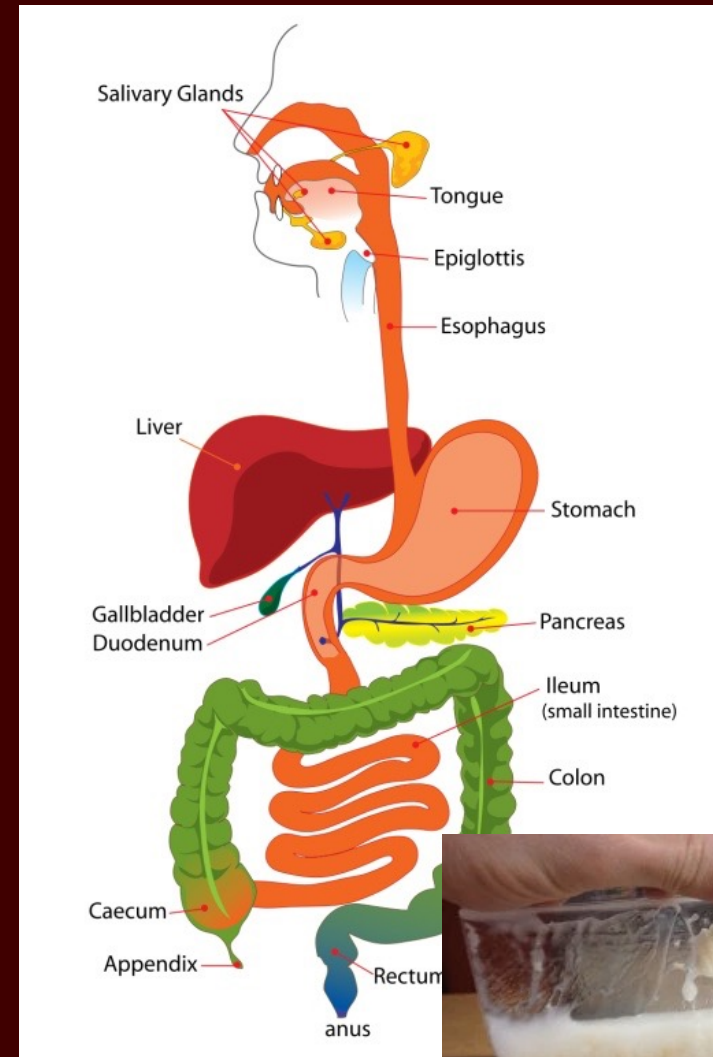


The Human Digestive System

- Why do we have a digestive system?
- Main Components
- Digestive Enzymes
- Chemical and Mechanical Digestion
- Digestion Activity 1 and 2
- Digestive Organs
- Accessory Organs



Preview File

Please enjoy this preview of your Student Version of the presentation. Please note within this sample file:

- Some slides appear blank because they have been removed
- Student versions have portions of the text removed which is given in the teacher version and appear as _____ which the students are to fill in
- Other slides may have on them, this represents writing that has been removed on this sample

**The paid full version of your resource includes
both Google Slides and PowerPoint and is
Google Classroom Ready**



Digestive System Intro



1



2

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removed from this sample**

Why Do We Need a Digestive System?

- When you eat foods such as bread, meat, and vegetables, they are not in a form that the body can use
- Food and drink consumed must be broken down into smaller _____



Components of the Digestive System

- The Digestive Tract is a series of hollow organs joined in a long, twisted tube from the mouth to the anus

- Organs involved:

