



Science

Animals Including Humans

A stylized, cartoonish illustration of the human digestive system. The background is a warm orange color. The digestive organs are depicted in various shades of orange and yellow, with black outlines. At the top, the esophagus leads into the stomach, which is a large, rounded organ. Below the stomach, the small intestine is shown as a long, coiled tube. The large intestine is depicted as a larger, more complex structure with several loops and pouches. The rectum and sigmoid colon are shown at the bottom. The overall style is simple and educational, suitable for a children's textbook or a classroom presentation.

Digestive System Functions

Aim

- I can explain the functions of the digestive system.
- I can use scientific evidence to answer questions.

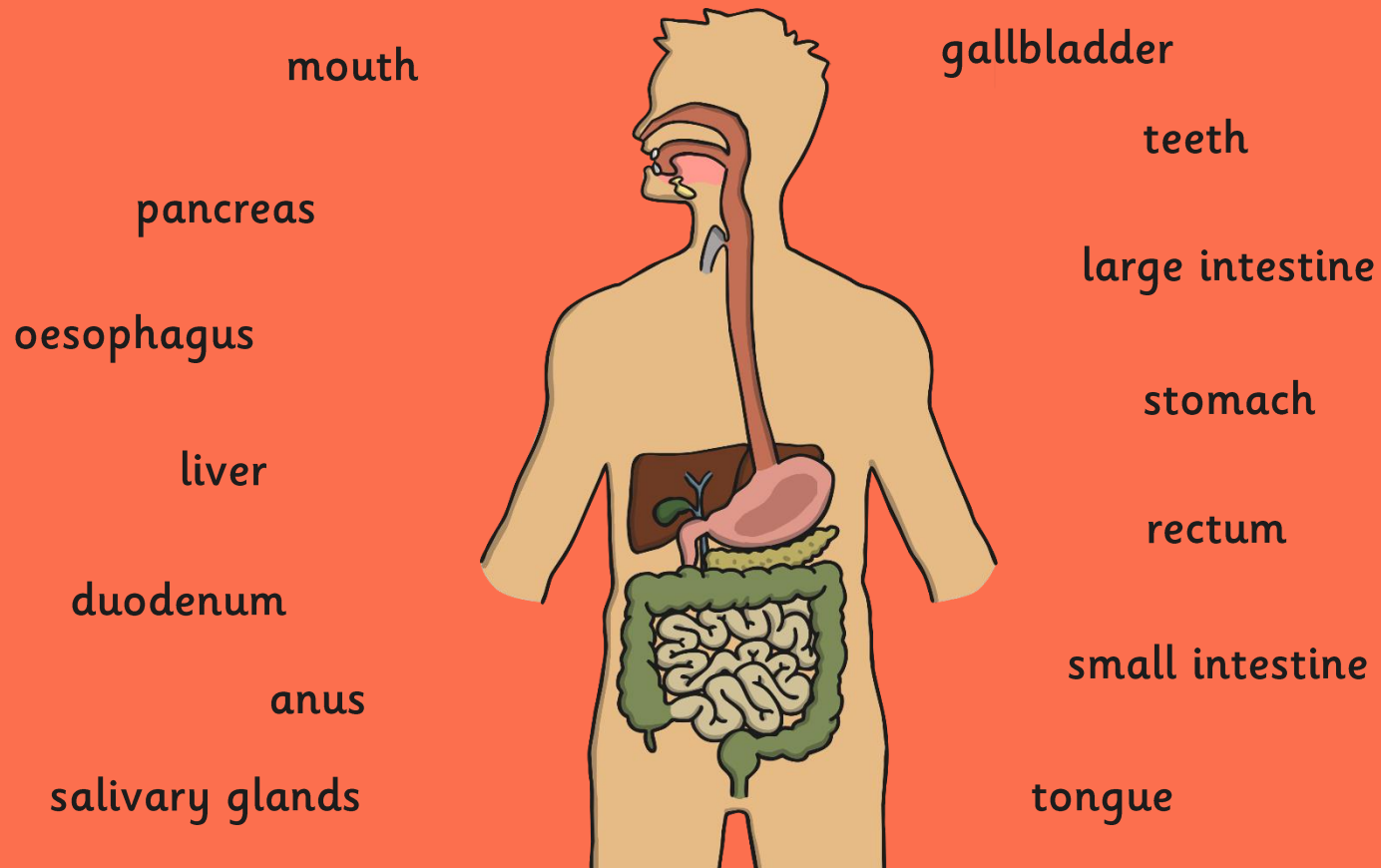
Success Criteria

- I can add functions to the parts of the digestive system.
- I can match the parts of the digestive system with their functions.
- I can explain the functions of the digestive system.
- I can use scientific evidence I have been given to answer questions.
- I can distinguish between scientific and non-scientific evidence when answering questions.

Digestive System - Parts



Label the parts of the digestive system



Digestive System - Functions



How do the different parts of the digestive system work?

How do they help humans to digest food?

Discuss with your group and write down ideas next to the part on your sheet.



Digestive System Function Ideas

Digestive System Function Ideas		
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Glands

You will come across the word **glands** in this lesson so we should find out what they are!

Glands are organs that release fluids to be used in the body.

Tear glands produce tears.

Sweat glands produce sweat.



Enzymes

Similarly, you will come across the term enzymes.

