



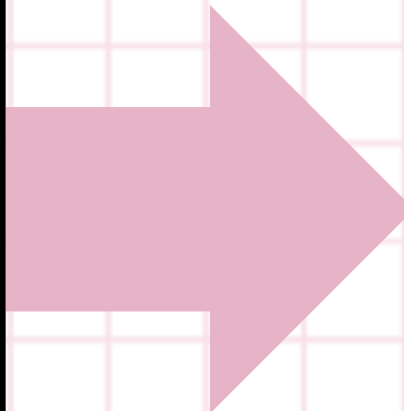
**LET'S TALK
ABOUT THE**

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

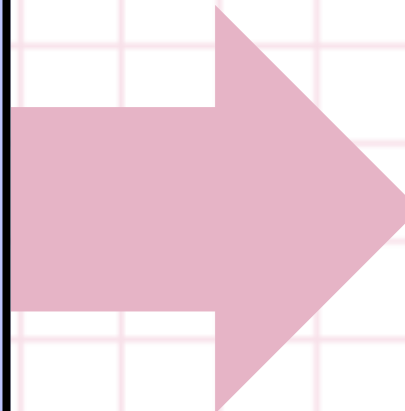


LEARNING POINTS

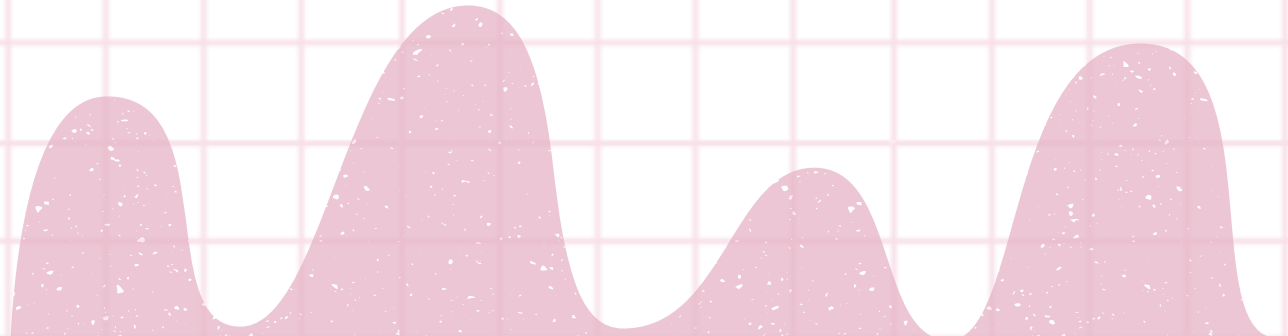
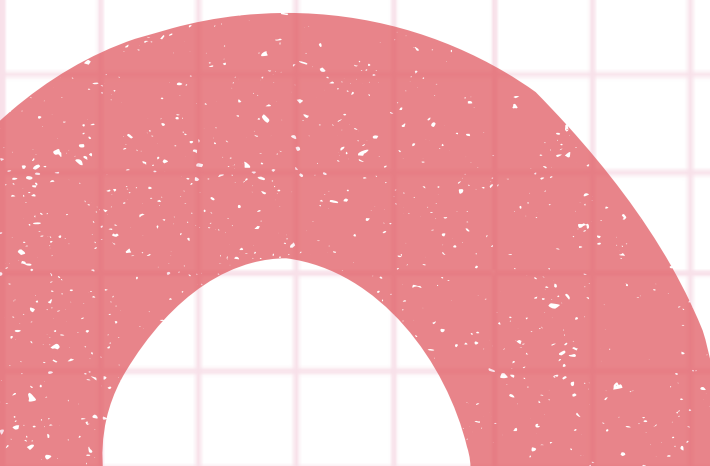
State the organs
present in the
digestive system.

