Digestive System Worksheet

| Name | Class | Date |
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| Name of the second seco | 01033 | Date |

Digestive system

Digestion starts in the mouth. Salvia glands in the mouth release an enzyme called amylase which is part of a family of enzymes called carbohydrase. They break down complex carbohydrates into simple sugars like glucose for use to absorb in the small intestine.

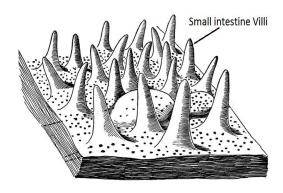
Stomach

The stomach is a **bag of muscle** that churns the food. The stomach releases two things. Firstly it releases a type of enzyme that breaks down protein called **'protease'**.

Secondly it releases **hydrochloric acid** so the pH is about 2-3. The acid is NOT to break down food but to make the enzymes work faster. The acid is also powerful enough to kill germs that cause disease (pathogens) which stops use getting sick.

Small Intestine

The small intestine is where the nutrients are absorbed into the blood stream. The nutrients getting the blood stream through the **villi** that are like fingers coming out of the walls of the intestine. These fingers help **increase the**



surface area so more nutrients are absorbed more quickly.

The pancreas organ makes and releases digestive juices containing enzymes (Carbohydrase, protease and lipase) into the small intestine.

<u>Bile</u>

Bile is a yellow green alkali liquid made by the **liver** but stored and then released into the **small intestine** by the **gall bladder**. It has two jobs. 1) Increases pH so the small intestine is alkali not acidic so enzymes work better. 2) To break down fat/lipids so they can be digested.

Digestive System Worksheet

| Nan | ne | | Class | Date | | |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|--|--|
| Que | estions | | | | | |
| 1 L | _ink each organ with | its function in the digestive | system: | | | |
| | Pancreas | | Organ where water passes leaving solid | | | |
| | Stomach | | Organ where food is churned with digestive juices and acids | | | |
| | Small intestine | | Organ that makes and releases digestive juices containing enzymes to break down your food | | | |
| | Large intestine | | Organ where small digested molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream | | | |
| _ | | | | (3 marks) | | |
| a \ | What is the role of sa | aliva in the digestive system | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | (2 mark) | | |
| b | Describe reason | why the stomach contains a | acids. | , | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | (2 mark) | | |
| 2 F | Rile nlavs an importa | plays an important role in digestion. | | | | |
| | Describe the jour | • | | | | |
| | | | | (2 mark) | | |
| | State the food co | emponent that bile digests. | | (=, | | |
| | State the rood co | imponent that blie digests. | | | | |
| | ••••• | | | (1 mark) | | |
| C | intestine. | erences in conditions (pH) o | | | | |
| C | | | | (المام معرف) | | |
| | d What is the name | of enzymes that break dow | n protein? | (=, | | |
| | | • | | (1 mark) | | |
| 6 | e What effect would | d there be if we had no large | e intestine? | | | |
| | | | | (2 mark) | | |
| | | | | | | |