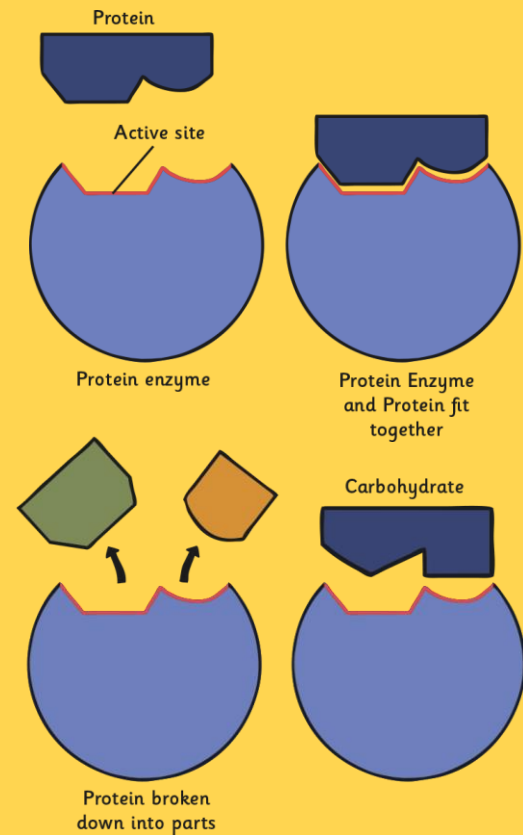
Enzymes are special molecules in the body (molecules make up cells, which make up tissue, glands, organs, etc).

They act to create a chemical reaction.

In the digestive system the reaction they produce breaks down food.

There are lots of **different types of enzymes** as a type of enzyme can only do one thing – so **enzymes** that break down protein can not also break down carbohydrates. You need different enzyme for that!

They are often thought of as a lock – only the right key will fit!



Salivary Glands

Function:

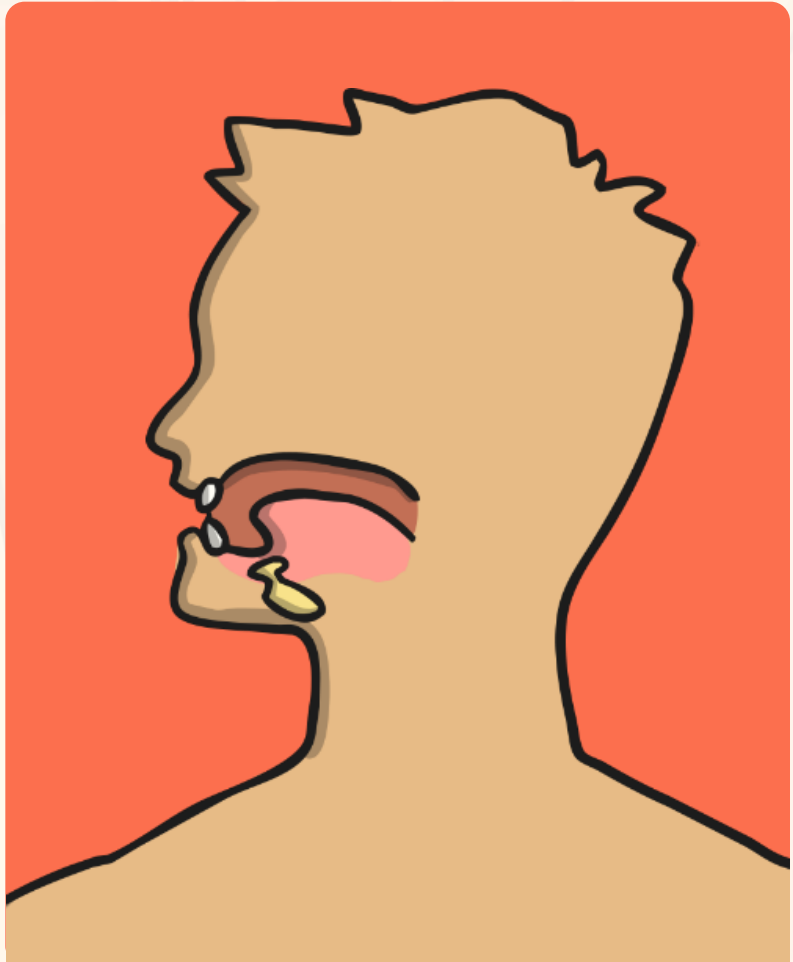
First part of the digestion process starts without you even eating!

The smell of food triggers the salivary glands to produce saliva (some call it your mouth watering).

The amount of saliva increases as you taste the food.

Saliva is mostly made of water and it helps you to chew, taste and swallow food.

Contains enzymes which start to break down the food we eat.



Mouth

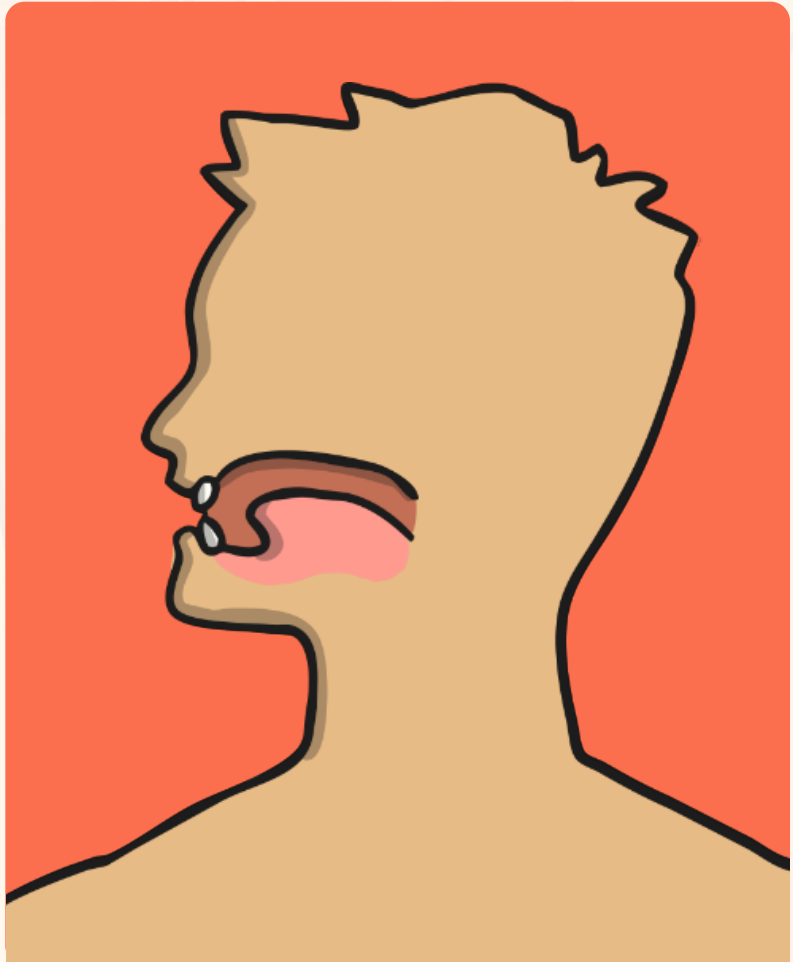
Function:

Entry point for food.