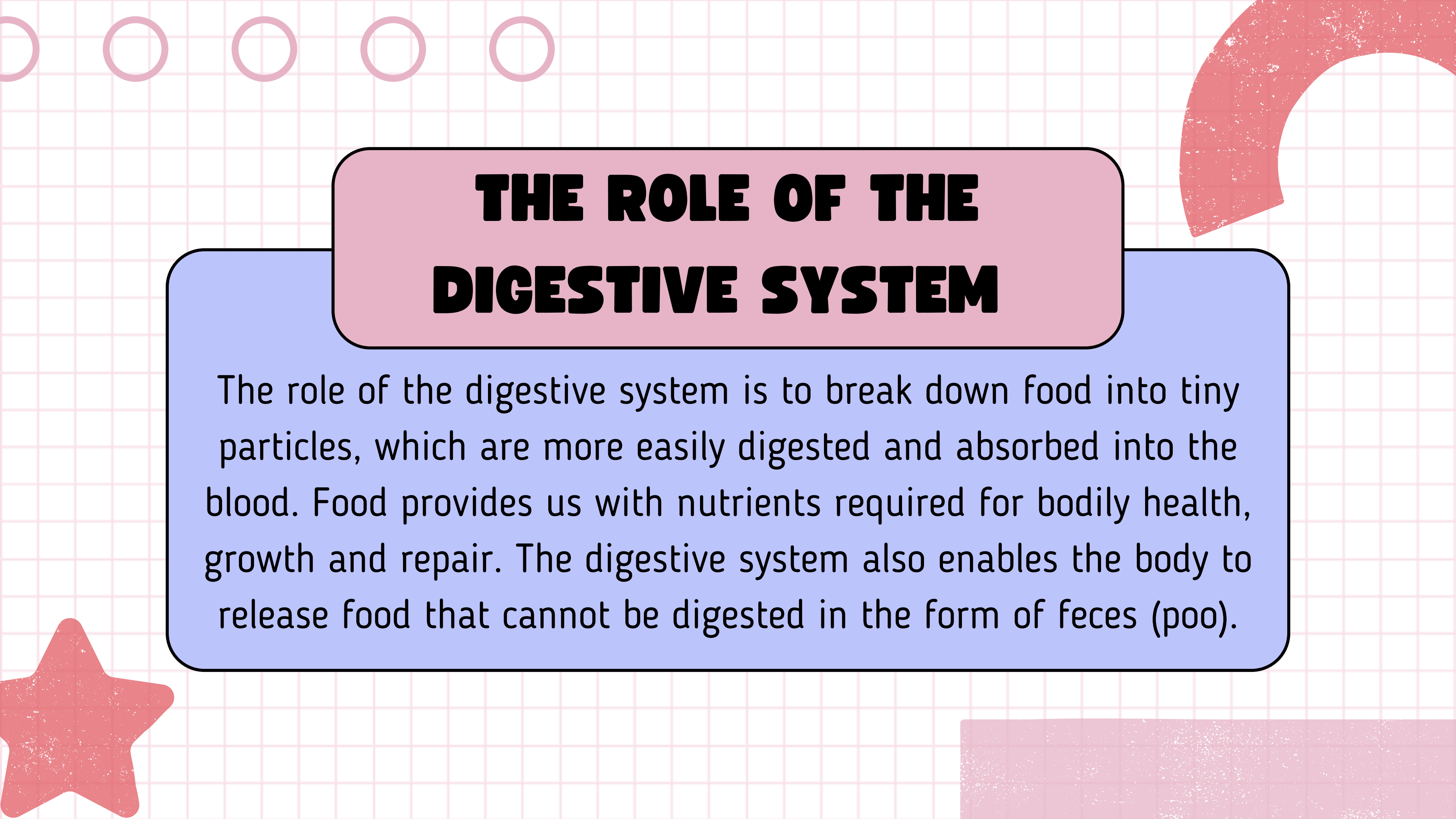


Describe the role
and function of
the digestive
organs.



Explain how villi
support food
absorption.