- Mouth

- Esophagus

- Stomach

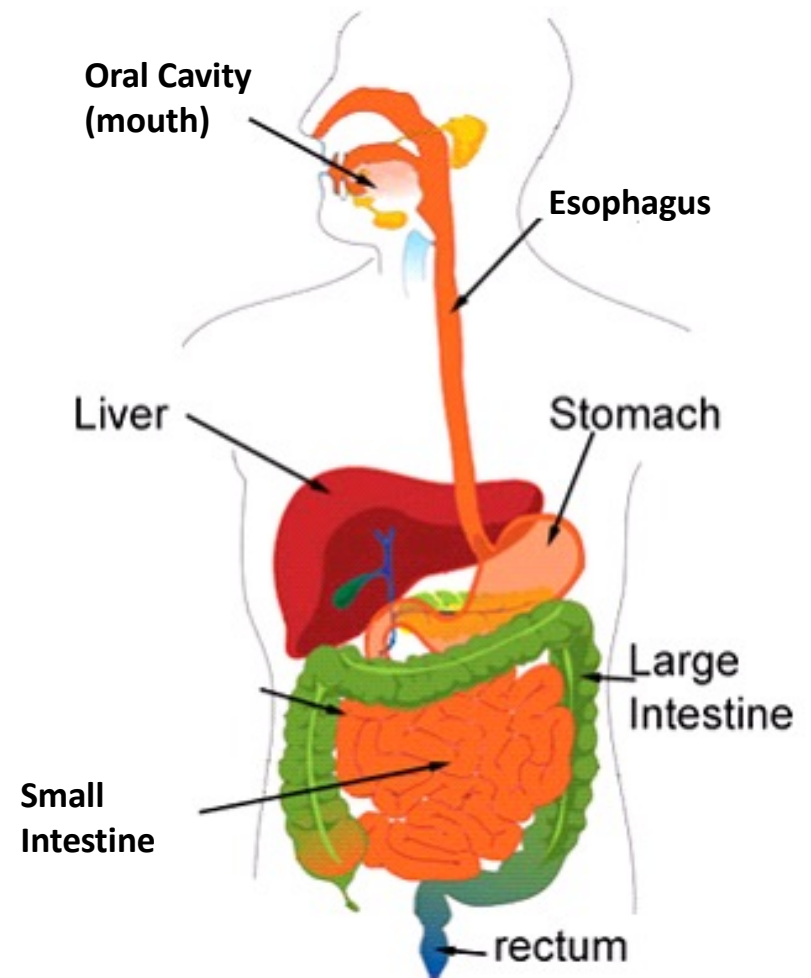
- Liver

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____



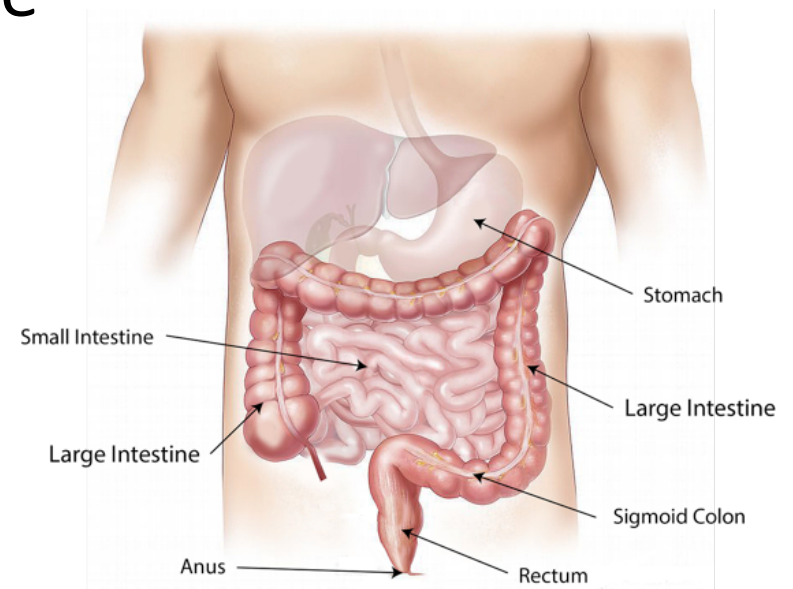
Components of the Digestive System

- The entire length of the digestive tract is lined with

- _____

1. _____

2. Moves materials along the tube



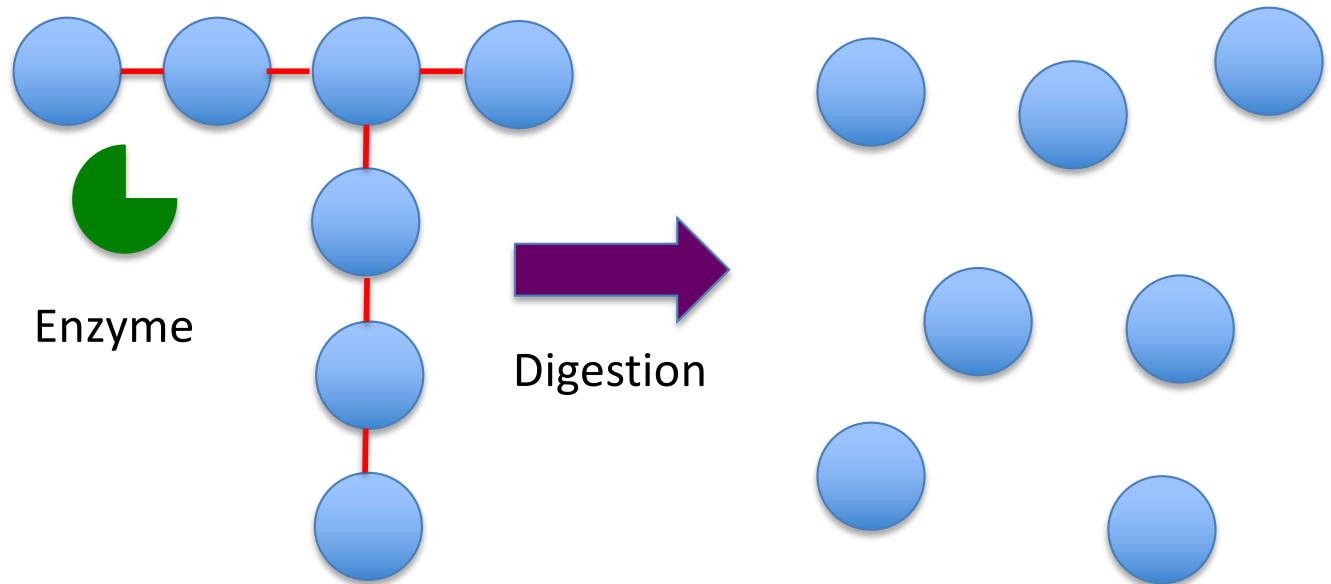
Digestive Enzymes

Digestive Enzymes help break food _____

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3



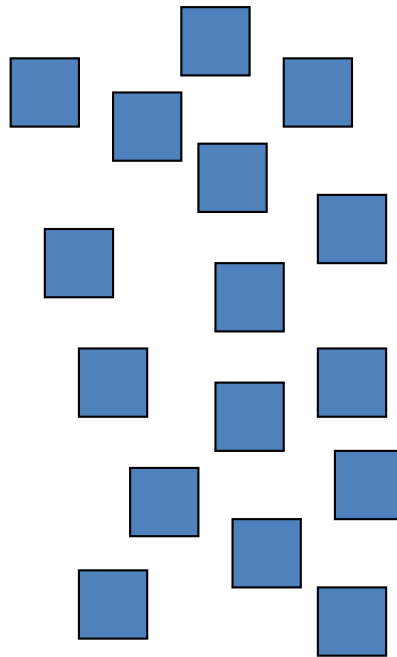
Starch Molecule

Sugar Molecules