Where saliva mixes with food.

Location of tongue and teeth.

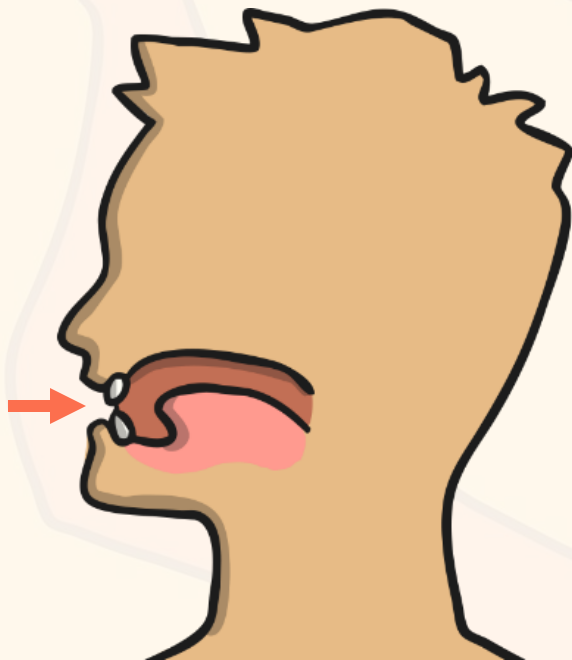
Top part of the mouth (soft palate) helps move food along to the oesophagus.



Teeth

Function:

Tear, cut and grind food into smaller pieces.



Tongue

Function:

Helps mix the food and saliva.

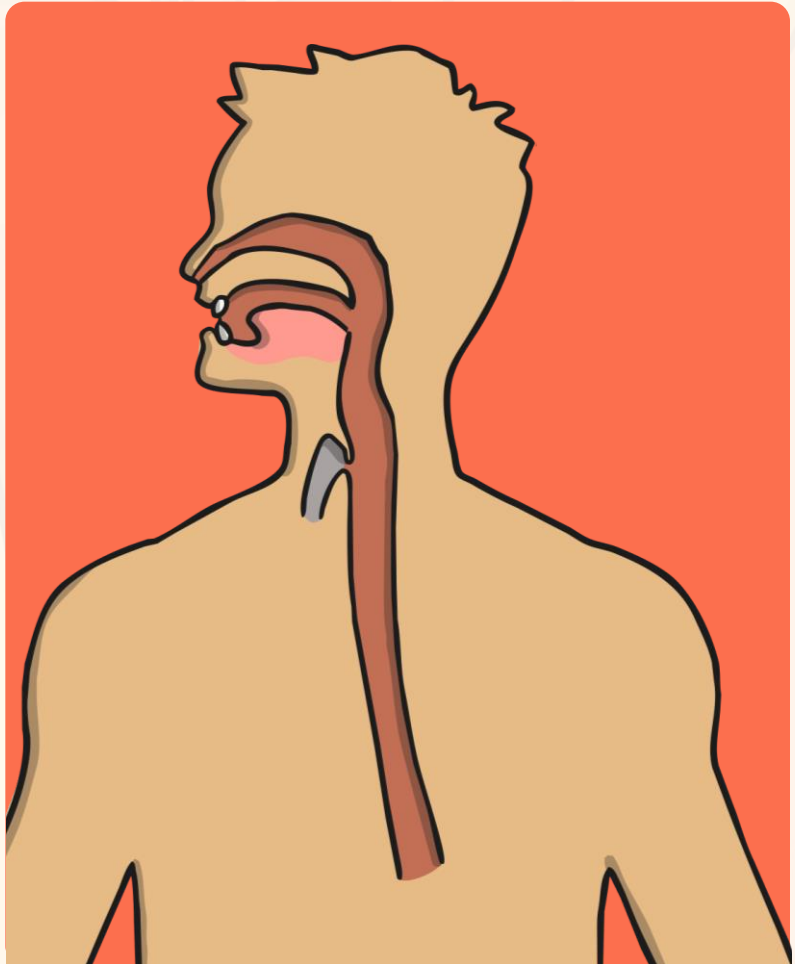


Oesophagus

Function:

A muscular tube which forms the path from the mouth to the stomach.

Muscles contract and relax to move food down the oesophagus to the stomach.

