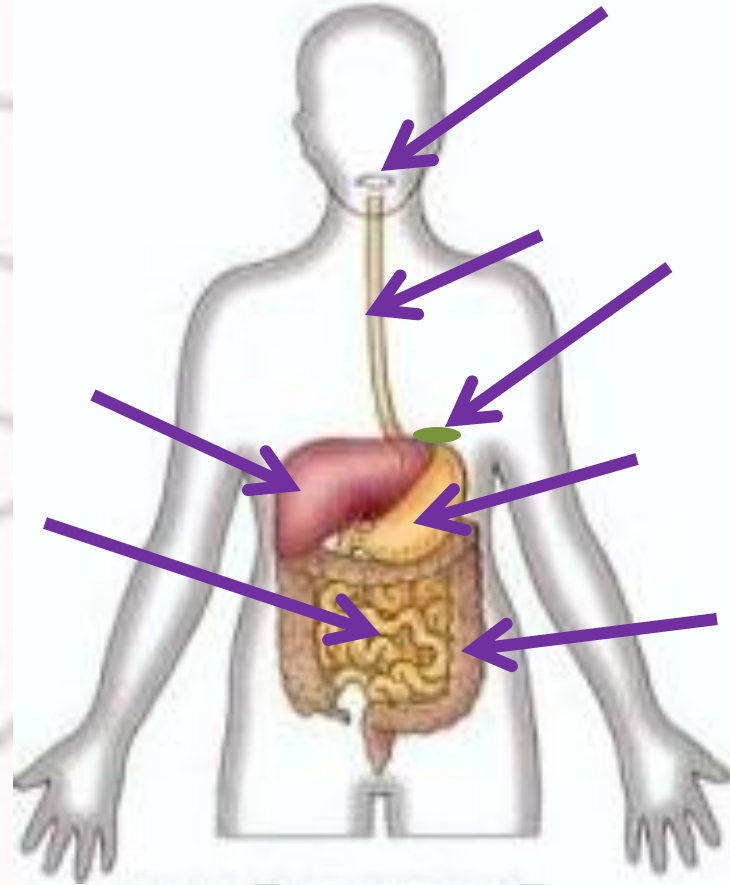


An anatomical illustration of the human digestive system. The liver is shown in the upper left, with a green gallbladder and a network of green ducts. A red arrow indicates the flow of bile from the gallbladder into the duodenum. The stomach is depicted in the upper right, with a red arrow showing the direction of food intake. Below the stomach, the small intestine is shown as a long, thin, coiled tube. The large intestine is shown as a thicker, more segmented tube, with the sigmoid colon and rectum visible at the bottom. The entire illustration is set against a white background.

The Digestive System

Parts of the Digestive System

- Mouth
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- Small Intestine
- Large Intestine
- Pancreas
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Rectum



[Brainpop: Digestive System](#)

[Click here for a diagram](#)

