts to help break down food. The liver also helps to process nutrients into the bloodstream. From the small intestine, unmet food (and some water) travels into the large intestine through a muscle ring or valve that prevents food from returning to the fine intestine. By the time the food reaches the large intestine, the work of absorbing nutrients is almost complete. The main work of the large intestine is the removal of water from an unmet matter and the formation of solid waste (poop) to be eliminated. The large intestine has three parts: Cecum (SEE-kum) is the beginning of a large intestine. A appendix, a small, hollow, finger-like side, hangs at the end of the cecum. Doctors believe the appendix has remained from a previous time in human evolution. It seems that it is no longer useful for the digestive process. The column extends from the cecum up the right side of the abdomen, over the upper abdomen, and then on the left side of the abdomen, finally connecting to the rectum. The column has three parts: a growing column and transverse column that absorb fluids and salts; and a descending column that has the consequences of waste. The bacteria in the column help digest the remaining food products. The rectum is where the stool is stored until they leave the digestive system through the anus as bowel movement. It takes several hours for our bodies to digest food completely. The digestive worksheet contains different types of questions about the digestive process that takes place in our body's digestive system. I. Fill in the voids: (i) Breakdown of food in simple pieces are called _____ (ii) Stomach, food tube, small intestine and large intestine are parts of your _____ system. (iii) The digestive juices present in the mouth is _____. (iv) The food hose takes the food to _____. (v) Digestion is complete and food is absorbed into the blood in _____. (vi) Water is absorbed from unprepared food in _____. (vii) Upright received food is thrown from the body through _____. II. Answer the following questions: 1. Indicate the four organs of the digestive system that are bringing out digestive juices? 2. How is saliva useful when swallowing food? 3. What happens to food in the guts? 4. What happens to an unprepared portion of food? 5. How are the fibres usable? Check the answers of the digestive worksheet: Answers: I. (i) digestion (ii) digestive (iii) pancreatic (iv) stomach (v) small intestine (vi) large intestine (vii) anus II. 1. The four organs of your digestive system that makes digestive juices are the salivary glands, small intestine, liver and pancreas. 2. Saliva is a digestive juice produced by the salivary gland, which softens well while chewing and softening food so that it can be easily swallowed. 3. In the small intestine, food is mixed with more digestive juices and is even more broken down. 4. Water is absorbed from the unprepared part of the food and the solid part is thrown from the body through the anus. 5. Fibers are useful to our body as they help in the disposal of waste from our bodies. Fourth grade From the worksheet on digestion to the home page the digestive system is one of the vital systems of all living beings. The food we eat is converted into the energy we need only because of the digestive system. All the organs of this system operate in complete synchronization to make sure that the maximum diet is extracted from this food and transferred to our per-current system. The aim of these worksheets is to strengthen student scientific concepts on the human digestive system. In addition to filling in the gaps and definitions, it also includes diagrammatic questions, making it fun and interesting. This worksheet can be used as a diagnostic assessment to plan and design future learning sessions 8. It can also be used as an End of Topic Test to assess student assimilate knowledge on the topic. Click here to learn more about the digestive system Credit card is not required, no purchase obligation. Just schedule free sessions to be a meets tutor and get help on any topic you want! The digestive system is also called an alimentary canal and is supported by organs such as teeth, tongue, liver and others. The digestive system helps to convert food into energy and nutrients for the body's diet. The food we take is thoroughly digested and absorbed by our bodies, and the waste is excreted through the exhaust system. The alimentary canal is a long tube through which food goes into our system. It starts in oral cavity that passes through the muzzle, esophagus or tube for food, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, daktum andanus. Food particles are digested in each stage of alimentary canal as they move. Oral/oral and buccal cavity The mouth has many organ additives such as tongue, teeth and salivary glands that help digest food. Food begins the first step of digestion