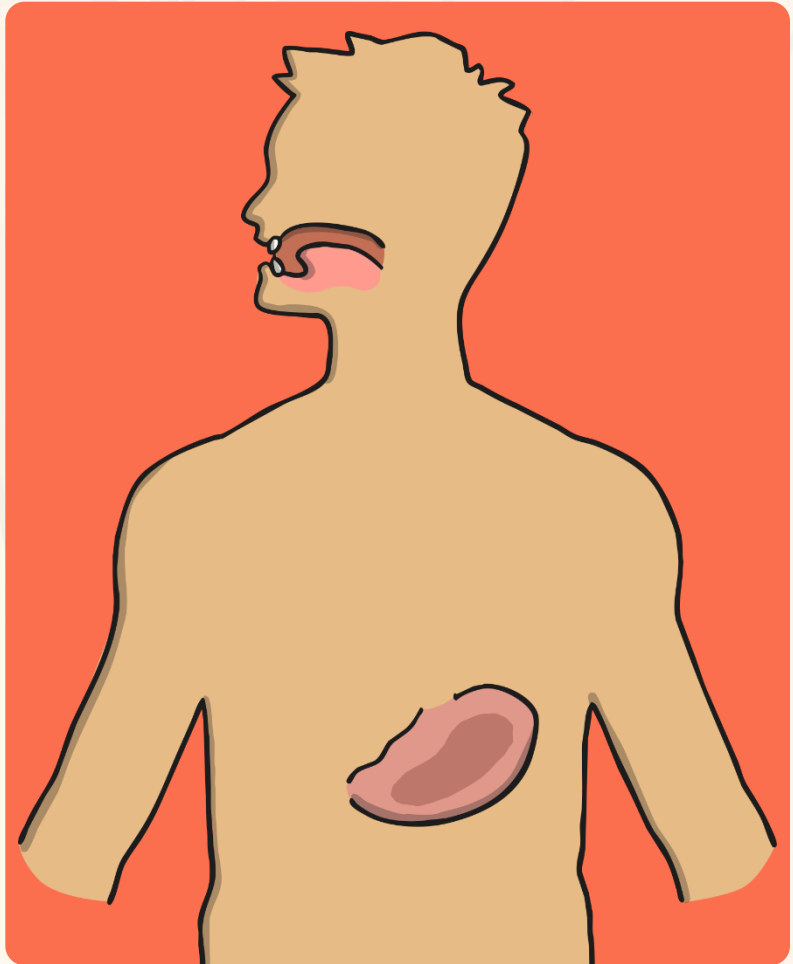


Stomach

Function:

Glands line the stomach produce acid and **enzymes** which breaks the food down further.

Muscles in the stomach mix the food.

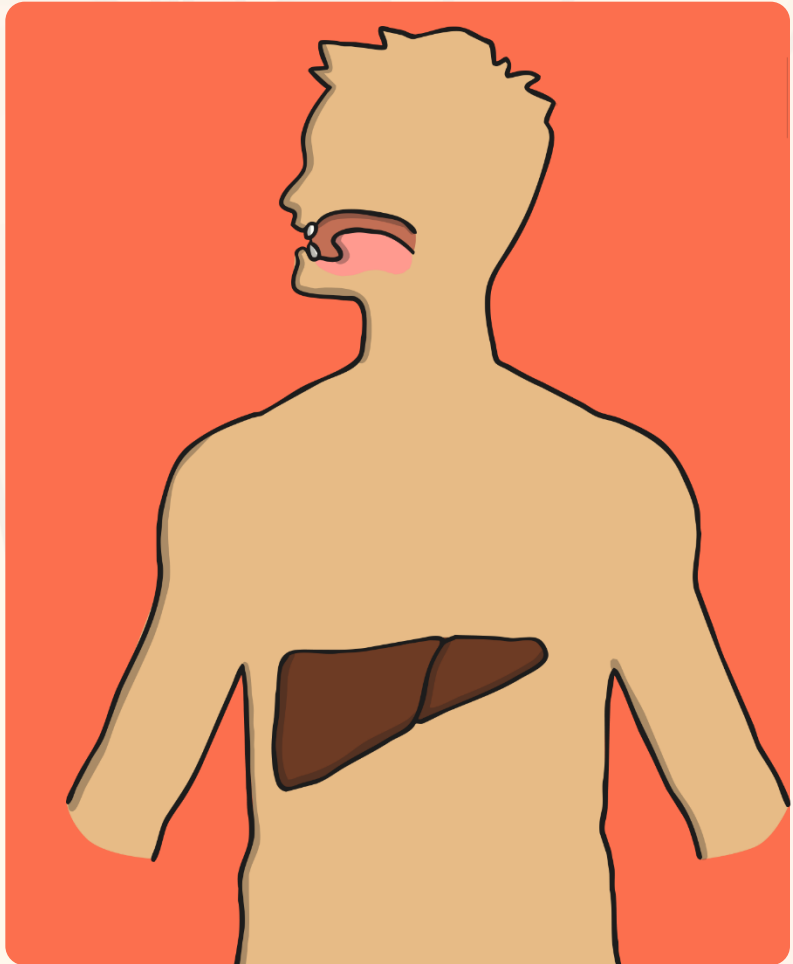


Liver

Function:

Produces bile which helps to absorb fats.

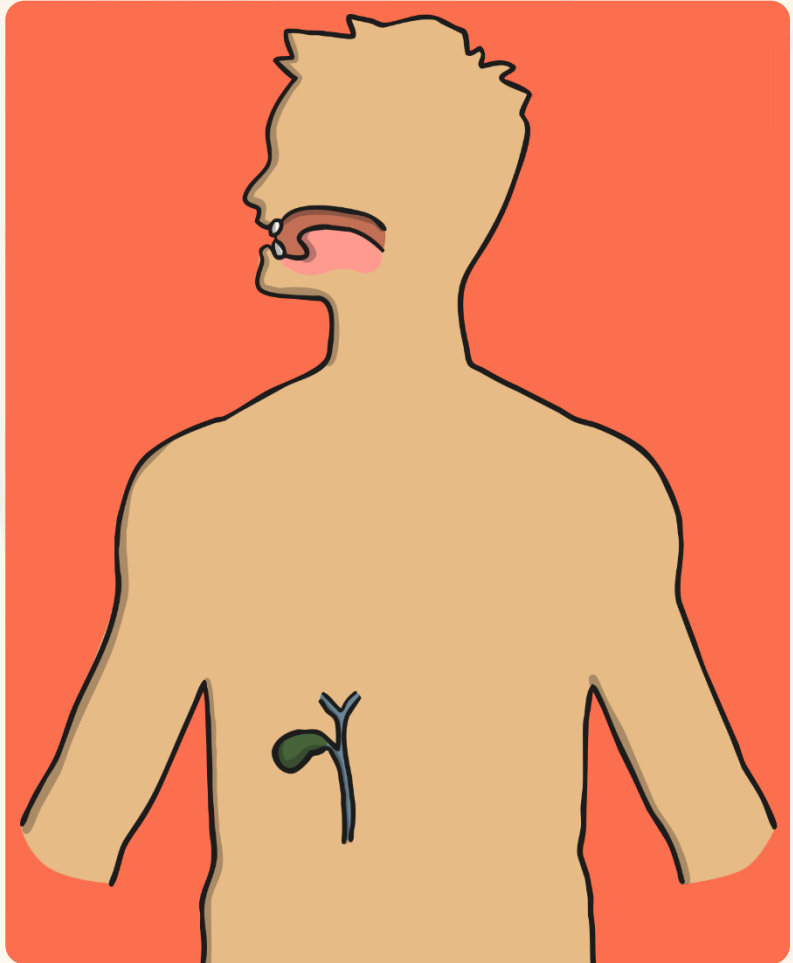
Bile is sent to the gallbladder to be stored.



