

LIFE SYSTEMS

HUMAN ORGANS

# MONDAY

COPY DOWN THE DEFINITIONS ON A  
LINED PIECE OF PAPER

- Blood: liquid containing proteins, red cells, white cells and platelets.
- Cells: The building blocks of all living things.

- Digestive System: mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine; digests food.
- Esophagus: Muscular tube leading from the mouth to the stomach.
- Fat: A substance necessary for growth and health.
- Large Intestine: Organ where water is removed from digested food and indigestible food is eliminated from the body.

- Liver: Organ part of digestive system; produces bile that helps in the breakdown of fats.
- Nutrient: The part of the food that is used by the body for growth, repair and energy.
- Pancreas: A digestive organ produces enzymes that break up nutrients.
- Small intestine: Part of the digestive system from which nutrients pass into the bloodstream.

- Stomach: Part of digestive system where some breakdown of food occurs.
- Tissue: Group of cells performing a special job.

End of Monday's work. :)

Fun Fact: Sneezing with your eyes open is impossible.

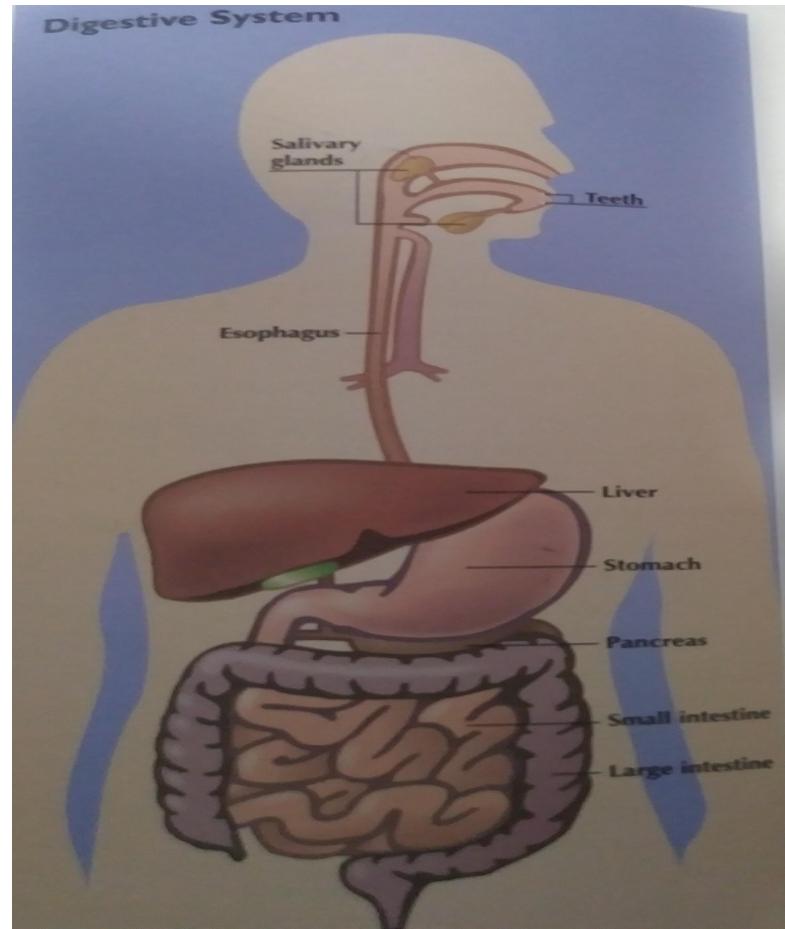
Source <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/funny.html>

## Tuesday's Work.

On a lined piece of paper,  
copy the following notes.

# CHAPTER 1 → DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- Your body needs fuel to live, work, play and grow.
- This fuel comes from the different kinds of food you eat.
- Your digestive system makes the food that you eat, usable.



- Your digestive system is a long tube inside your body.
- As food passes through this tube, it is broken down into very tiny pieces that the body can use.
- These pieces are called nutrients.
- The nutrients move through the wall of the tube into your bloodstream.
- Blood carries these nutrients to the rest of your body.

- The digestive system has many special parts called organs, these organs work together.
- These organs are made up of tissues which in turn are made up of cells.
- Cells are extremely important to the human body.

End of Tuesday's Work.=D

Fun Fact: Butterflies taste food by standing on top of it! Their taste receptors are in their feet unlike humans who have most on their tongue.

Source: <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/funny.html>

Wednesday's work.