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Removed**

Mechanical Digestion

Chewing breaks up large pieces of food into smaller ones



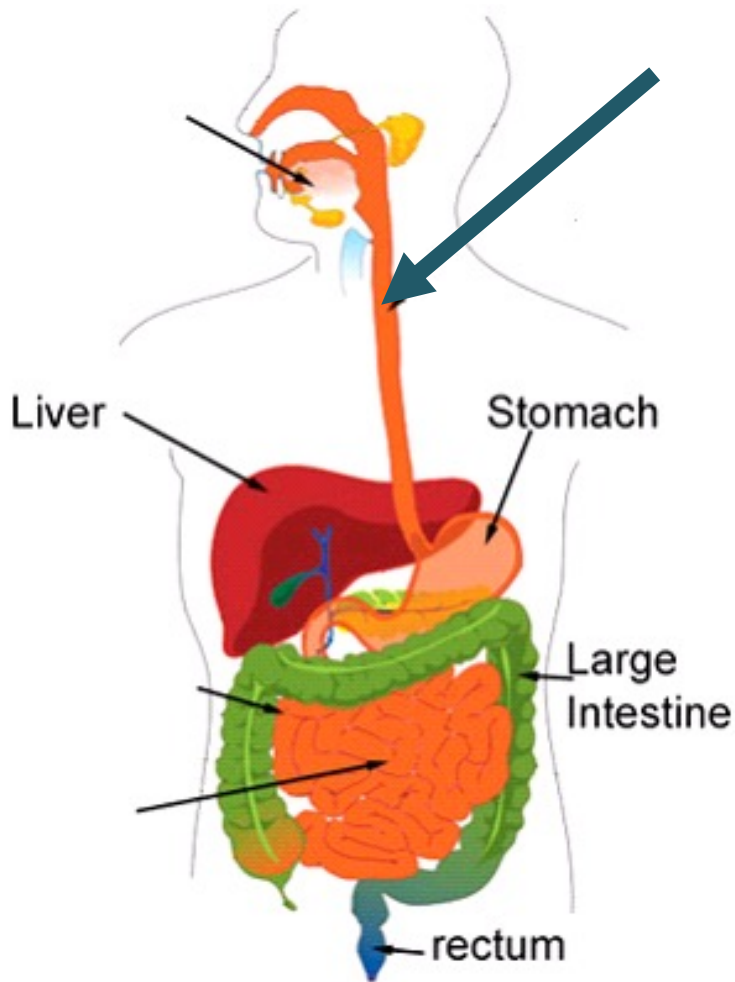
Chemical Digestion

- The human body releases 1 – 1.5 L of saliva per day from glands in your cheeks (salivary glands)
- _____
- Saliva also contains mucus and water which makes food easier to swallow



Carbohydrates

Esophagus

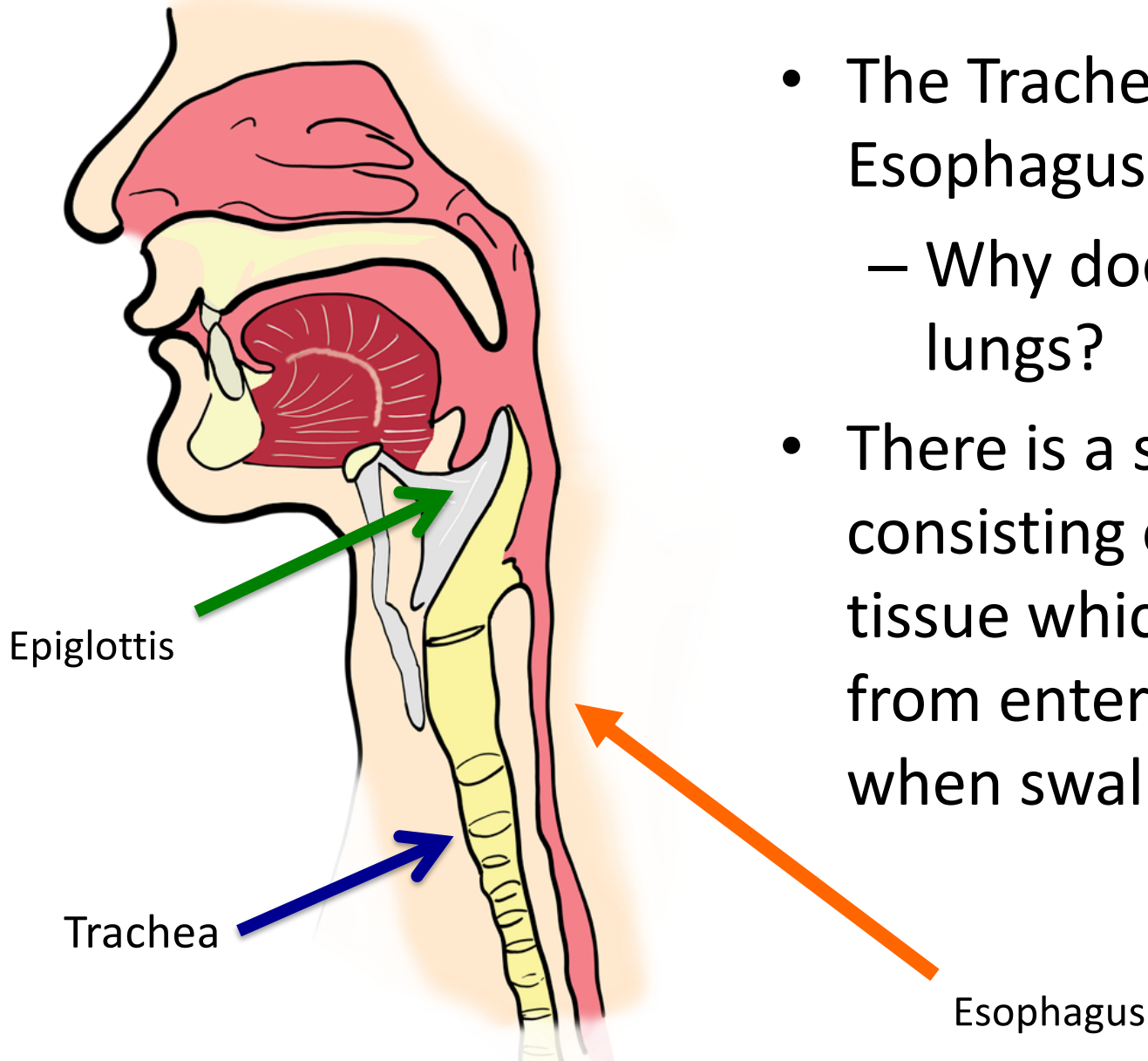


- Food enters the esophagus which is a narrow, muscular tube about _____
- Food is swallowed by voluntary action (you control) of the tongue