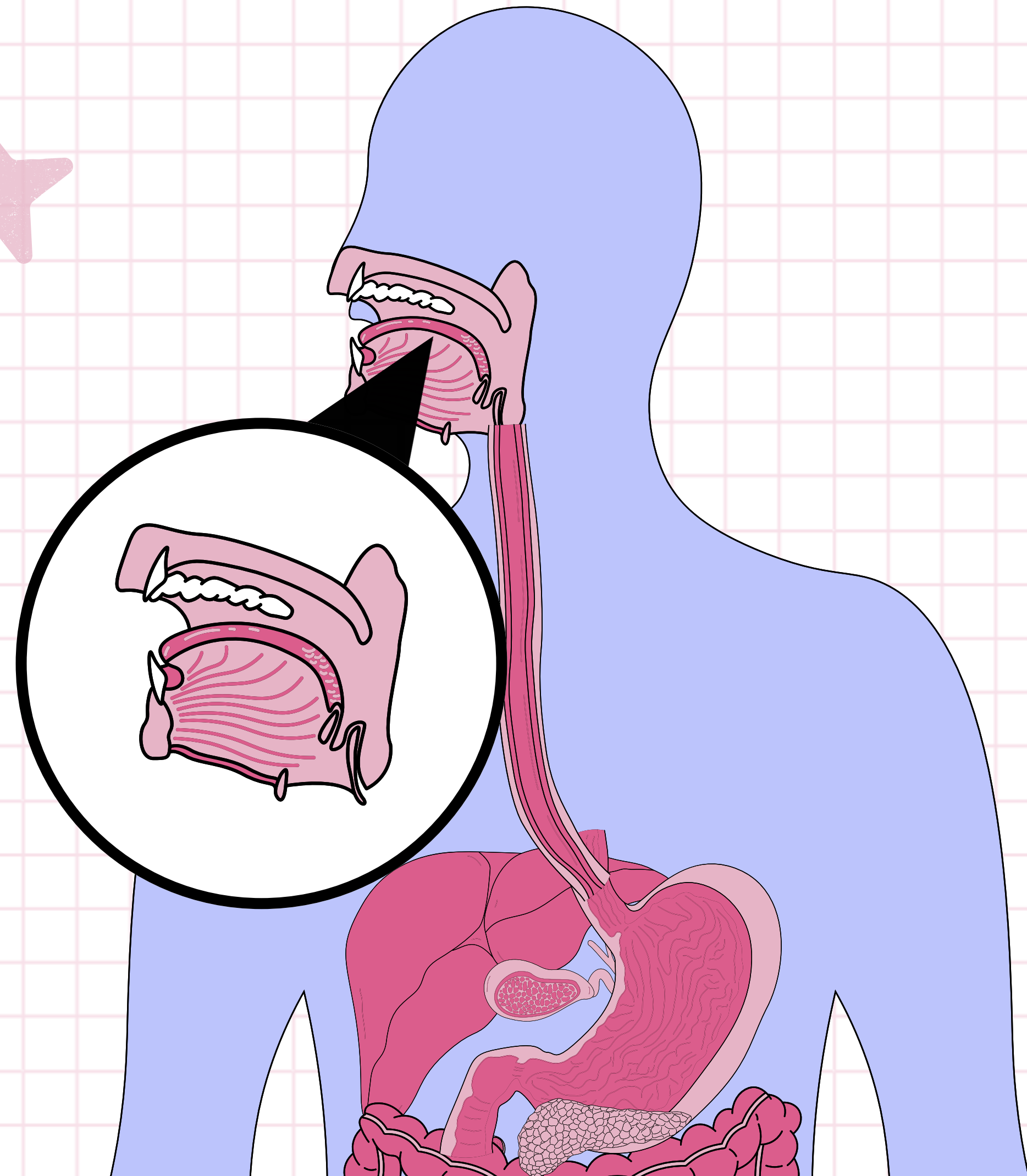


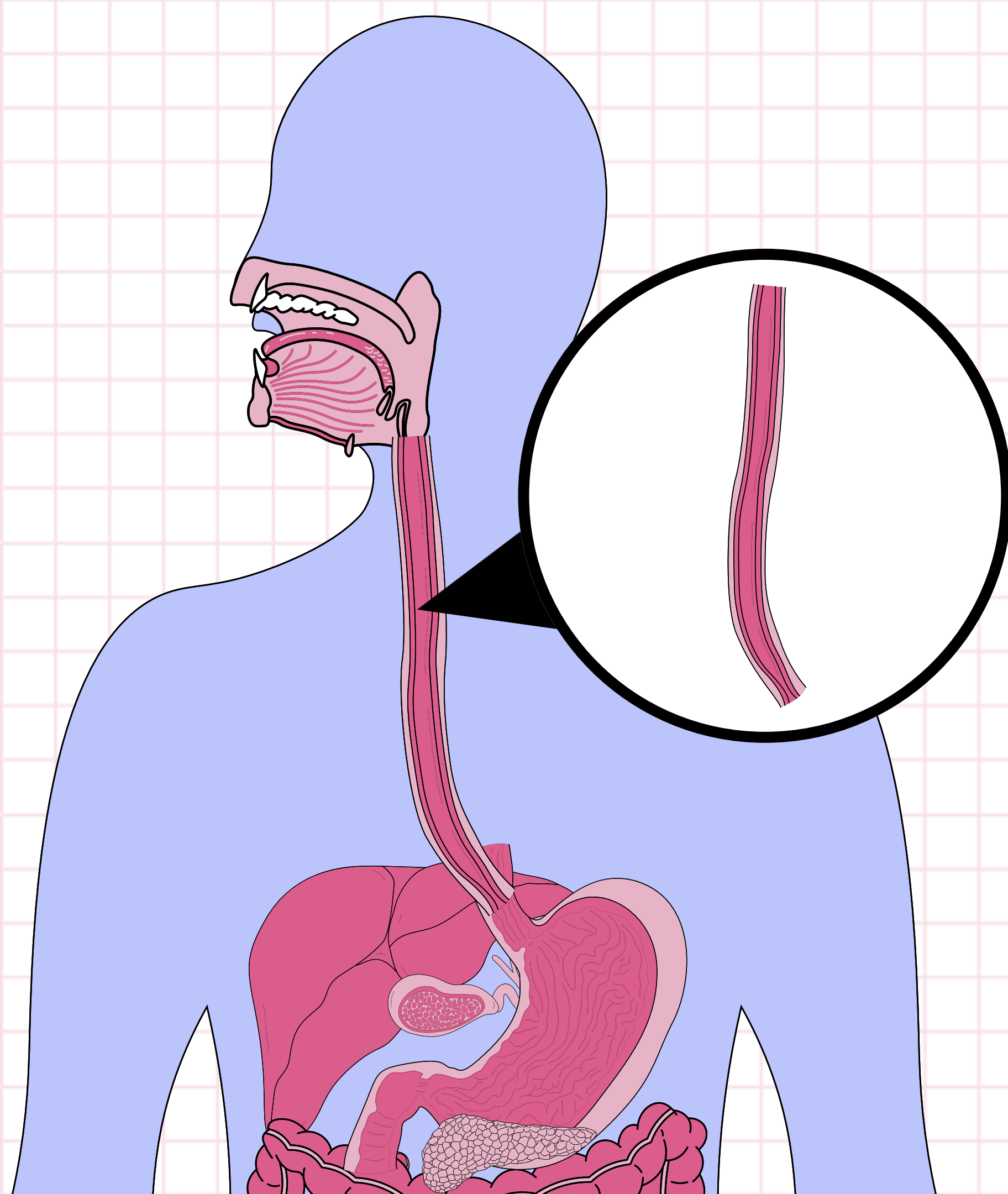
THE ROLE OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The role of the digestive system is to break down food into tiny particles, which are more easily digested and absorbed into the blood. Food provides us with nutrients required for bodily health, growth and repair. The digestive system also enables the body to release food that cannot be digested in the form of feces (poo).

MOUTH

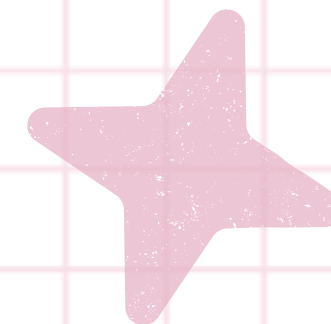
This is the start of the digestive system. The teeth mechanically grind down the food. The saliva, made in salivary glands, chemically digests the food using enzymes.