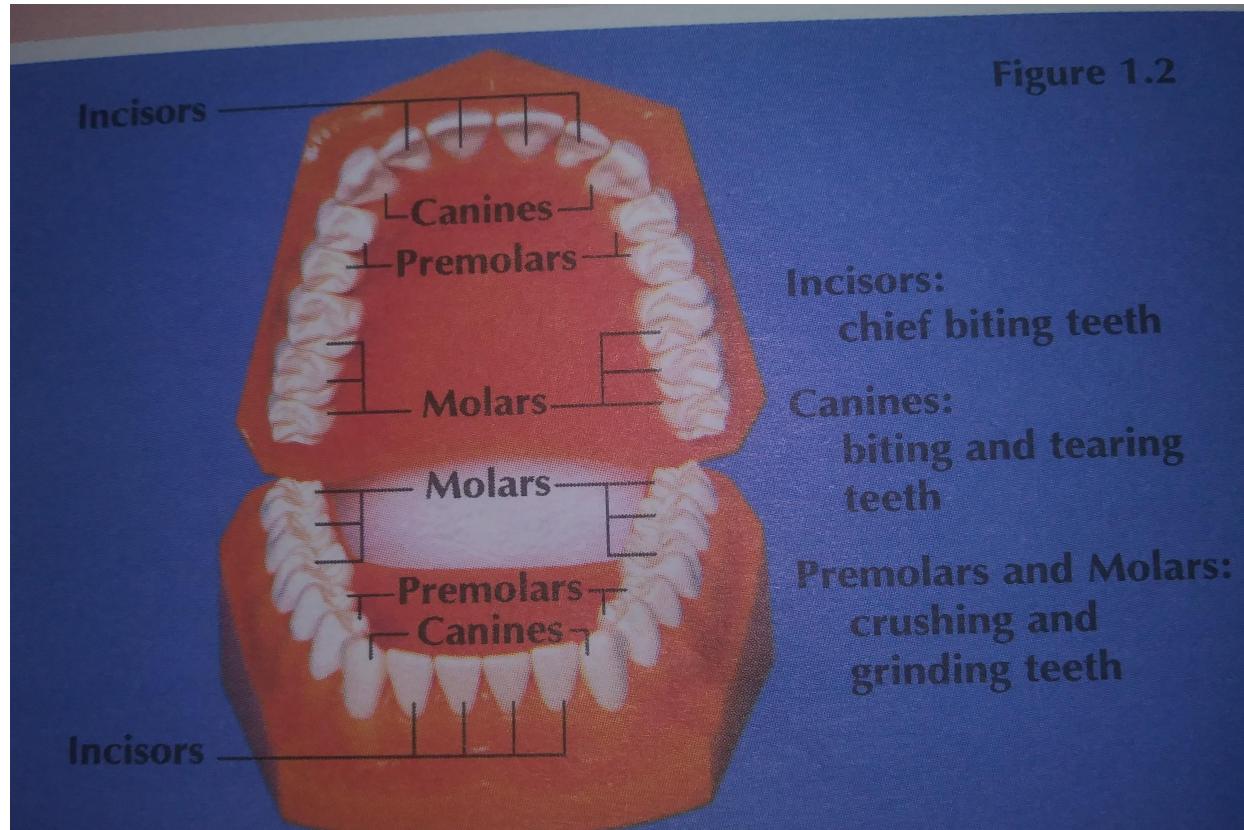
Copy the lecture for teeth &  
and complete the question.

## Teeth:

- In your mouth, your teeth bite and grind food.
- Saliva from salivary glands softens and lubricates foods.
- Saliva contain chemicals called enzymes which break the foods into nutrients.

- For example, if you place a soda cracker in your mouth, the enzymes in your saliva help break down the starches in the cracker. These enzymes help you break down the cracker, so it is easier for you to chew and then swallow the cracker.

# YOUR TEETH



Answer the following question on a piece of paper.

Draw and label your own set of teeth. For example, if you are missing a molar on the right side of your mouth, do not draw that molar.

End of Wednesday's work \:D/

Fun Fact: Rabbits and parrots can see behind themselves without even moving their heads!

Source:

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/funny.html>

## Thursday's Work.

Copy down the lecture notes on a lined piece of paper.

# The Tongue

- The tongue, a big muscle, rolls the food around your mouth, turning it into a slippery ball. After you swallow the ball of food, it moves down the tube called the esophagus.
- The esophagus is a tube that moves the food from the mouth to the stomach.

# The Stomach

- The stomach acts like a bin where your meals are slowly processed, taking about four hours.
- Stomach cells squirt out gastric juices into the food.
- Gastric juices help kill any bacteria in the food.

- Gastric juices also contain enzymes.
- The strong muscle in the stomach mixes the food and the gastric juices to make a gooey mixture.
- This gooey mixture moves into the small intestine.

# The Small Intestine

- The small intestine contains enzymes and nutrients.

# Pancreas

- In the small intestine, enzymes from the pancreas and the small intestine digest (break up) different types of nutrients.
- The **Liver** adds bile which helps blend fats.

- The nutrients move through the wall of the small intestine into tiny blood vessels.
- Blood then carries the nutrients throughout the body.
- Food takes about 8 hours to pass through the small intestine into the large intestine.

# The Large Intestine

- In the large intestine, water and minerals are absorbed into the body.
- Friendly bacteria live here, helping break down any undigested food. The waste material, called feces, is eliminated from the body through the rectum and anus.
- Food takes about twelve hours to move through the large intestine.

# End of Thursday's work.

Fun Fact: Because of the unusual shape of their legs, kangaroos and emus struggle to walk backwards.

Source: <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/funny.html>

# FRIDAY'S WORK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBZWgrfZFbU>

Watch the YouTube video.

After watching the YouTube video, complete the “Learned” part of your KWL chart.

List what you learned about chapter 1 from the lecture notes as well as the YouTube video.

End of Friday's work. :)