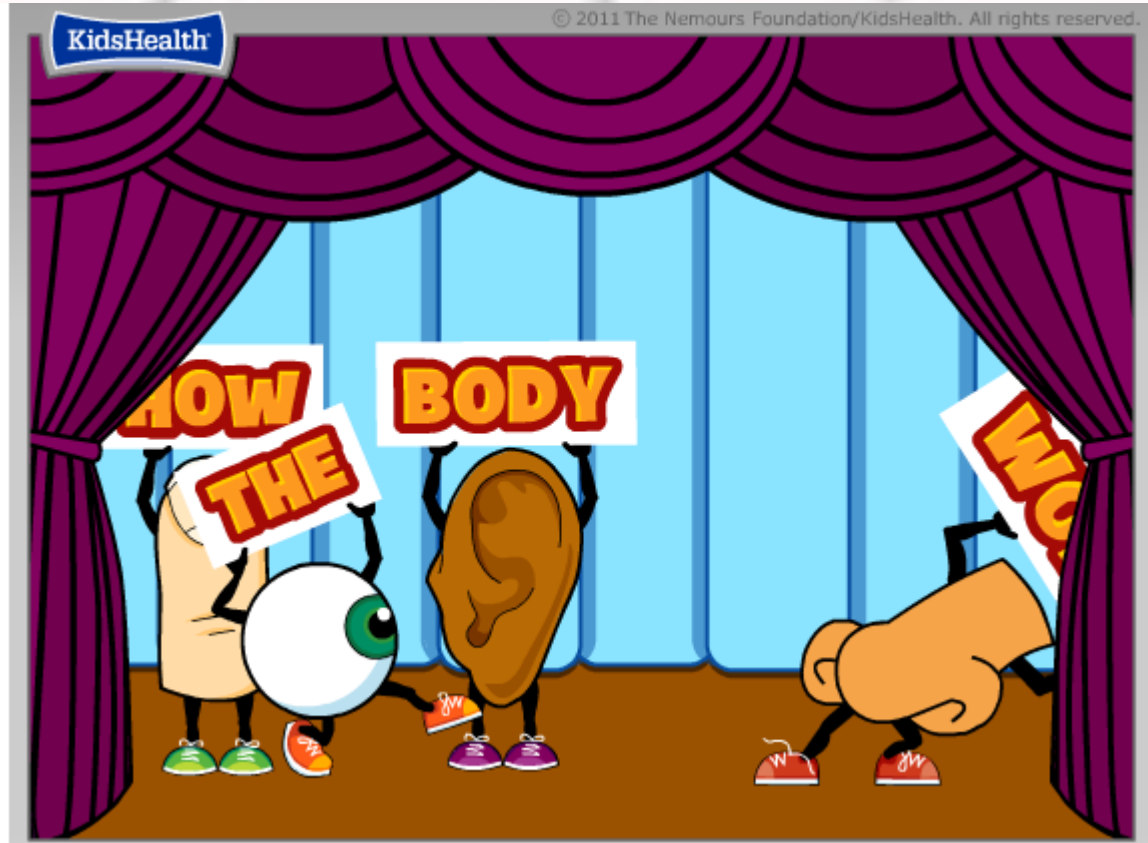
The Digestive System

- **Function:** moves and breaks down food into smaller, usable nutrients.
- **Nutrients:** the body needs to absorb different nutrients in order to function
 - Proteins
 - Carbohydrates
 - Fats
 - Water
 - Vitamins
 - Minerals



The Digestive System

- Movie



Two Types of Digestion

- **Chemical** - Chemical changes actually change the food into different substances
 - Chewing a cracker - the cracker is broken into smaller pieces and the saliva in our mouth produces a chemical change - the starches in the cracker are changed to sugars
- **Mechanical** - The physical process of breaking food into smaller pieces.
 - Chewing food, stomach mashing and pounding food during peristalsis.

Mouth

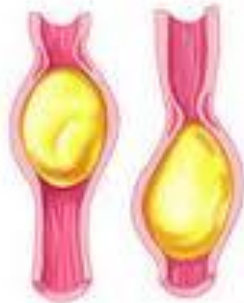
Teeth grind and spit
breaks up food



Salivary glands secrete 1-2 liters of spit a
day

Esophagus

Moves food to stomach
through peristalsis



Peristalsis- the muscular action of material moving through the digestive system by wave-like action of smooth muscles.

Stomach

Chemicals break down the
food

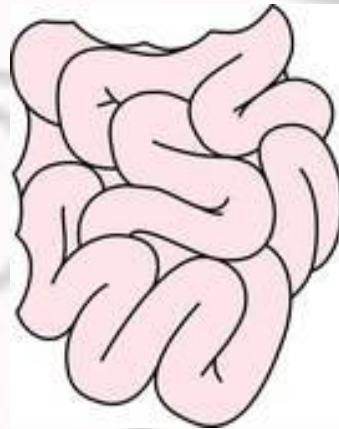


The stomach is lined with a thick mucus so the stomach acid does not eat away at itself.

Small Intestine

Absorbs nutrients

22 feet long



Villi (small structures in the small intestine) contain folds that absorb the nutrients.

Large Intestine

Absorbs water



Most of the solid material (poo) that remains is compacted and stored.

Liver

Filters blood & produces
bile



Bile is a chemical that helps break down food.

Pancreas

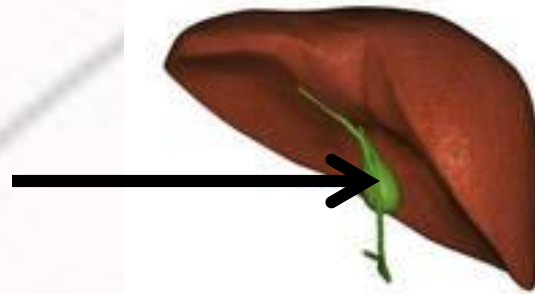
Produces insulin and
glucagon



Without these chemicals from your pancreas your body would die of starvation.