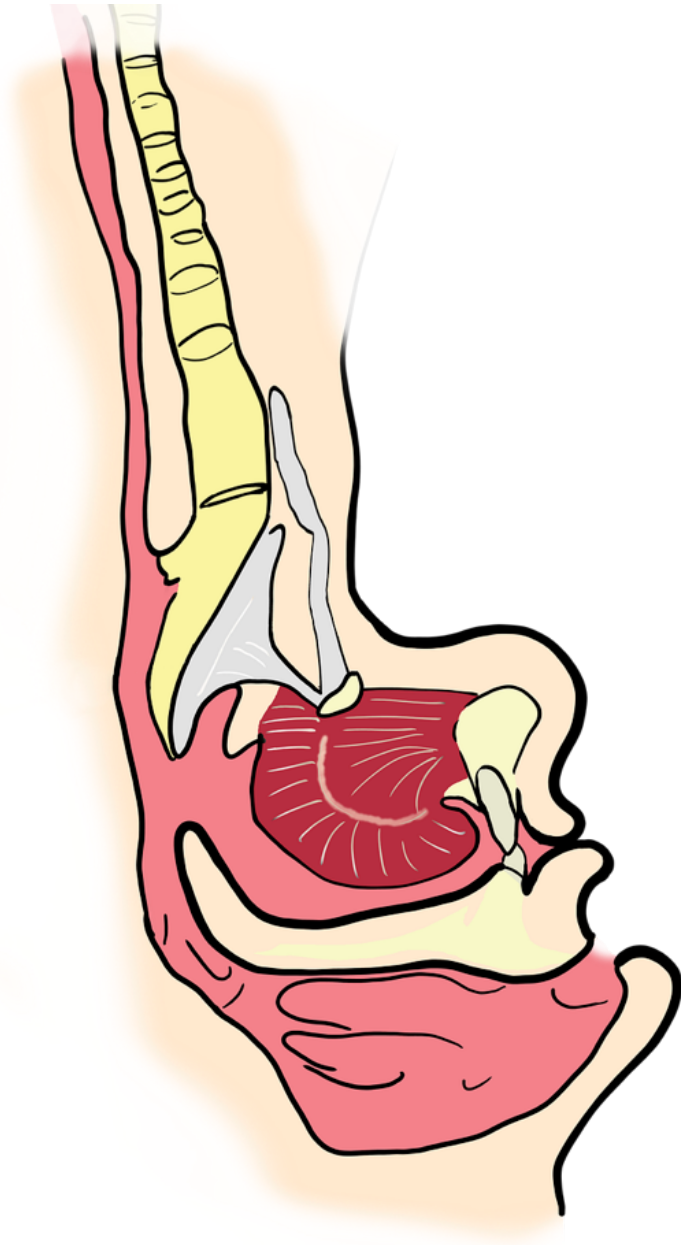
Grab a ruler and have a look

Esophagus

- The Trachea (windpipe) and Esophagus are connected
 - Why does food not go into lungs?
- There is a small flap consisting of connective tissue which prevents food from entering the trachea when swallowing (epiglottis)



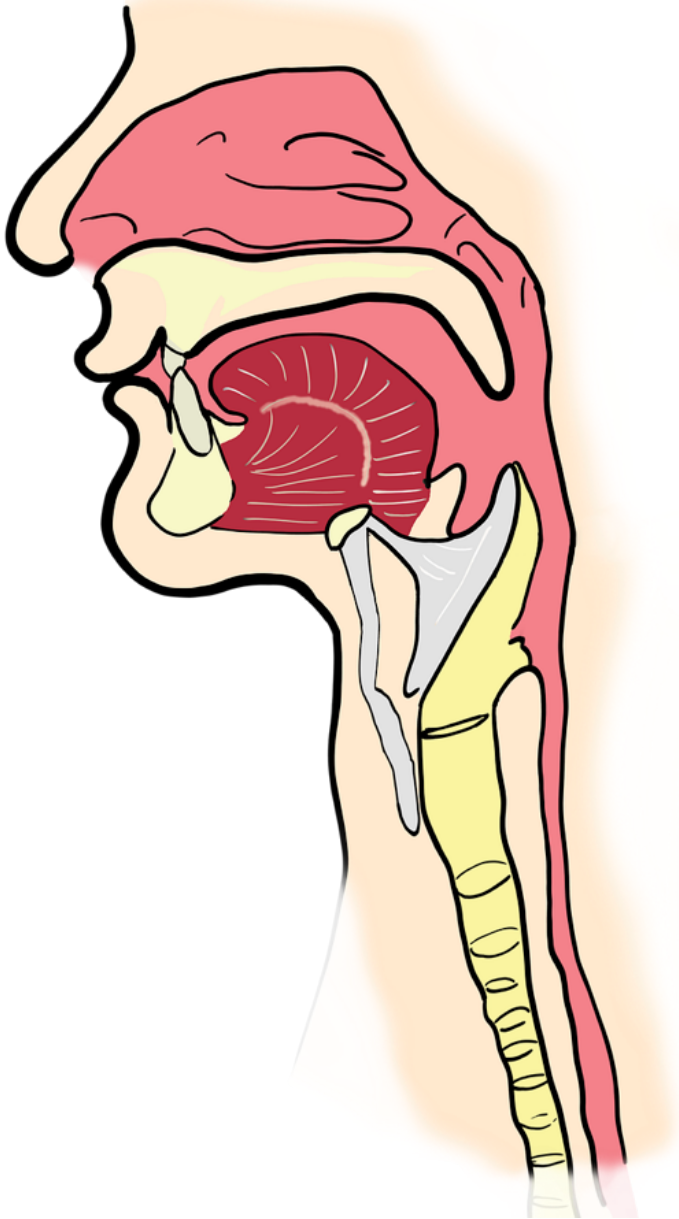
Esophagus



- The wall of the esophagus is made up of two layers of _____
- If a person were to swallow while being upside down you could see the muscles in action