Gallbladder

Function:

Releases bile into the duodenum when needed.

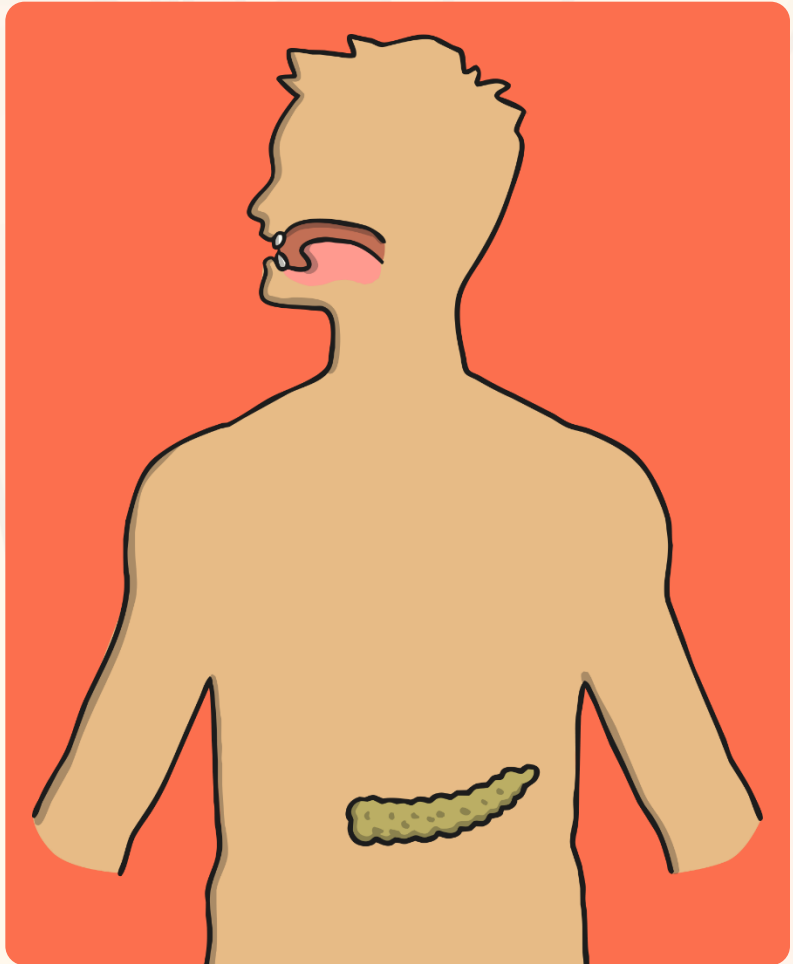


Pancreas

Function:

Produces enzymes to break down fats, proteins and carbohydrates.

Releases them into the duodenum.

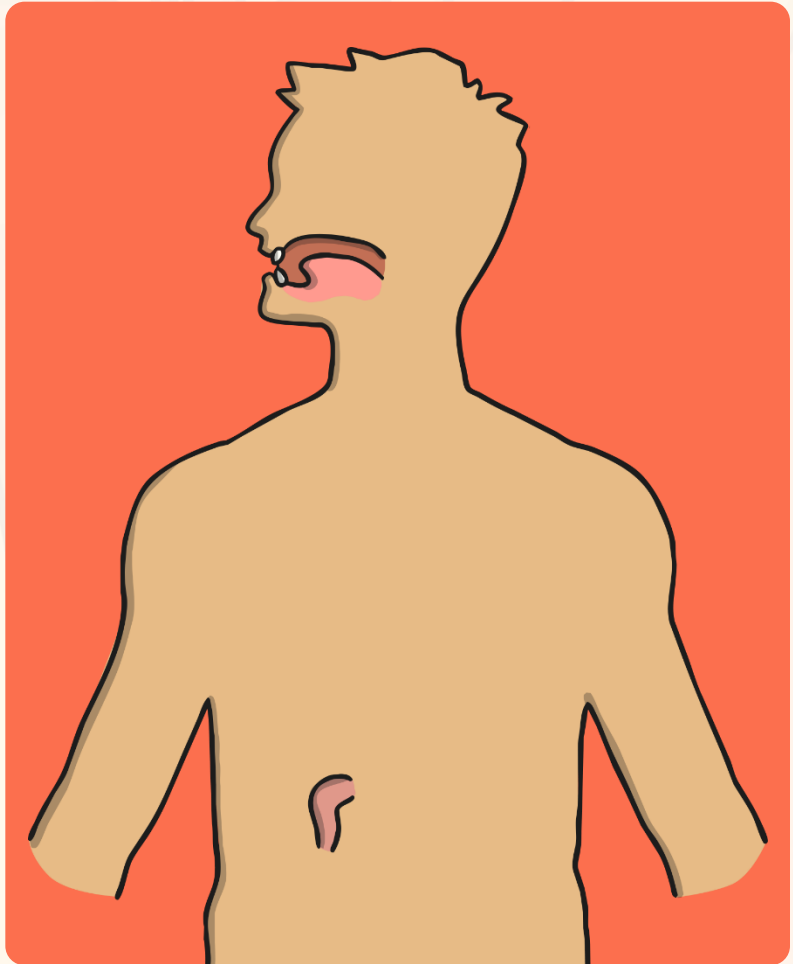


Duodenum

Function:

First part of the small intestine

Food is broken down by bile from the gallbladder and enzymes from the pancreas.