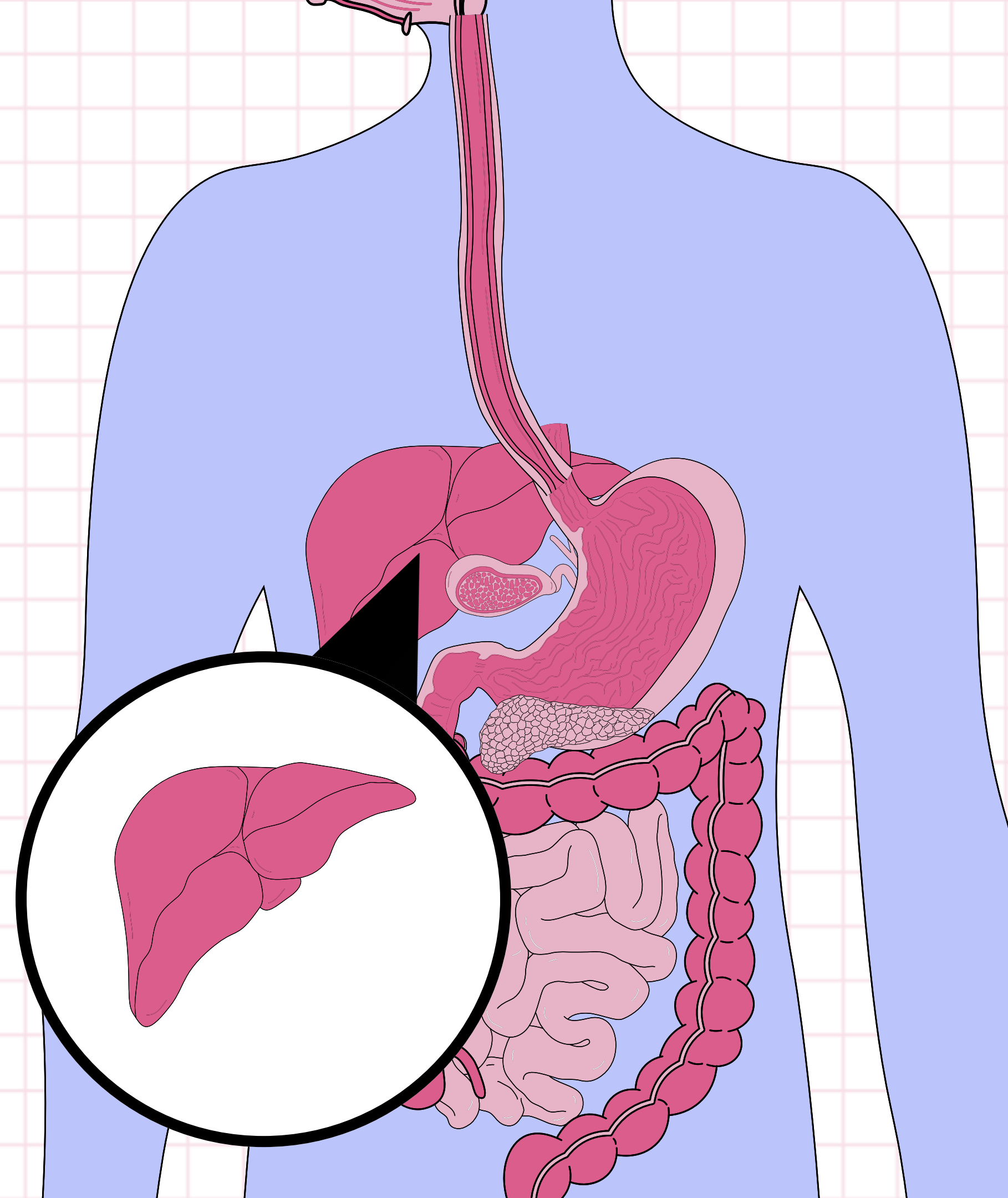
ESOPHAGUS

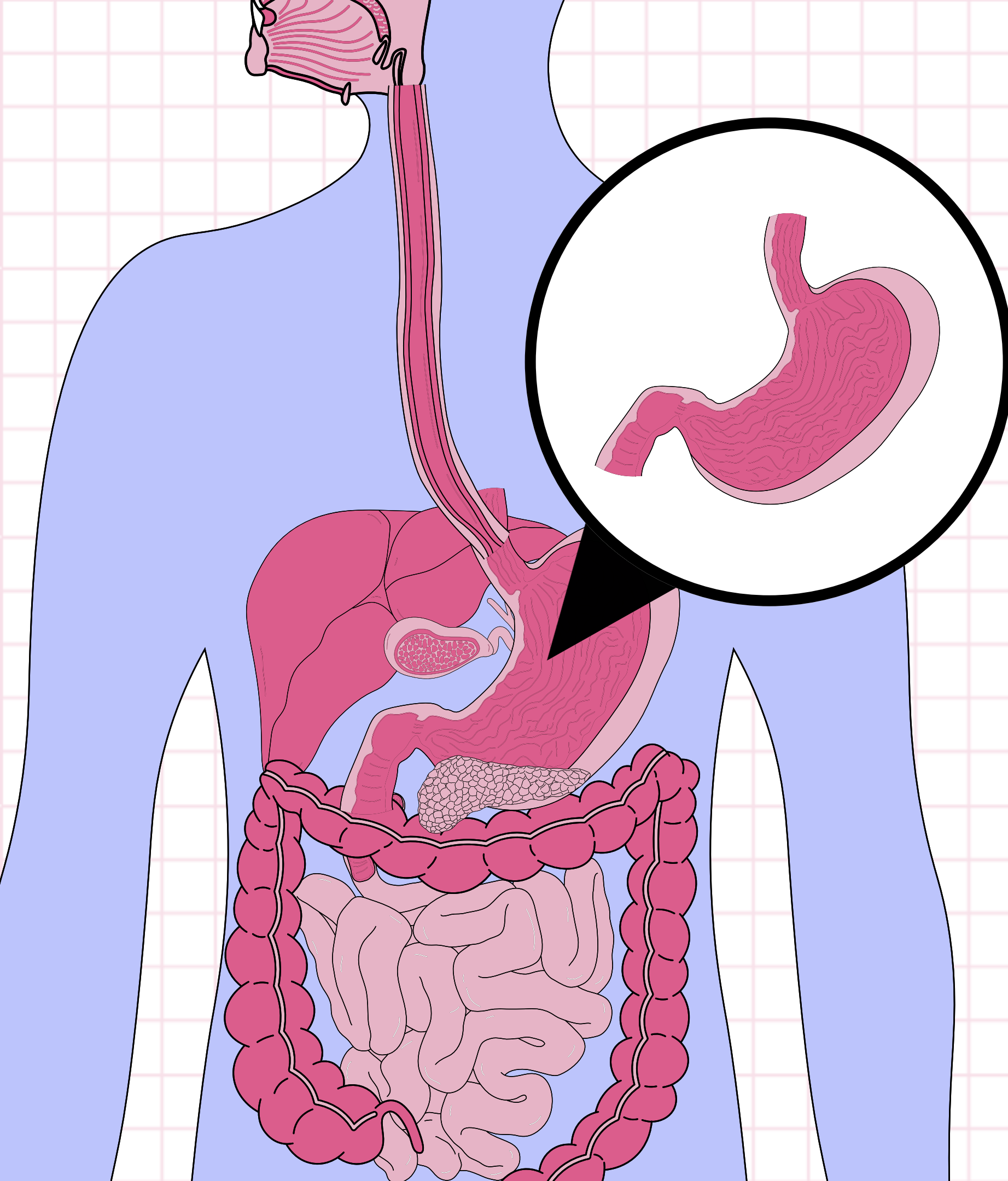
The esophagus is a thin tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.



LIVER

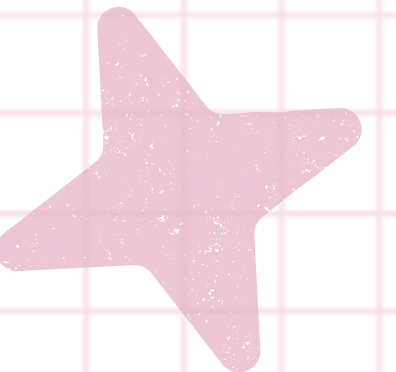
The liver releases a chemical called bile into the intestines via the gall bladder. Bile breaks down lipids (fats and oils) in food.