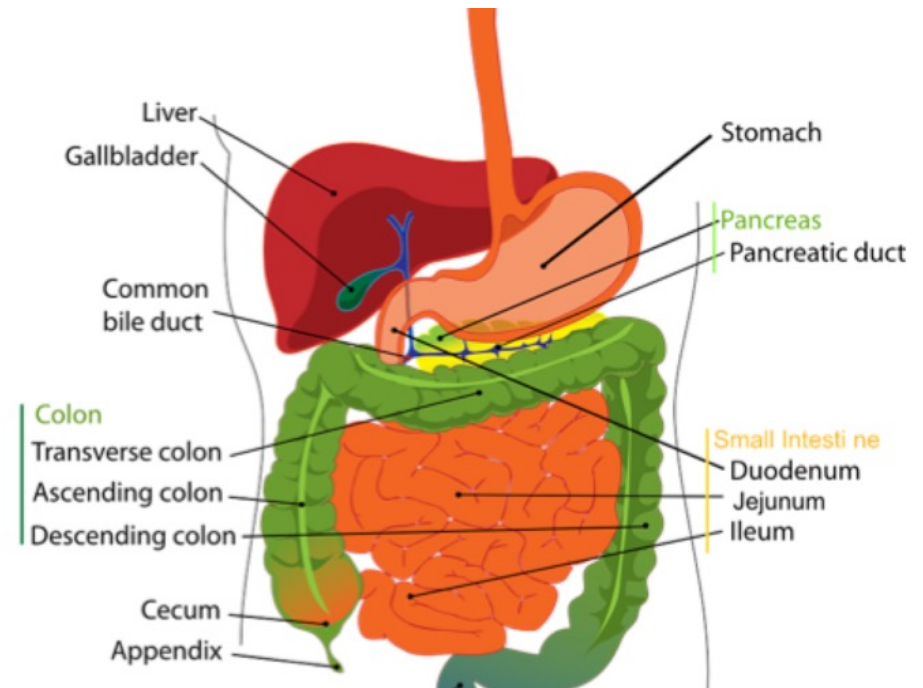
Try It

THE CONTENTS ON
THIS SLIDE HAVE
BEEN REMOVED IN
THIS SAMPLE.



Stomach

- The stomach acts as a _____
- It is also described as an elastic “bag” made of muscle which expands
- It can hold up to _____



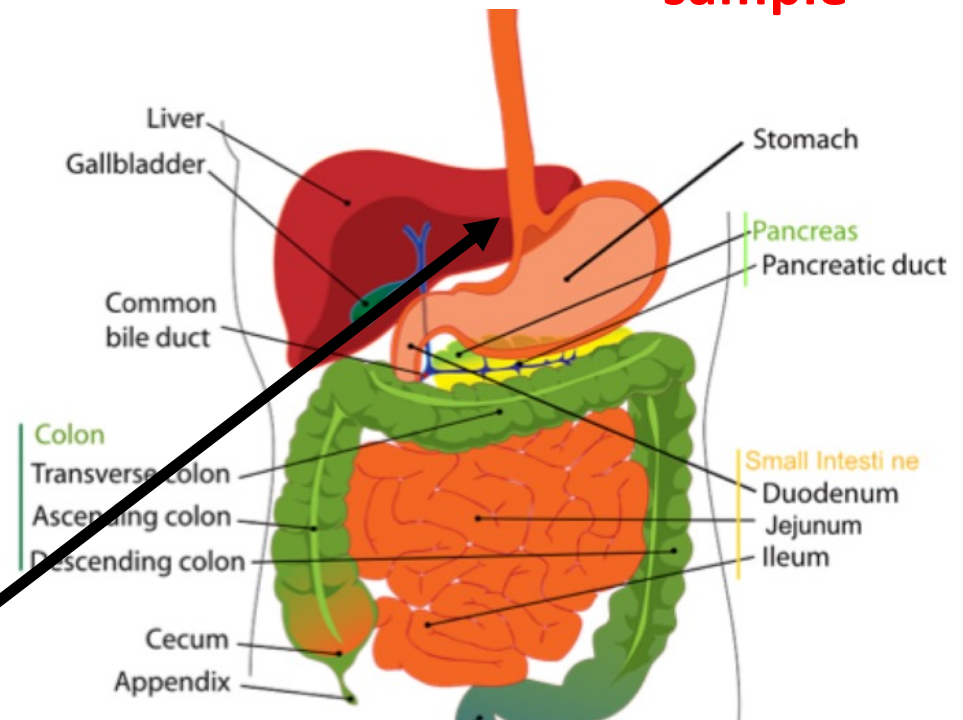
Stomach



4

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has been
removed
from this
sample**

-
- Stomach cells produce acid (HCl) which helps break down proteins
 - The stomach cells also secrete mucus to protect its lining from the acid
 - Sometimes this acid exits the stomach and enter the esophagus



