

**Chapter 11: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**

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 → 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**