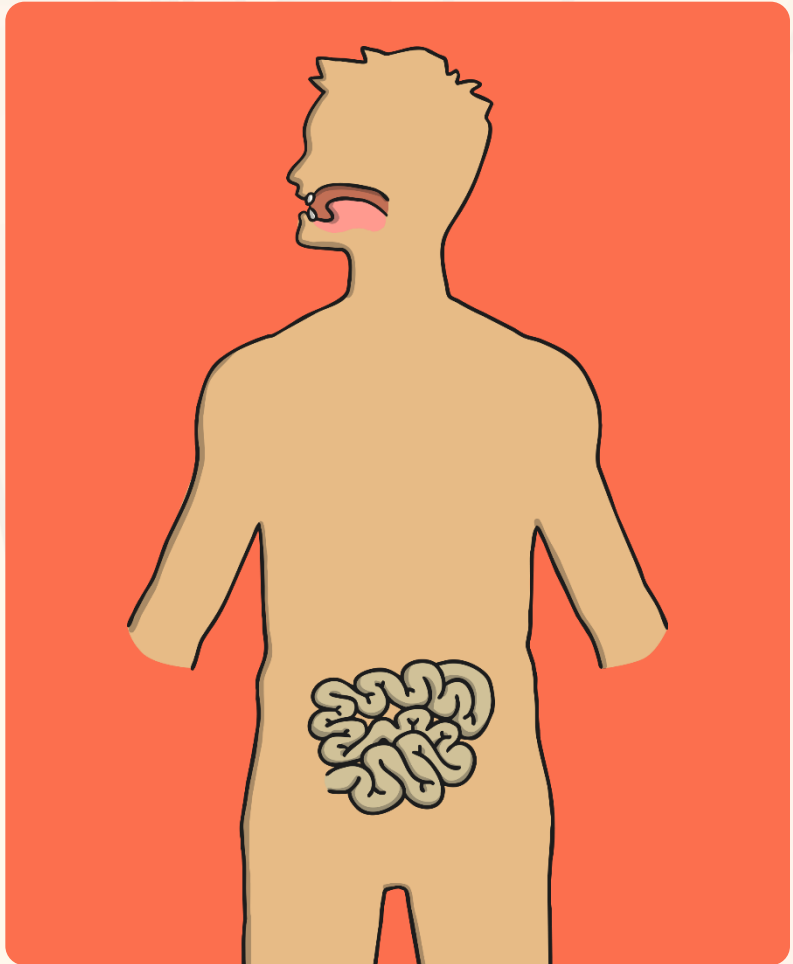


Small Intestine

Function:

The other parts of the small intestine – (jejunum and ileum) absorb nutrients from the food.

Pass any leftover broken down food to the large intestine.



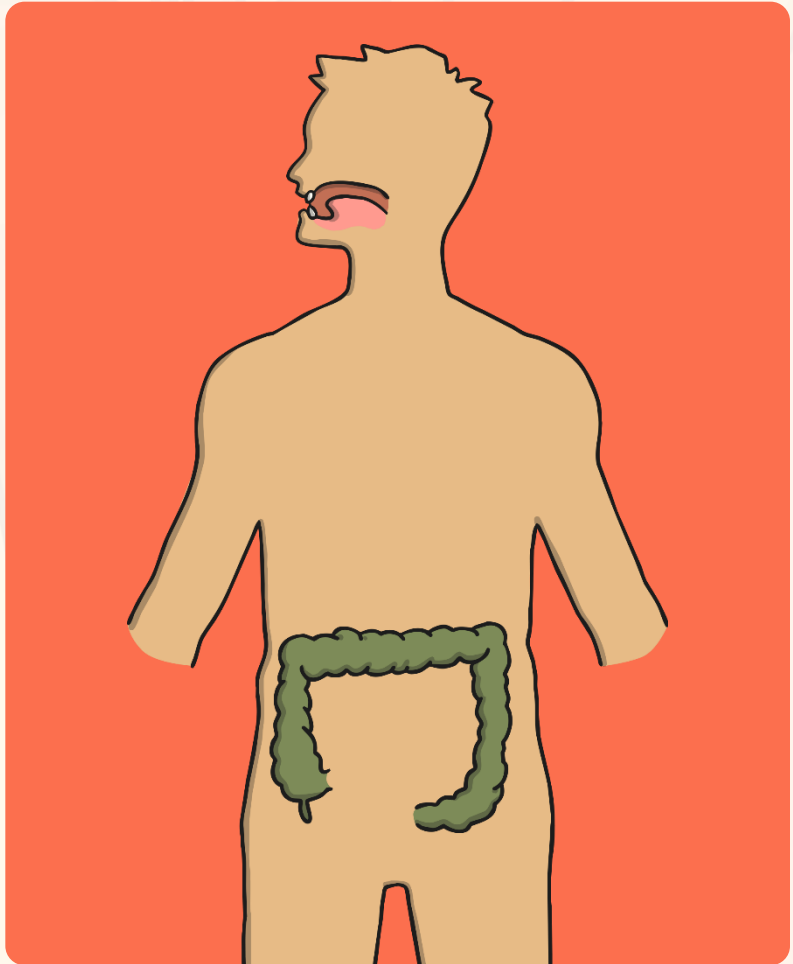
Large Intestine

Function:

Connects the small intestine to the rectum.

Absorbs water from waste food.

Forms stool from waste food.