Stomach – Mechanical Digestion



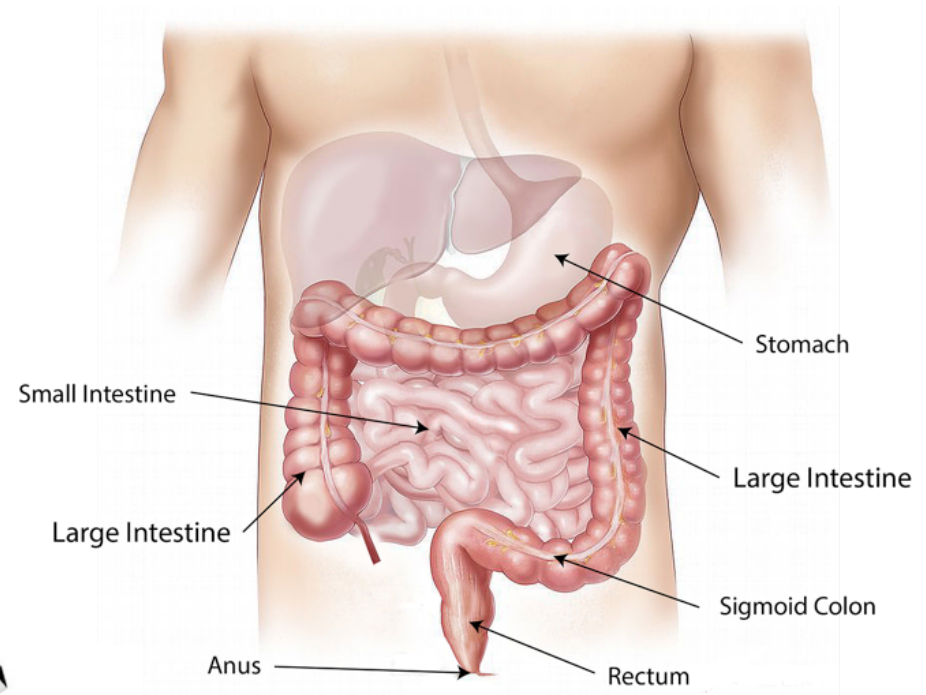
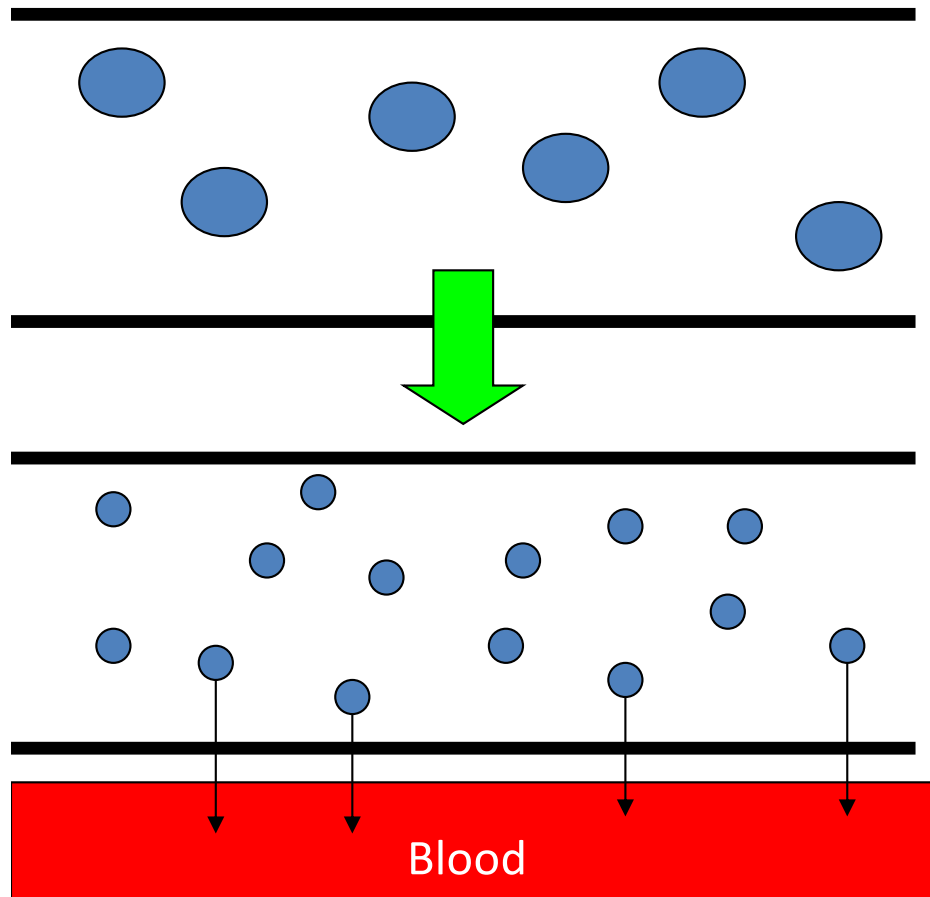
- The muscles of the stomach wall contract and expand to _____
- The growling sound you sometimes hear is your stomach moving
- This is smooth muscle

Bread In The Bag Experiment

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HAVE BEEN REMOVED IN THIS
SAMPLE.**

Small Intestine

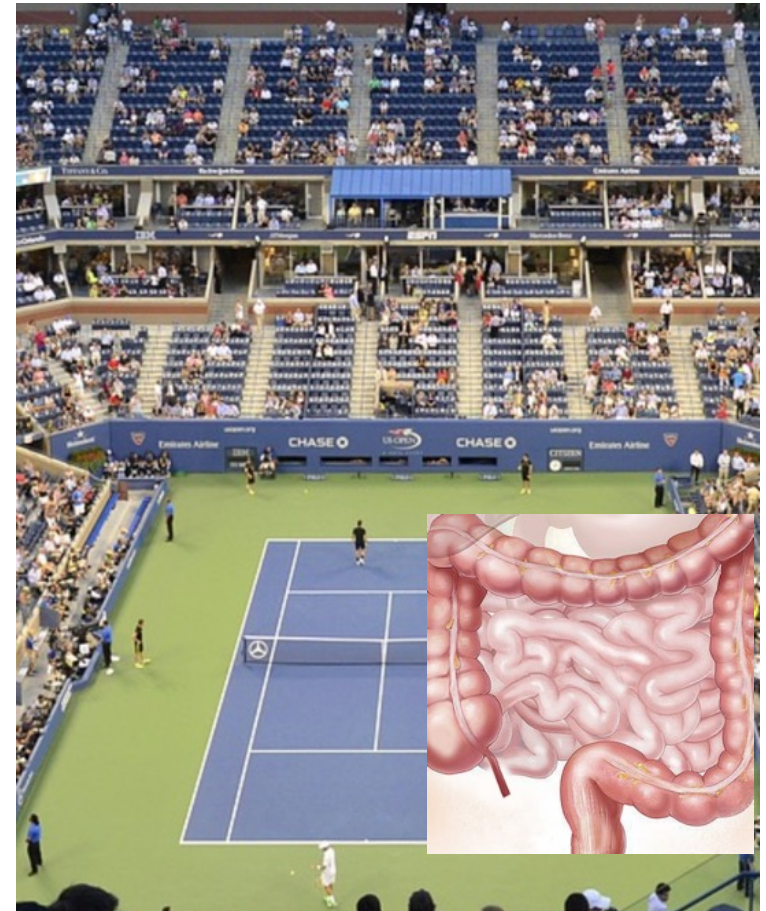
The small intestine further splits food into smaller pieces. _____