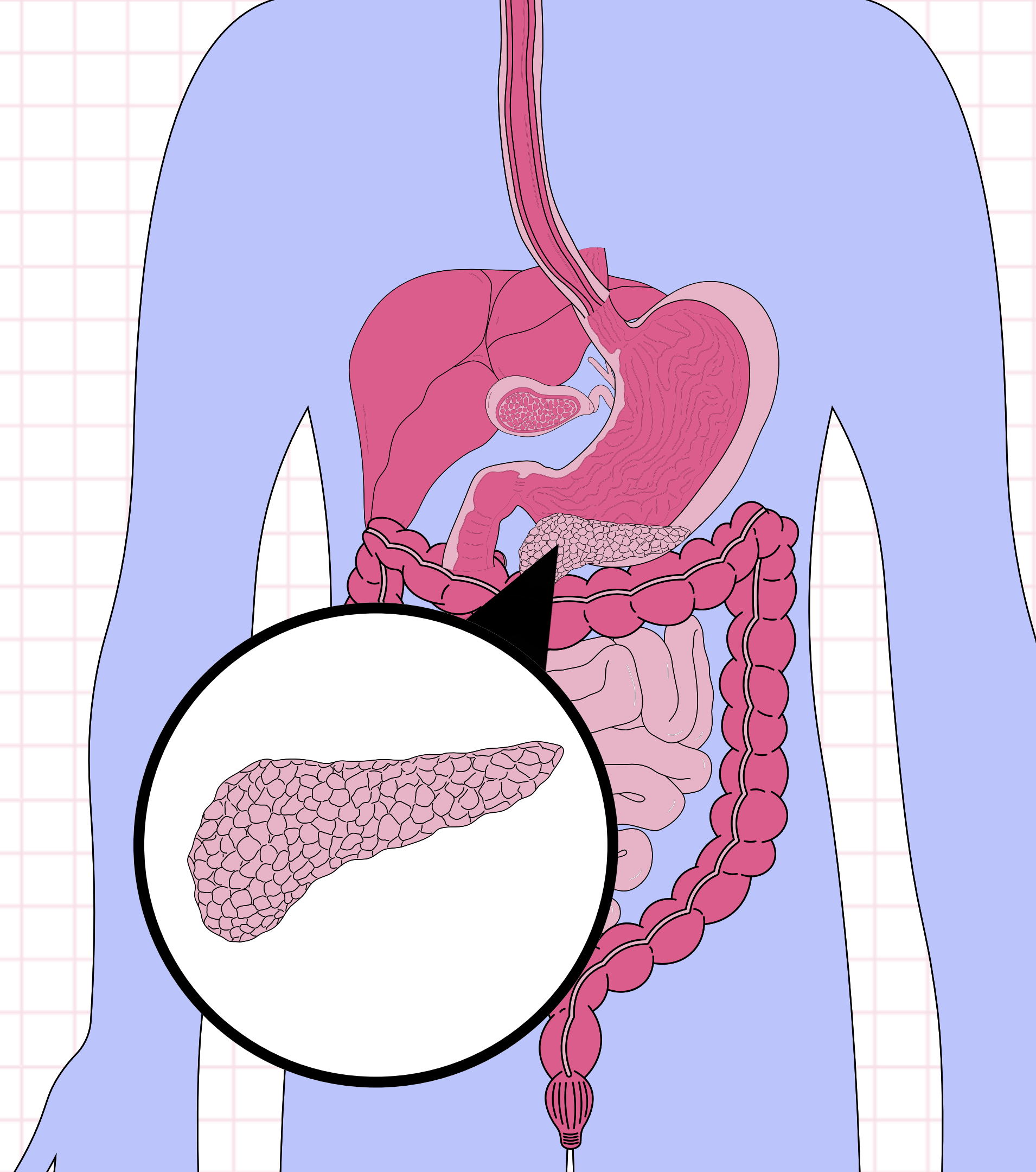
STOMACH

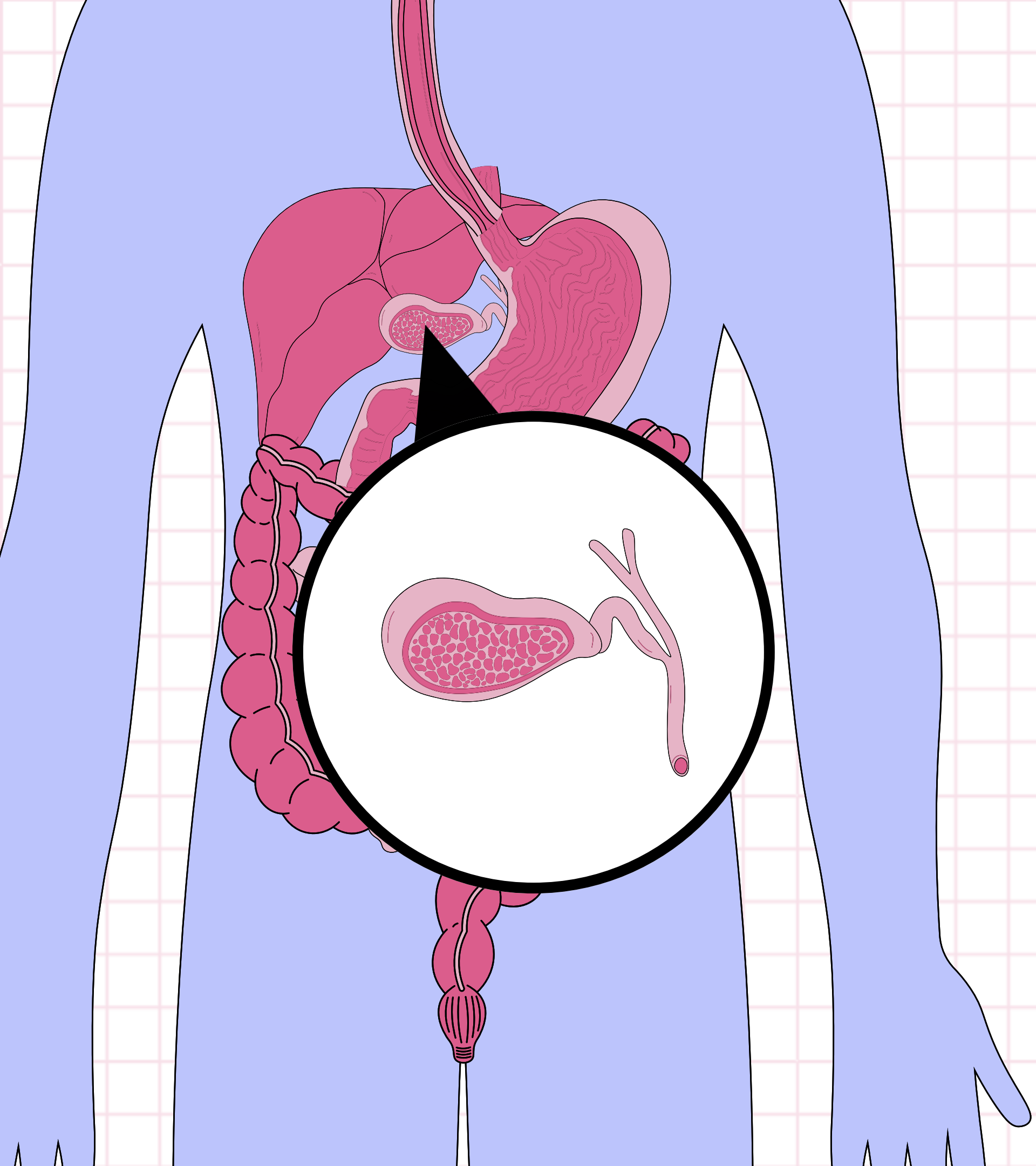
The stomach is a muscular bag which contains acid. It mixes food and drink with the acid.



PANCREAS

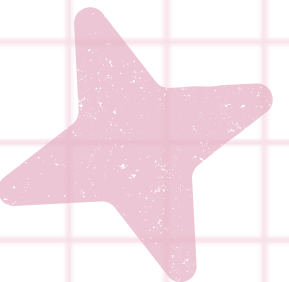
The pancreas releases enzymes into the intestines. Enzymes break down foods such as lipids, proteins and carbohydrates.





