

Questions on the 'Digestion and the digestive system' video

1. In the table below, write down what the following food groups are needed for in the body:

Food group	What it is used for in the body
Protein	
Carbohydrate	
Fats (Lipids)	
Vitamins	
Minerals	
Water	
Fibre (roughage)	

2. What are organs of the body (like the stomach) made from?

Organs like the stomach are made from groups of _____

3. What liquid is added to the food in the mouth?

The liquid is _____.

4. What is increased by chewing?

The _____ of the food is increased by chewing.

5. How is food moved through our oesophagus?

Food is moved by _____

6. Why is mucus added to the food in the oesophagus?

Mucus is added in order to _____

7. What 2 jobs does acid do in the stomach?

A. _____

B. _____

8. What do enzymes in the stomach DO to the food?

The enzymes _____

9. What does 'churning' mean?

Churning is _____

10. What is the advantage of churning our food?

Churning our food _____

11. Where do the final stages of digestion take place in our digestive system?

The final stages of digestion take place in the _____

_____.

12. Where do useful food molecules (like sugars) move into from the small intestine?

The useful food molecules move from the small intestine and into the _____

13. In the large intestine, what happens to the water which is mixed with the waste products?

The water is _____ back into the _____

14. Through which organ is the solid waste removed through?

The solid waste is removed through the _____

15. Why are most food molecules entering our bodies when we eat (like protein and starch) useless to us?

These food molecules are _____ and, therefore, are

16. What connects small, useful food molecules together to form these useless molecules?

_____ connect the small, useful food molecules together

17. How are these connections broken?

The connections (_____) are broken by _____

18. What is the advantage of the small food molecules being soluble (i.e. able to dissolve in water)?

The advantage of the small molecules being soluble is _____

19. What does the small intestine wall look like?

The small intestine wall _____

20. What are villi?

Villi are _____

21. What are the tiny blood vessels (found inside each villus) called?

These tiny blood vessels are called _____

22. How thick is each villus wall?

Each villus wall is _____

23. What is the advantage of having walls like this?

The advantage is _____

24. What is the advantage of having villi?

The advantage is they increase the _____
