

3.3 What are the Digestive and Urinary Systems?

When you _____, food passes through many _____, which perform different jobs to help your body digest food.

Digestive System (p. 74)

Food has to be _____ before your _____ use it.

Your body must _____ (_____ _____) food into very small materials.

After this, the food can enter the _____ to get to your cells.

How Do We Eat and Process Food?

_____ is the first step of digestion.

Chewing makes food small enough to swallow and makes the rest of the digestion process easier.

The _____ your food is chewed = the _____ your digestive system must work

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In order to chew, we must use our _____.

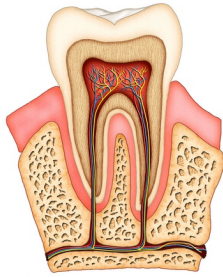
Most adults have as many as _____ teeth.

Different teeth have different _____.

Front teeth are flat and sharp to cut food.

Back teeth are flatter to crush food.

Teeth are _____. They contain _____, _____, _____, and _____.



(Cross-section of a molar)

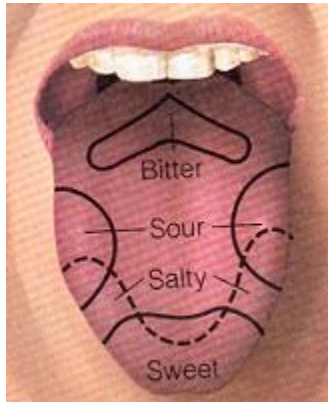
The _____ has three main jobs:

1) Help you _____ food using _____ which contain special _____ that send signals to your brain.

*Without these nerves, all food would taste the _____.

2) _____ food around in your mouth so it can be chewed.

3) Moves food to the back of your mouth where it can be _____



_____ have _____ that help digest food and add _____ to make food easier to swallow.

As you swallow, the _____ moves to cover your trachea.

After food is chewed and saliva is added it is swallowed and travels into the _____.

The _____ is a tube that carries food to the _____.

Food does NOT just fall into the stomach because of _____.

The esophagus _____ food to the stomach by squeezing its rings of muscles.
It takes food about _____ to push through the esophagus to the stomach.

Stomach (p. 76)

At the bottom of your esophagus is a muscle leading to the stomach that _____
to let food in, and then _____ to keep food from reentering the
esophagus.

Your stomach is located under your lower _____ ribs.

The stomach's _____ can stretch to store all of the food from a meal.

**So when you feel full, that is because your stomach is stretched.*

The stomach produces _____ that help digest food.

After the food becomes a soupy paste, it is ready to _____ your stomach.

Intestines (p. 76)

The stomach squeezes partly digested food into a tube called the _____
_____.

Your _____ and _____ send chemicals to the small intestine
to help it digest food.

Some food at the end of the small intestine cannot be digested.

This food _____ then moves to a larger tube called the _____
_____, which is also known as the _____.

The large intestine contains helpful _____ that make _____ and
keep out _____.

The large intestine also makes the waste more _____, which is then pushed
out of your system.

The Urinary System (p. 78)

The _____ is designed to get rid of wastes that are in your _____.

Wastes in your blood act like _____ in your body; if our body could not get rid of this waste in our blood, we would not live very long.

_____ are a pair of organs that remove waste from your blood.

They are shaped like kidney _____ and have a dark _____ color.

They are located on either side of your _____ below the lowest ribs.

When waste is removed from the blood, good things are also: _____.

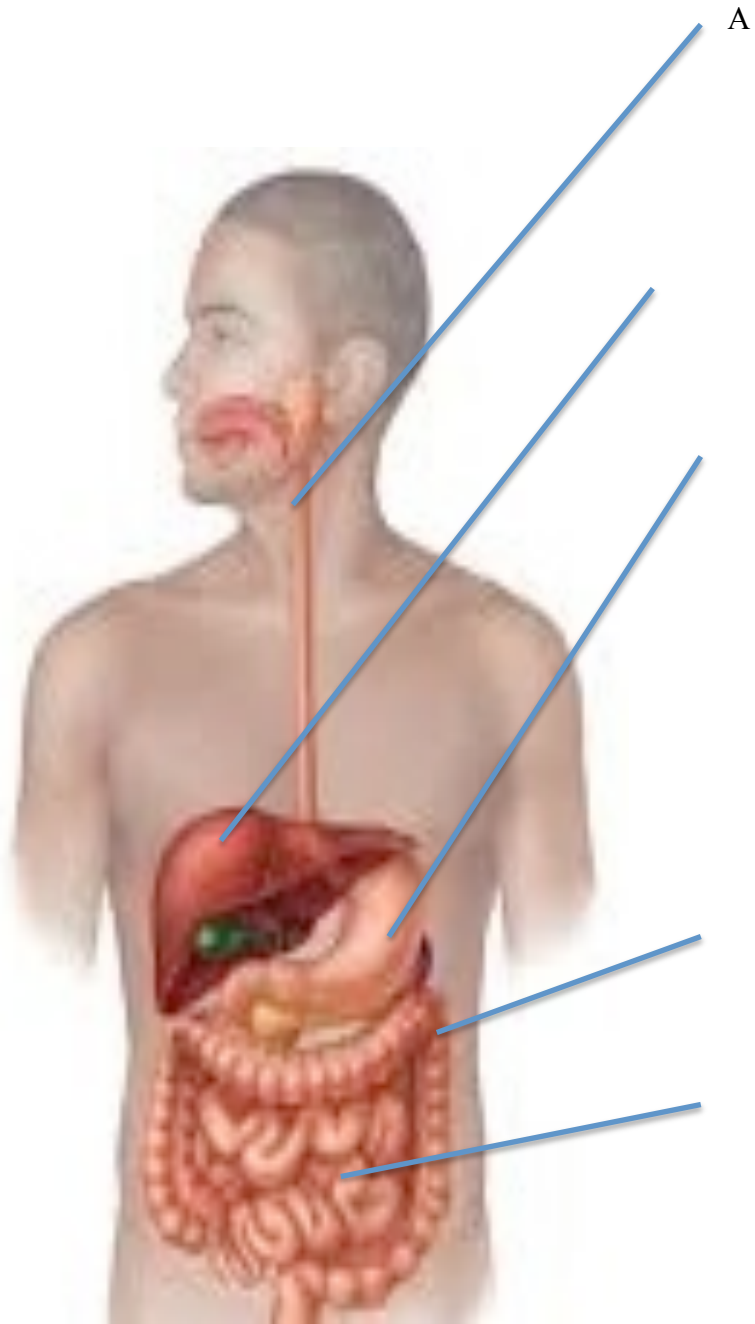
The kidney has to _____ these good things to the blood also.

So, the kidneys _____ these materials and keep them from getting too high or too low.

When the kidney takes out wastes, it takes out _____.

This mix of waste and water is known as _____.

A tube carries urine away from the kidneys to the _____, where it is stored until it is released from the body.



A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

D) _____

E) _____