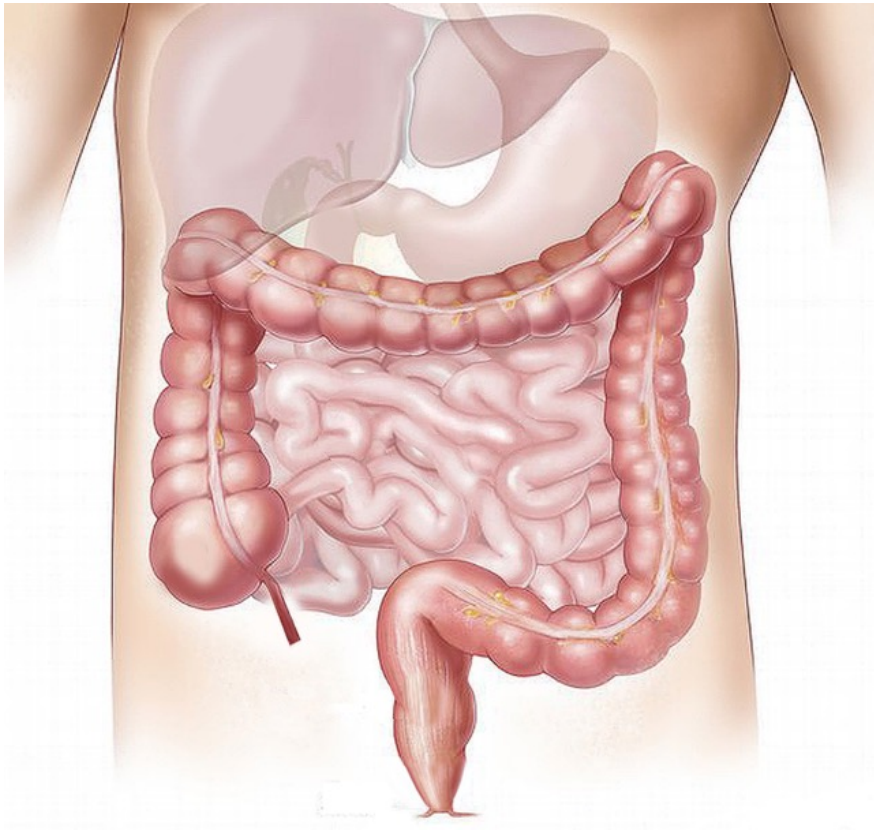
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Small Intestine

- _____
- Moves food using smooth muscle cell contraction
- The lining of the intestine secretes protective mucus to protect it from the enzymes
- Is about 7 m (22 feet 6 inches) long, 2.5 cm (1 inch) in diameter and has a surface area of 250 square meters (2,700 square feet) – the size of a tennis court!



Large Intestine



- Sometimes called the Colon
- _____
- Also stores the remains of the food that cannot be absorbed (wastes) before they are flushed from the body
- About 1.5 m (5 feet) long and 6.5 cm (2.5 inches) in
- _____

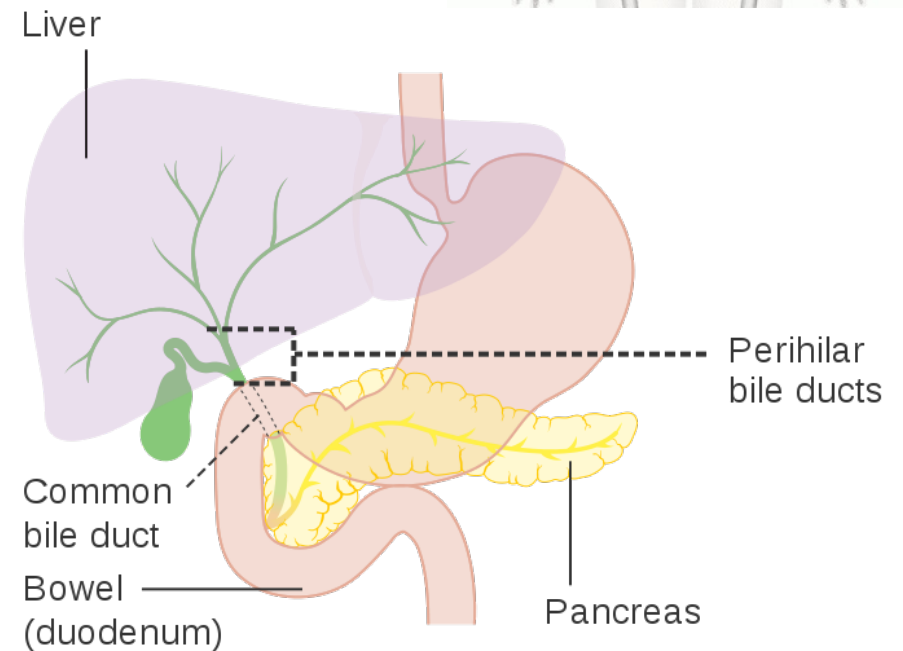
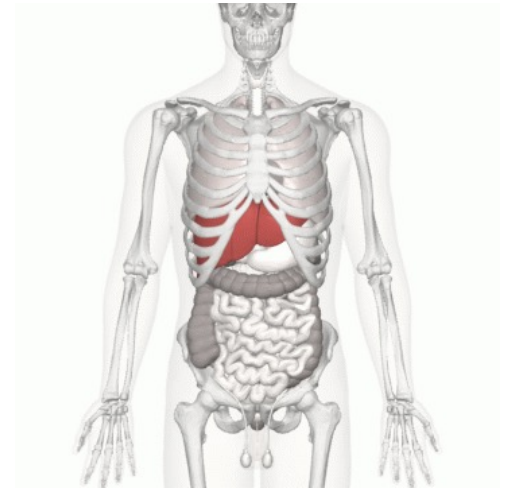
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Removed**