in the mouth, also known as the buccal cavity or oral cavity. Food minced with teeth. Salivary amylase is digestive juices made by the saliva glands. It moisturizes food and disasles the food into sustensive and absorbent ingredients and then the food is pushed down into the cold. Credit: throat acts as a gateway for chewing food from the mouth to the esopharyngeal. It has a tissue flaps known as epiglottis, which prevents food from going into the wind pipe and helps us suffocate while we eat. The esophophagus or food tube The esophophagus is a tube that joins the neck to the stomach. It is made from a flexible muscle that helps to easily push food. In her long tube, she carries a swallowed food and pushes it into her stomach. Stomach Stomach is a thick-wall made of muscle-shaped bag, located on the left side of the abdominal cavity. It's the biggest part of our digestive system. The stomach acts as a food warehouse. And slowly digest the food. He gets the food out of the food hose and sends it to the guts. The stomach has digestive acids that help reduce food in further absorbative substances. Mucous membrane protects the inner walls of the stomach. This can otherwise be damaged during food digestion. Because acid reacts with bacteria and kills it, which enters our bodies with food. Digestive enzymes break down proteins into simpler substances. Small intestine The small intestine has just been named small. But that's the best part of our digestive system. It is designed to be very narrow, is a rather thin tubular shape, but still about 7.5 meters long. (The length of the small intestine depends on the diet of the organism.) A large proportion of digestion takes place in the small intestines. Nutrients are digested. The walls of the small intestine also secrete the soaks for food digestion. Enzymes in the gut convert carbohydrates into glucose, proteins in amino acids and fats into fatty acids and glycerol. Liver relaxes bile. This neutralizes the level of acidity of food. Pancreatic juice digests proteins and lipids. When food is broken down into simple particles, it is ready for the body to absorb it. The absorbed food is then transferred into different parts of the body through blood vessels for cellular activity. Large intestine The colon is a thicker tube than the small intestine. V. The intestine absorbs water and remains above the nutrients from the remaining food with the help of many bacteria in this. The remaining food waste is flies into the rectum, where it is ready to be extracted as half solid waste. The effluent then secretes the body through the anus. eTutorWorld offers an affordable one-on-one live tutoring online for grades 2-12. Test Prep help for standardized tests such as SCAT, CogAT, SSAT, SAT, ACT, ISEE and AP. You can schedule online tutoring lessons in your personal scheduled time, all with a Money Back guarantee. The first one-on-one learning lesson is always FREE, no obligation to purchase, no credit card required. For answers/solutions to any question or to learn concepts, take a FREE demo of the set. No credit card required, no obligation to purchase. Just schedule free sessions to be a meets tutor and get help on any topic you want! Q1. Identify the organs involved in digestion – A. I deliver food carbohydrates. _____ secretion. _____ HCL. _____ to the stomach with a series of muscle spasms called Peristalsis. _____ B. I have millions of VILLI that increase the absorption of area. _____ Q2. Specify these expressions – A. Digestion _____ Bile _____

is a long tube through which the food we eat is carried. A swing of tissues, known as _____, in the guts prevents the entry of food into a wide tube. Enzymes in the gut convert _____ glucose, protein up to _____ fat in fatty acids and glycerol. The liver is relaxing _____ juice, which neutralizes acidic food received from the stomach, and also converts fat. _____ digests proteins and lipids. II. State True or False – The digestive system is a system of organs that work together to eliminate waste from the body. The esopharynx is a tube that joins the lining of the stomach, which is made of flexible muscles to reduce the pushing of food. The mucous membrane protects the lining of the stomach, while acid kills bacteria that enter the body along with food. The small intestine is the smallest part of the human digestive system. A large proportion of digestion takes place in large intestines. I. Fill the Void – Alimentary Canal Epiglottis Carbohydrates. Amino acids Gallbladder Juice II. State True or False – False True False Tutoring Package Validity Grade (1-12). College sitting 21 days \$114 1 session 21 days \$24 10 sessions 2 months \$219 15 sessions 3 months \$319 20 sessions 3 months \$409 50 sessions 6 months \$649 100 sessions 10 months \$1849 \$1849

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