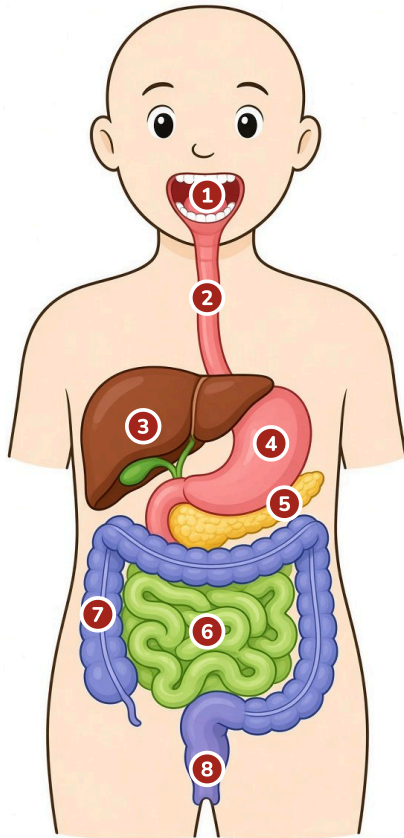




Instructions: Use the word bank to label the diagram. Read the Did you know? box. Number the 4 discoveries in order, tick True or False, match each word to its meaning, then write short answers.

Word bank (body parts): Large intestine Liver Mouth Oesophagus Pancreas Rectum Small intestine Stomach

1. Label the diagram



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

Did you know?

- Your digestive tube is about 8 to 9 metres long.
- Your stomach acid kills many germs.
- Trillions of helpful bacteria live in your large intestine.



Tayo with his anatomy model

About this topic

Food is made of big molecules like starch, protein and fat. They are too big to pass into your blood. Digestion breaks food down into small molecules, such as glucose, amino acids and fatty acids, that can be absorbed and carried to your cells.

2. Put the discoveries in order

Write 1 to 4 in the boxes (1 = first).

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Pavlov wins the Nobel Prize for digestion research | ☐ Beaumont begins studying a patient's stomach |
| ☐ Bacteria found to cause stomach ulcers | ☐ Insulin is discovered |

3. True or false?

Digestion starts in the mouth.	☐ True	☐ False
The liver makes bile.	☐ True	☐ False
The large intestine is longer than the small intestine.	☐ True	☐ False
Food stays in the stomach for a week.	☐ True	☐ False

4. Match up

Write the letter of the right meaning in the box.

Digestion	A. The food pipe from the mouth to the stomach.
Enzyme	B. Breaking food down into small molecules the body can absorb.
Oesophagus	C. Waves of muscle that push food along.
Peristalsis	D. A substance that speeds up breaking food down.

5. Short answers

- Which organ churns food with acid?

- How long can the whole food journey take?

- Name one food that contains fibre.

- Explain in your own words: In your own words, explain why we need to digest food.

- Stretch: Describe what happens to food in the mouth and the stomach.