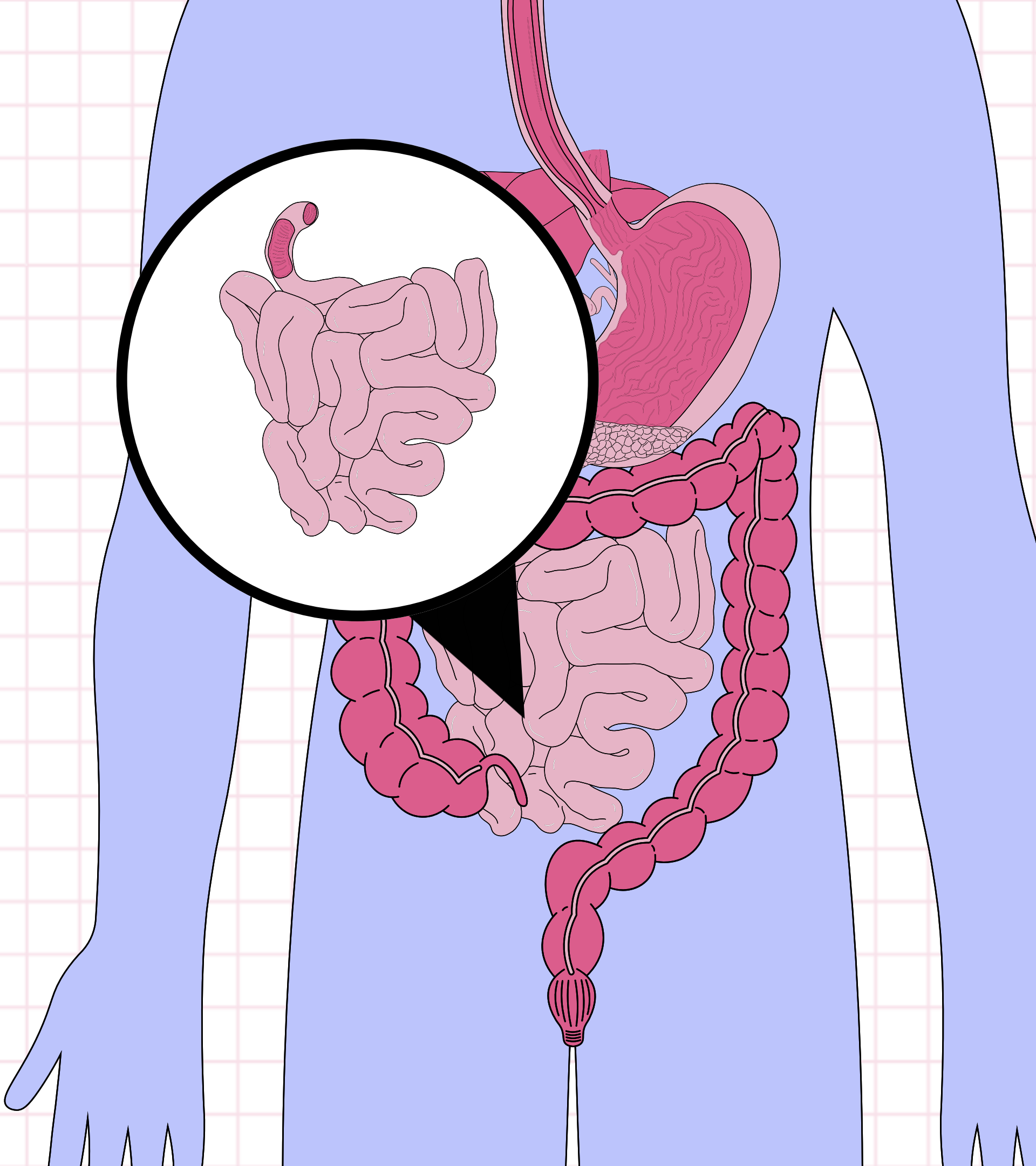
GALL BLADDER

This is where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small intestine. Bile is produced in the liver to break down lipids.



SMALL INTESTINE

Foods such as carbohydrates, proteins and lipids are digested here. Nutrients from these foods are absorbed into the blood.



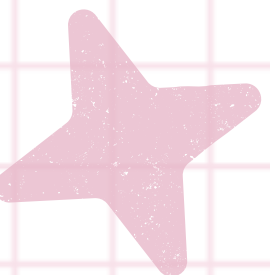
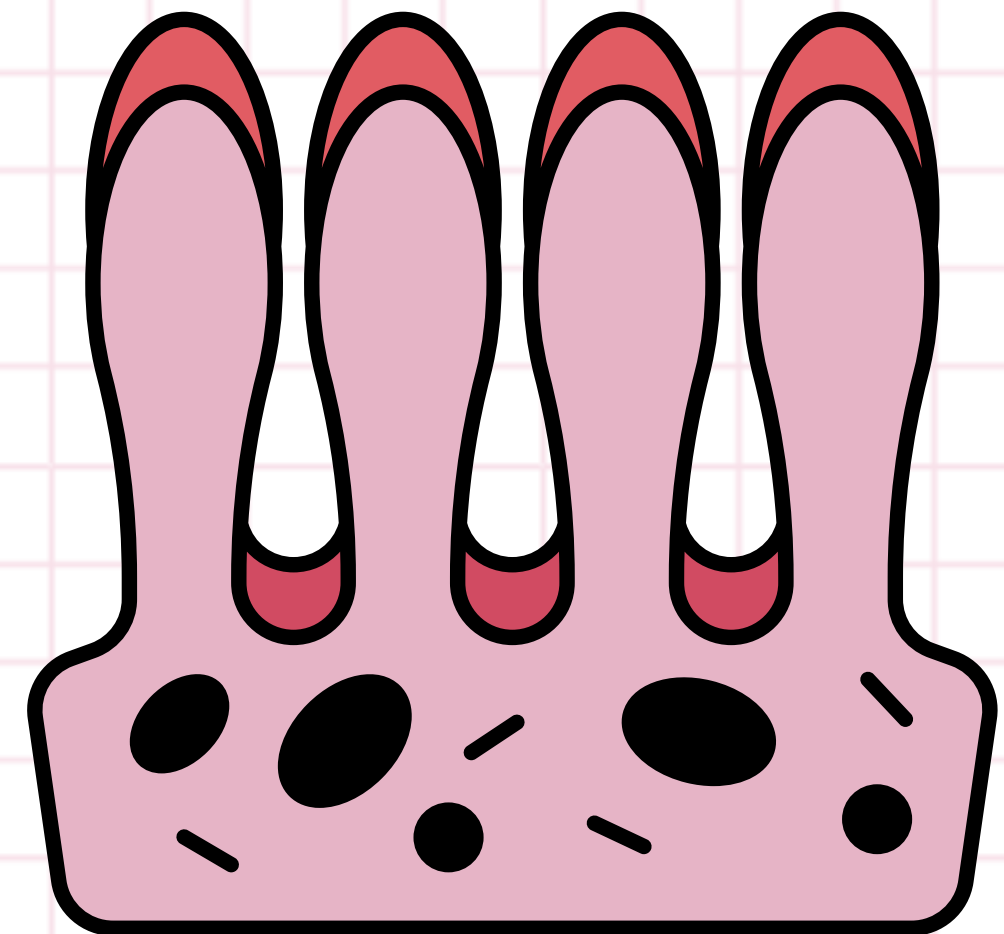
THE INTESTINES