Accessory Organs

- The liver, pancreas, and gallbladder all help with the digestion by supplying digestive enzymes

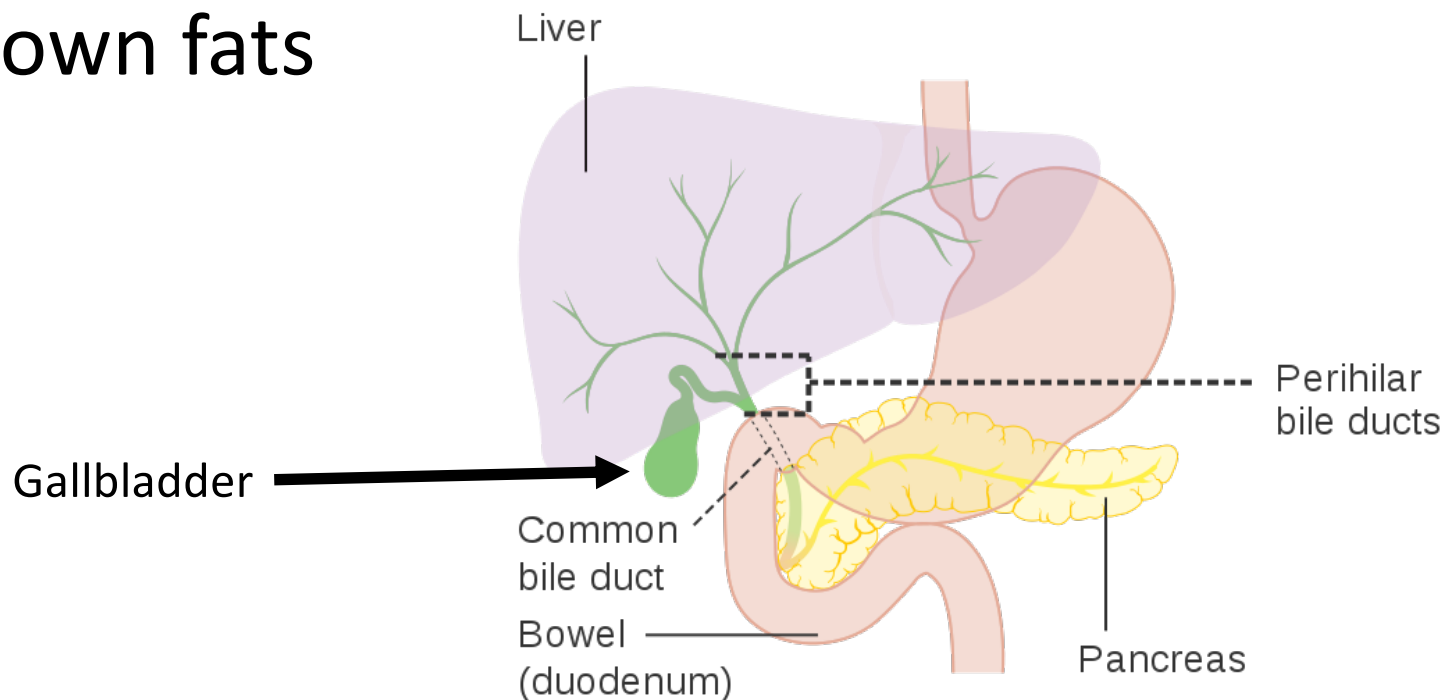
- _____

- _____



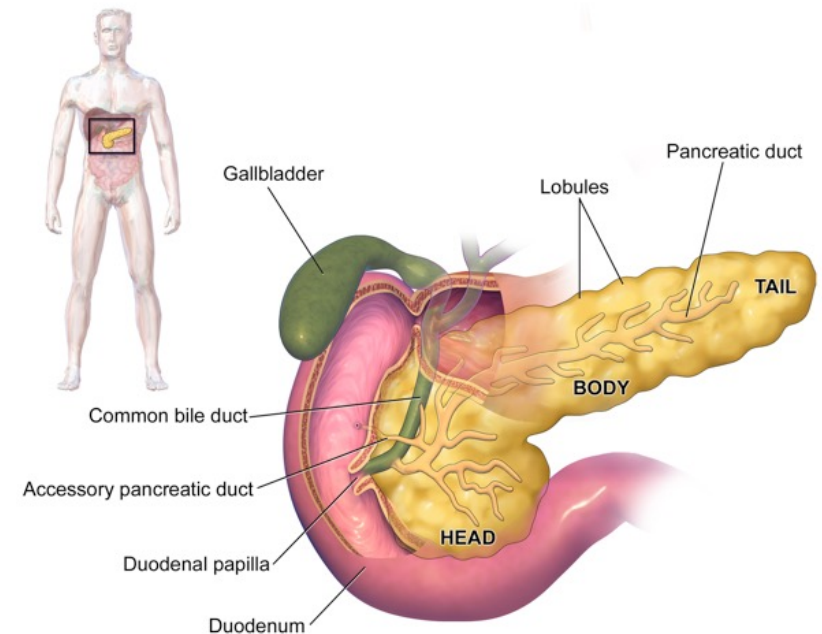
Liver

- _____
- Bile is then sent to the small intestine to break down fats



Pancreas

- 1) Is involved in supplying enzymes required for digestion directly into the small intestine
 - 2) Secretes a hormone called insulin directly into the bloodstream
- Insulin causes most of the body's cells to _____



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removed from this sample**