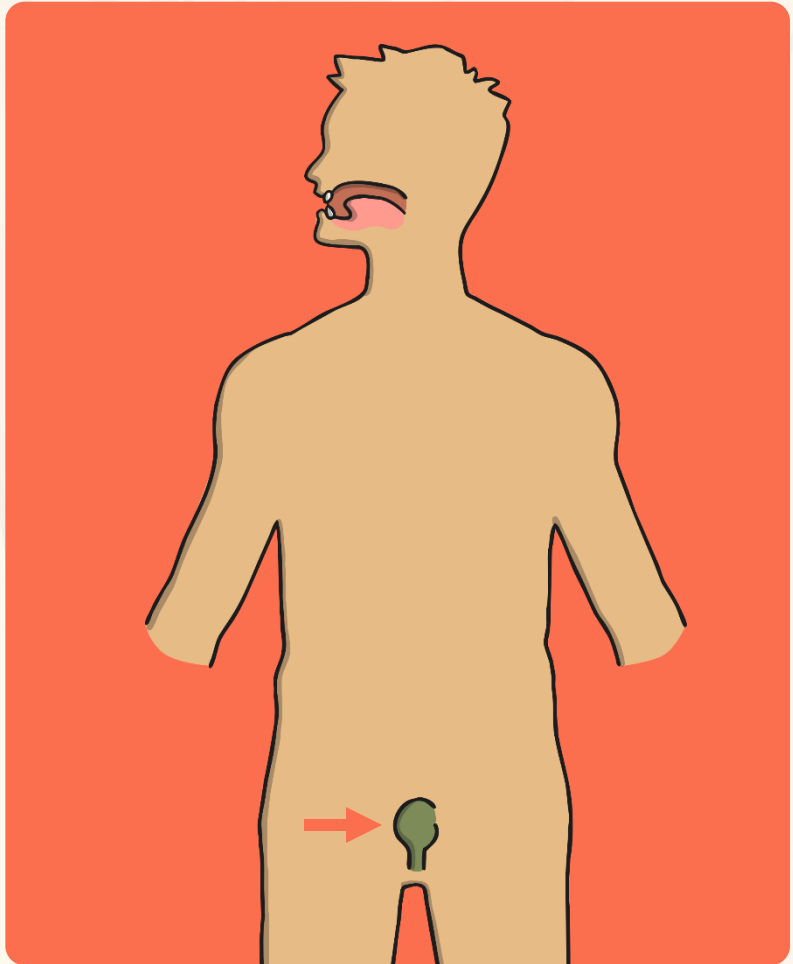


Rectum

Function:

Stores stool passed to it from the large intestine.

Makes brain aware of need to go to the toilet.

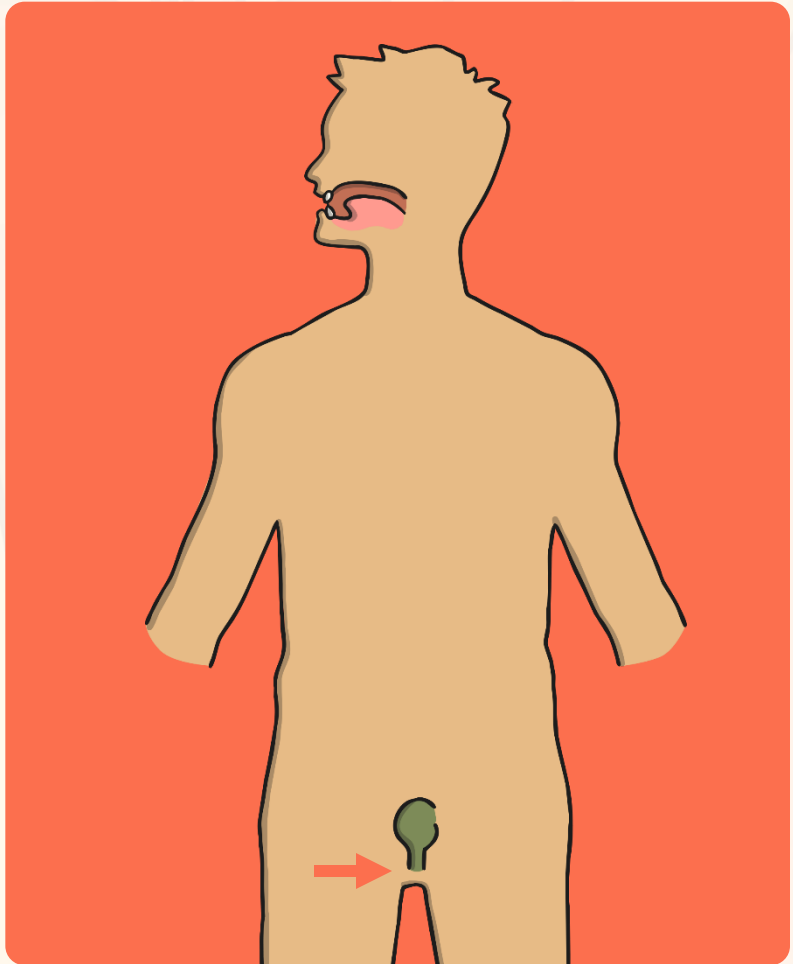


Anus

Function:

Releases the stool.

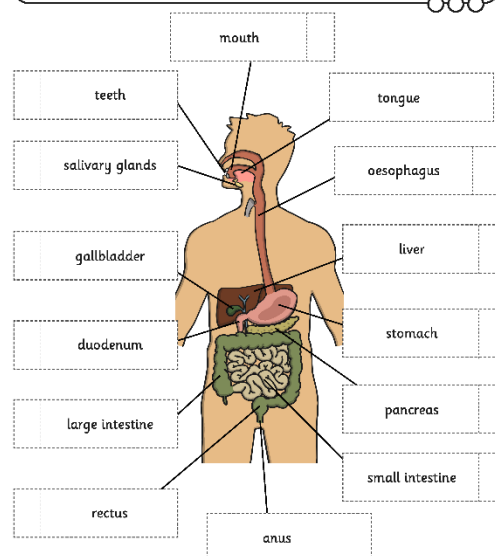
End of the digestive process.



The Functions Of The Digestive System



Interactive Digestive System



Science Year 4: Animals including Humans | Digestive System | Print and Use

body part on the worksheet.

Enzymes break down and mix it up.
is enzymes to in fats, proteins carbohydrates.
food passed large intestine.
released from the end of the digestive system.

part on the worksheet.

Enzymes break down and mix it up.
is enzymes to in fats, proteins carbohydrates.
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released from the end of the digestive system.