The intestines have a large surface area as a result of lots of tiny folds, which absorb nutrients and water.

VILLI FUNCTION

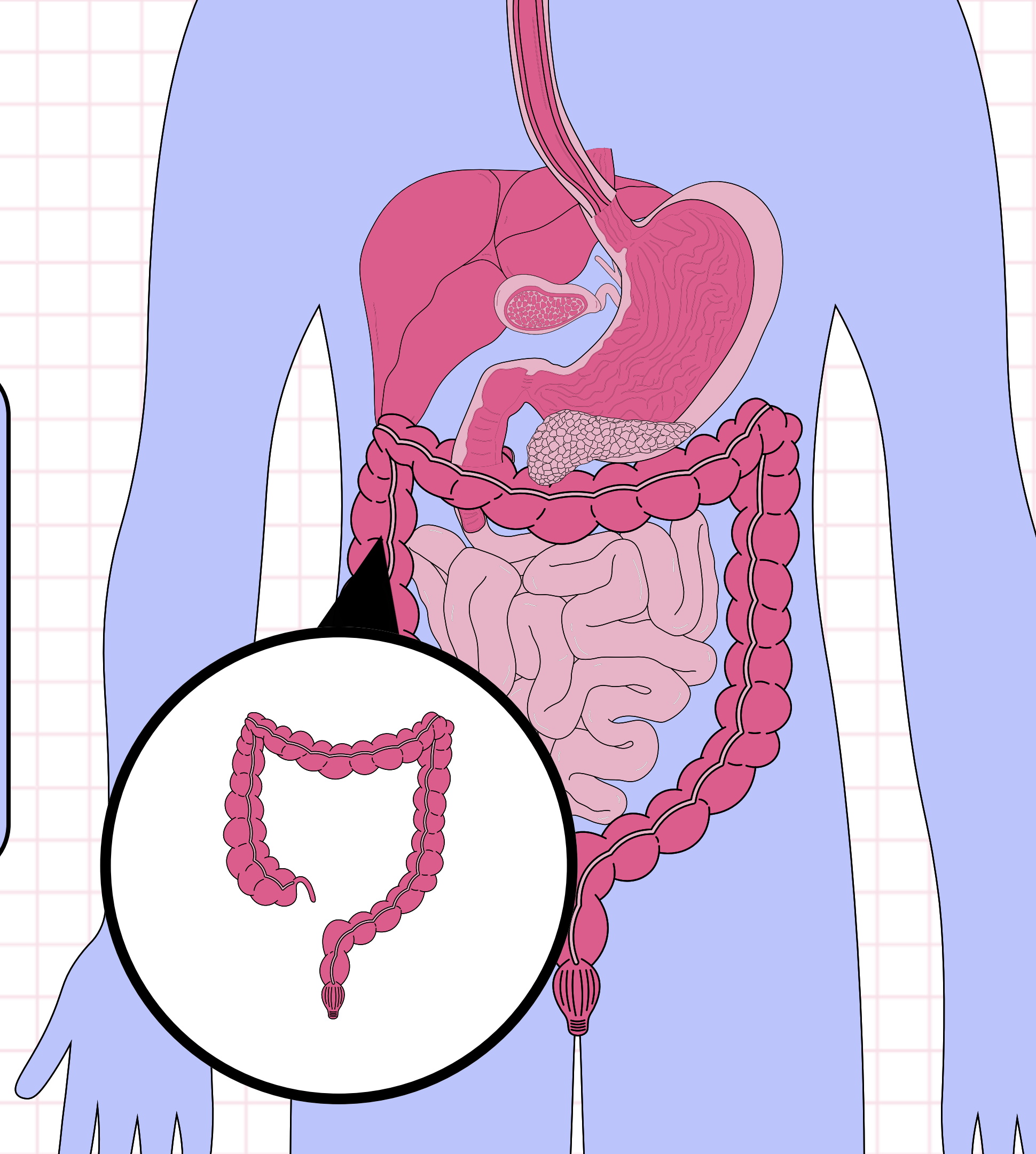
Specialized projecting structures known as villi, are present in the small intestine. The villi themselves have even smaller hair like projections on their surfaces known as microvilli. The villi have a good blood supply from capillaries, which enable the absorption of nutrients from the gut wall into the blood.

