

2-D model instructions- day 2

- Color (use key)
- Cut out small intestine, liver, pancreas, large intestine
- **USE TAPE** TO attach according to the following:
 1. ^{glue} place the small intestines on the center about 6 inches
from top of page 46
 2. attach head/mouth to esophagus and
then (# 1) to the small intestine (see label)
 3. attach stomach (#2) to small intestine
place pancreas **UNDER** stomach
 4. attach large intestines (#3) **OVER** small intestines
 5. place liver **OVER** stomach and part of large intestine

YOUR MODEL IS COMPLETE

MAKE SURE ALL ORGANS ARE LABELED

Digestive System

Location	What's happening
mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>mechanical digestion</u> - teeth grind and tear food into smaller pieces • <u>chemical digestion</u> - saliva (with enzymes) starts to chemically break apart food particles
esophagus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscles <u>contract and push food</u> (called <u>peristalsis</u>)
stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>mechanical digestion</u> - layers of muscles squeeze and mix food • <u>chemical digestion</u> - chemicals (enzymes) and acids digest food • food looks like "baby food" when the stomach is done with it!
small intestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the help of chemicals from the pancreas and liver, <u>chemical digestion</u> is completed • Nutrients are absorbed into the <u>blood</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —The blood can carry nutrients to every place in the body because ALL parts of the body need nutrients to live! —There are <u>villi</u> that help to absorb more nutrients
pancreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes chemicals called <u>enzymes</u> that flow into the small intestine • Helps to break down starch, proteins, and fats
liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes <u>bile</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bile breaks fat into smaller droplets for easier digestion — bile is stored in the <u>gall bladder</u>
large intestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What enters is mostly leftover undigested food, fiber, and <u>water</u> • The water is absorbed into your <u>blood</u>, leaving solid waste <u>rectum</u> • Solid waste is stored in the <u>rectum</u> before being pushed out the <u>anus</u> • Good <u>bacteria</u> live in our large intestine and help to break down fiber that we otherwise could not digest, make some vitamins, and keep out some bad bacteria (tradeoff: they do make odors!) • Much of <u>feces</u> (poop) is made up of these bacteria as well as the undigested waste

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