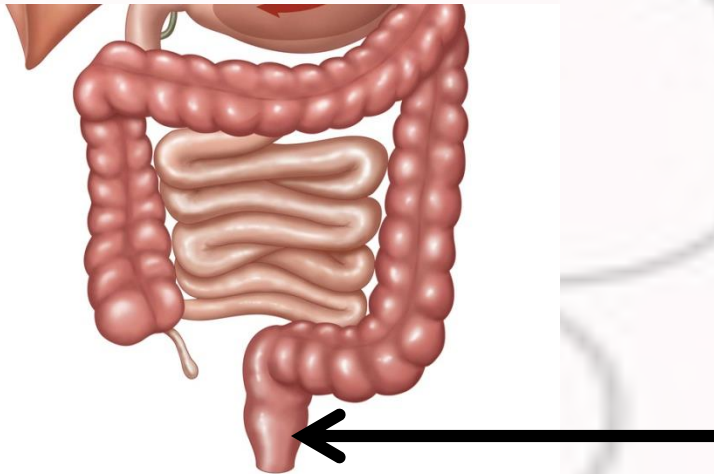
Gallbladder

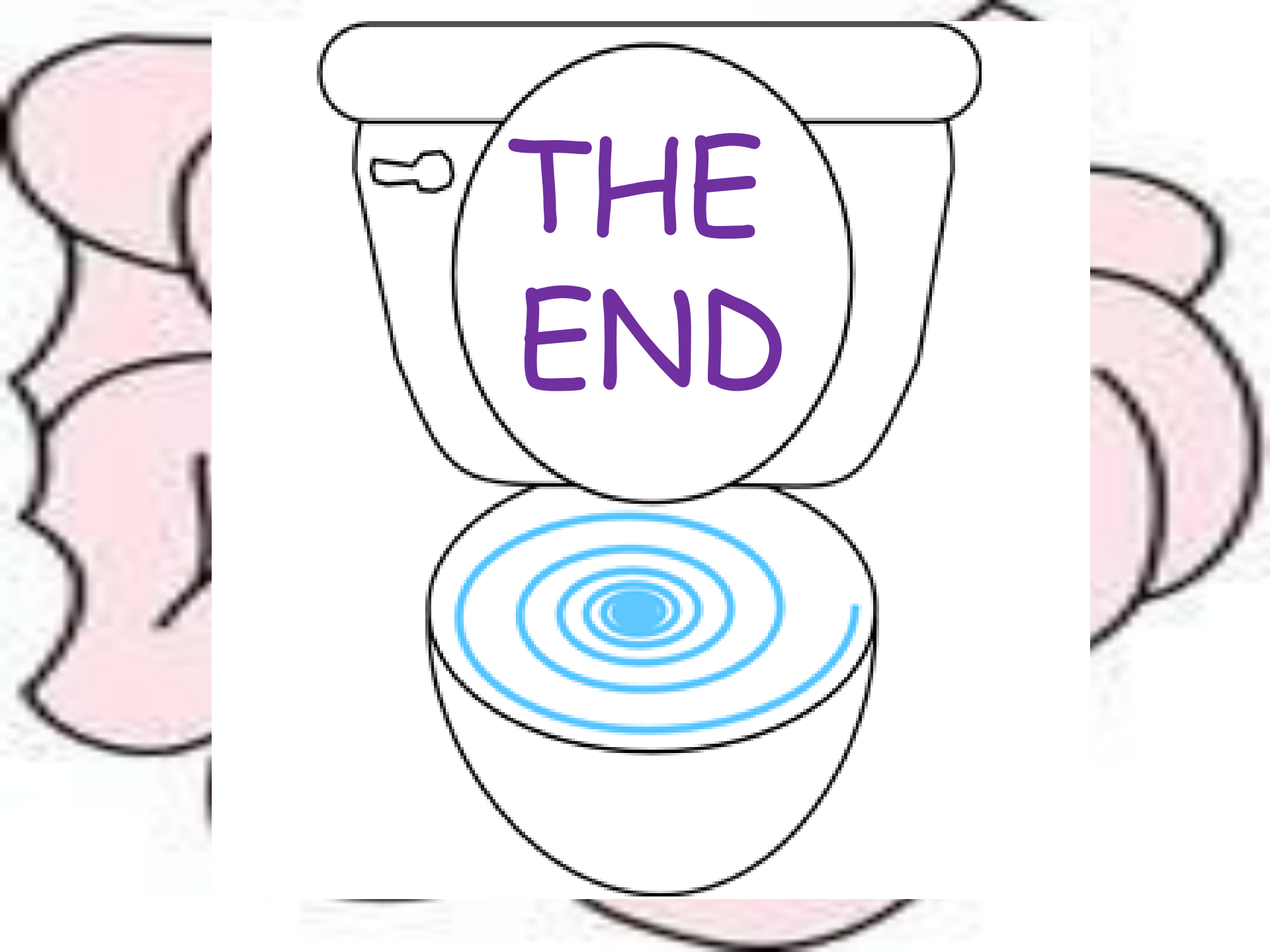
Stores bile made by the liver; secretes bile to small intestine



Rectum

Stores feces





THE
END