Digestive System Explanation Text

1 The mouth is where food enters the digestive system but the process of digestion starts even before that happens! The salivary glands produce saliva when food is swallowed. You may have come across the phrase 'mouth-watering', which indicates food that smells so good that your mouth is full of saliva.

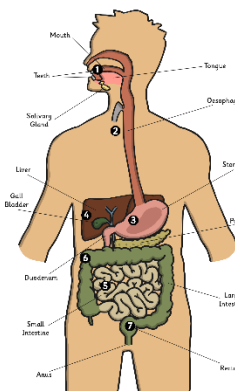
Saliva contains an enzyme called amylase (pronounced am-uh-layz). This breaks down starch which is a type of carbohydrate. The tongue is important as it mixes the food with the saliva.

Teeth tear, cut and grind food in the mouth so that it can be transported through the body more easily.

The soft palate is the name of the top of the mouth, this part of the mouth moves the food through the mouth and towards the oesophagus.

2 The next part of the digestive process takes place in the oesophagus. This is a long muscular tube that leads to the stomach. Here the food is moved down by the muscles in synchronised waves (pairs of muscles contracting and relaxing at the same time). This movement is called peristalsis. Muscles in your intestine also work like this.

3 Enzymes and acids are produced in the stomach. Lying to break food down. The stomach contains powerful muscles that churn and mix food into smaller and smaller pieces.



7 The large intestine moves the stools to the rectum. The rectum has two functions: firstly, it stores the stools until they are ready to be released. Secondly, it sends signals to the brain that there are stools that need releasing. The final process in the digestive process is when stools move from the rectum, are released from the anus.

In order to be healthy, the body needs to absorb nutrients from the food and also get rid of the parts of the food it does not need.

4 The liver, pancreas and gallbladder are vital to the digestive process even though food does not pass through them.

The pancreas produces enzymes to break down fats, carbohydrates and proteins which are released in the duodenum.

The liver produces bile - this is an important fluid which breaks down fats in our diets. It sends the bile to the gallbladder to store, which releases it into the duodenum when it is needed.

5 After the other two parts of the small intestine absorb the nutrients they need, any part of the food that is not needed travels to the large intestine. The large intestine absorbs water from the remaining food and the rest forms into stools.

6 The small intestine is split into three parts. The duodenum is the first part of the small intestine and it is here that the food is broken down by enzymes and bile.

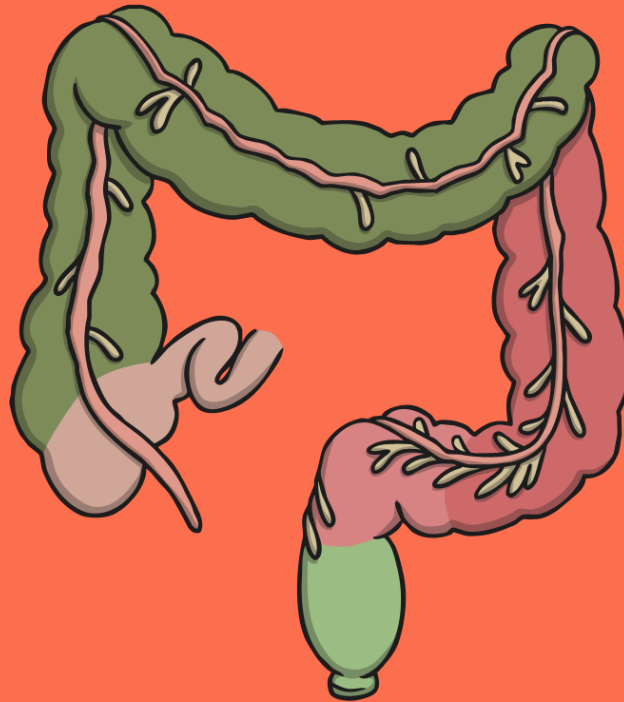


Science Year 4: Animals including Humans | Digestive System | Printed Label 2

Digestive System Quiz



Click on the answer boxes.



Digestive System Quiz



What part of the digestive system tears, cuts and grinds food?

Well done!



stomach

teeth

salivary glands

pancreas

Digestive System Quiz



?

Which part of the body produces saliva?

Well done!



mouth

gallbladder

salivary glands

liver

Digestive System Quiz



?

What is the function of the tongue?

Well done!



mixes food with saliva

cuts food

produces saliva

breaks down food

Digestive System Quiz



?

Which part of the digestive system forms stools?

Well done!



rectum

oesophagus

small intestine

large intestine

Digestive System Quiz



?

Which is the only part of the digestive system which needs to send a signal to the brain?

Well done!



rectum

gallbladder

pancreas

anus

Digestive System Quiz



?

Which of these is the function of the stomach?

Well done!



produces saliva

produces bile

produces acid

produces stools

Digestive System Quiz



?

Where is bile stored?

Well done!



stomach

liver

pancreas

gallbladder

Digestive System Quiz



How many parts of the small intestine are used to digest food?

Well done!



two

one

three

none

Digestive System Quiz



?

Which part moves the food to the stomach?

Well done!



small intestine

oesophagus

large intestine

mouth

Digestive System Quiz



?

What do glands do?

Well done!



break down food

keep the pancreas healthy

produce fluids

send signals to the brain

Digestive System Quiz



?

How many different parts of the digestive system does food enter?

Well done!



eight

ten

thirteen

three

Digestive System Quiz



?

What are enzymes?

Well done!



cells that break down food

molecules that break down food

glands that break down food

organs that break down food

Digestive System Quiz



?

What is the name of the top part of the mouth?

Well done!



hard palate

soft pilates

soft palate

hard pilates

Digestive System Quiz



?

What two substances break down food in the duodenum?

Well done!



acid and enzymes

bile and saliva

acid and bile

enzymes and bile

Digestive System Quiz



?

The name of the wave movement of the muscles in the oesophagus is called...



Well done!



periscope

perisc

peristalsis

periodic

Aim



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