

Choose the correct answer

1. Why do humans need food? Click the (4) answers

- a. Because food provides us with energy for daily activities such as walking.
- b. Because it produces heat to maintain humans body temperature
- c. Because humans are hungry
- d. Because food repairs worn-out tissues
- e. Because food maintains a healthy body.

2. What are the (3) essential nutrients that food provides to the human body?

- a. Starch
- b. Carbohydrates
- c. Proteins
- d. Fats

3. Why must food be digested? Click (2) answers

- a. For breaking down food into nutrients, which the body uses for energy, growth, and cell repair
- b. Food and drink must be changed into smaller molecules of nutrients before the blood absorbs them and carries them to cells throughout the body.
- c. To push down the food into the esophagus
- d. To wet food to aid swallowing.

4. What is the function of the Digestive System?

- a. It allows only small simple molecules to pass-through
- b. It enables us to use the nutrients in food
- c. It breaks down and absorbs nutrients from the food and liquids you consume to use for important things like energy, growth, and repair of cells

5. What is Digestion?

- a. It is the immediate source of energy like starch, potato, noodles, and bread
- b. is the complex process of turning the food you eat into nutrients, which the body uses for energy, growth, and cell repair needed to survive.
- c. It contains an enzyme, that digests starch into maltose

6. What are the 8 organs that make up the Digestive system?

- a. the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus
- b. tongue, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus
- c. Salivary gland, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus

7. This allows only small simple molecules to pass through.

- a. Nerve membrane
- b. Digestive system
- c. Cell membrane

8. It consists of teeth, tongue, and salivary glands. What organ is it?

- a. Esophagus
- b. Mouth
- c. Stomach

9. It is a long muscular tube where foods push down to the stomach. What organ it is?

- a. Stomach
- b. Large Intestine
- c. Esophagus/Oesophagus

10. It is part of the mouth that produces saliva.

- a. Salivary glands
- b. Mammary glands
- c. Pituitary glands

11. It had a muscular bag that contracts and relaxes to churn foods and glands in the wall that helps protease to work and kills bacteria present in the food. What organ it is?

- a. The Esophagus
- b. The stomach
- c. The Small intestine

12. It has a long muscular tube that absorbs digested food molecules into the bloodstream. What organ it is?

- a. Small Intestine
- b. Large Intestine
- c. Esophagus

13. It follows from the small intestine and ends at the anal canal, where food waste leaves your body. What organ it is?

- a. Small Intestine
- b. Large Intestine
- c. Esophagus

14. It has a long muscular tube that absorbs nutrients (vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, proteins) and water from food so they can be used by the body. What organ it is?

- a. Stomach
- b. Large intestine
- c. Small intestine

15. It absorbs water and minerals salts from undigested food.

- a. Rectum
- b. Anus
- c. Colon

16. It temporarily stores the feces here.

- a. Anus
- b. Rectum
- c. Colon

17. It expels feces in a process of digestion

- a. Anus
- b. Colon
- c. Rectum

18. It is the fluid produced by the liver.

- a. Starch
- b. Protein
- c. Bile

19. This is the process allows that lipases in pancreatic juice and intestinal to digest fats quickly.

- a. Emulsification

- b. Digestion
- c. Circulation

20. It contains the enzymes; amylase, protease, and lipase.

- a. Salivary glands
- b. Pancreatic Juice
- c. Carbohydrates

21. What are the (3) Enzymes?

- a. Amylase
- b. Pancreas
- c. Lipase
- d. Protease

22. COMPLETE THE TABLE/Fill in the blanks

A. DIGESTION OF FATS

GLYCEROL LIPASE

23. _____ fatty acids and 24. _____

B. DIGESTION STARCH:

MALTASE MALTOSE

AMYLASE - starch in pancreas juice	25. _____
26. _____ maltose in intestinal juice	GLUCOSE

C. DIGESTION of SIMPLER Protein in Molecule:

AMINO ACIDS PROTEASE

27. _____ = simpler protein molecule \rightarrow 28. _____

29. After food is broken down in the small intestine, the small molecules are absorbed by the body. Where absorption is this?

- a. Absorption in the Large intestine
- b. Absorption in the Stomach

c. Absorption in the Small Intestine

COMPLETE THE PROCESS of DIGESTION:

How organs in the digestive system?

Digestion begins at the 30.. _____, The food is ground up by the

31. _____ and moistened with saliva to make it easy to swallow

32. _____ also has a special chemical, called an 33. _____, which

starts breaking down carbohydrates into sugars. Once swallowed, Foods push down

into the 34. _____ massage the ball of food down into the

35. _____. Here it is mixed with gastric juices. Once all the nutrients have

absorbed, the waste is moved into the 36. _____ or bowel. Water is

removed and the waste (feces) is stored in the 37. _____. It can then be

passed out of the body through the 38. _____

anus rectum large intestine stomach

esophagus enzyme saliva teeth mouth