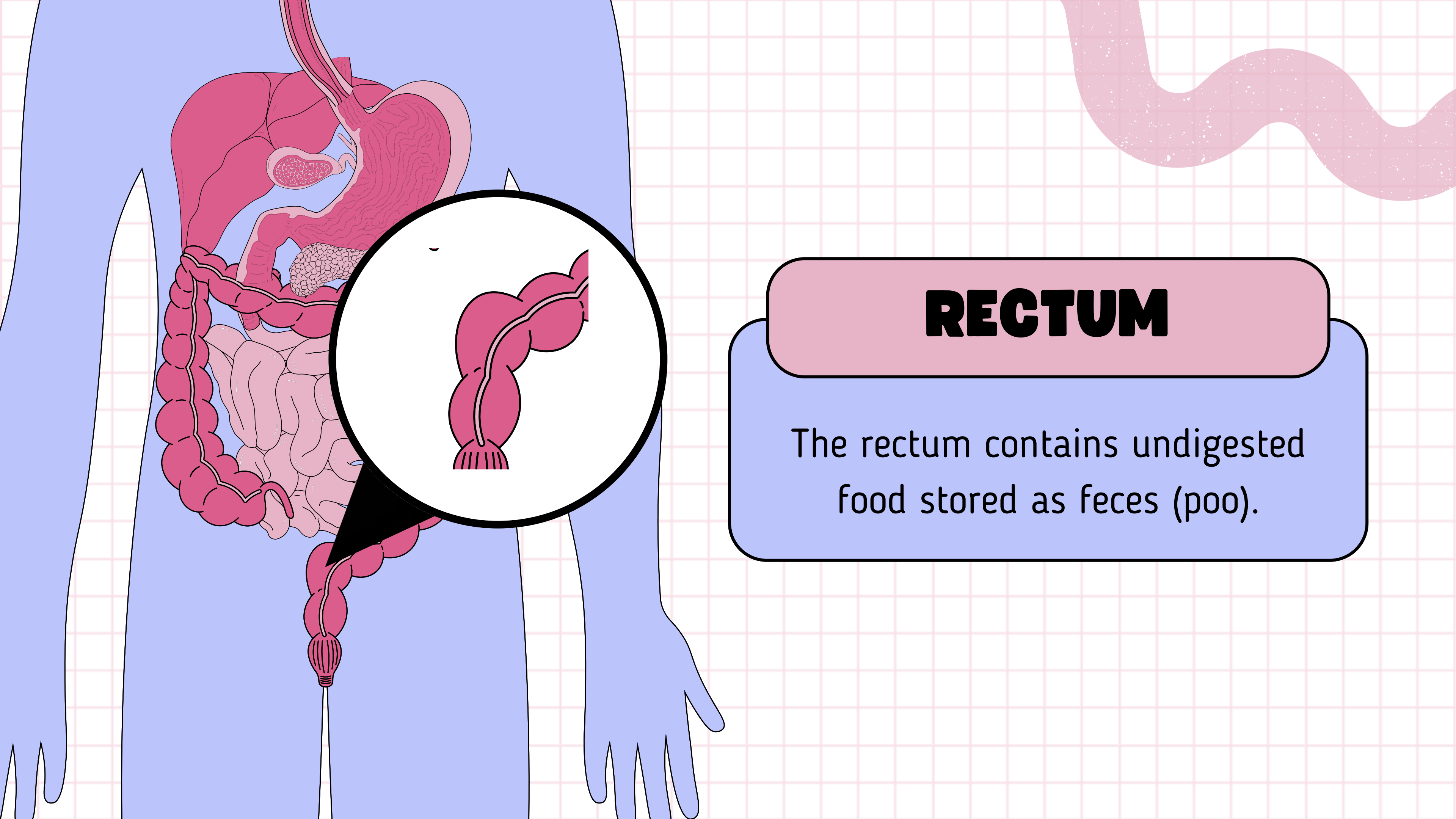
ABSORBING FOOD AND WATER



LARGE INTESTINE

The large intestine contains food which cannot be broken down further, usually fibre. Water is absorbed into the blood.



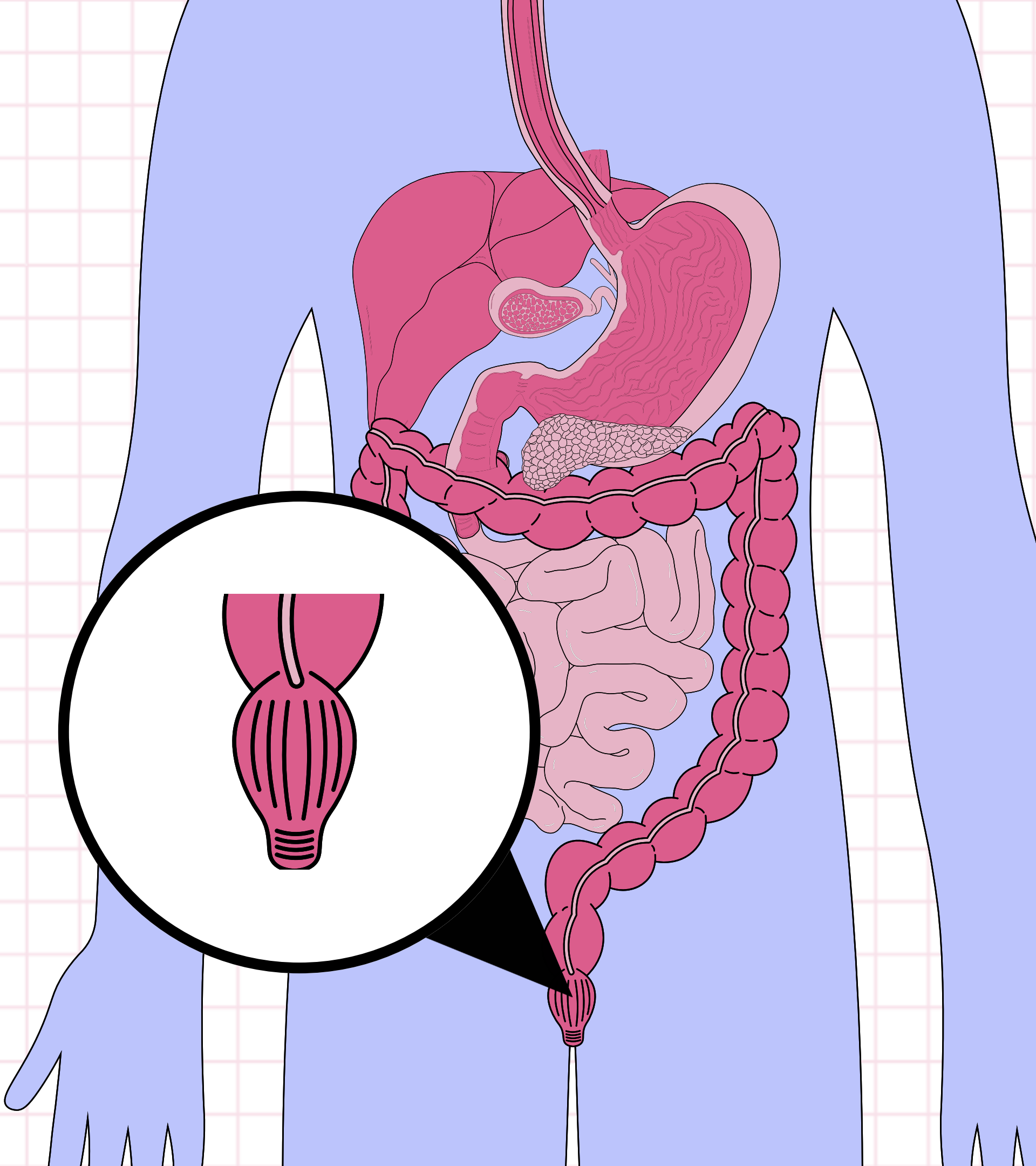


RECTUM

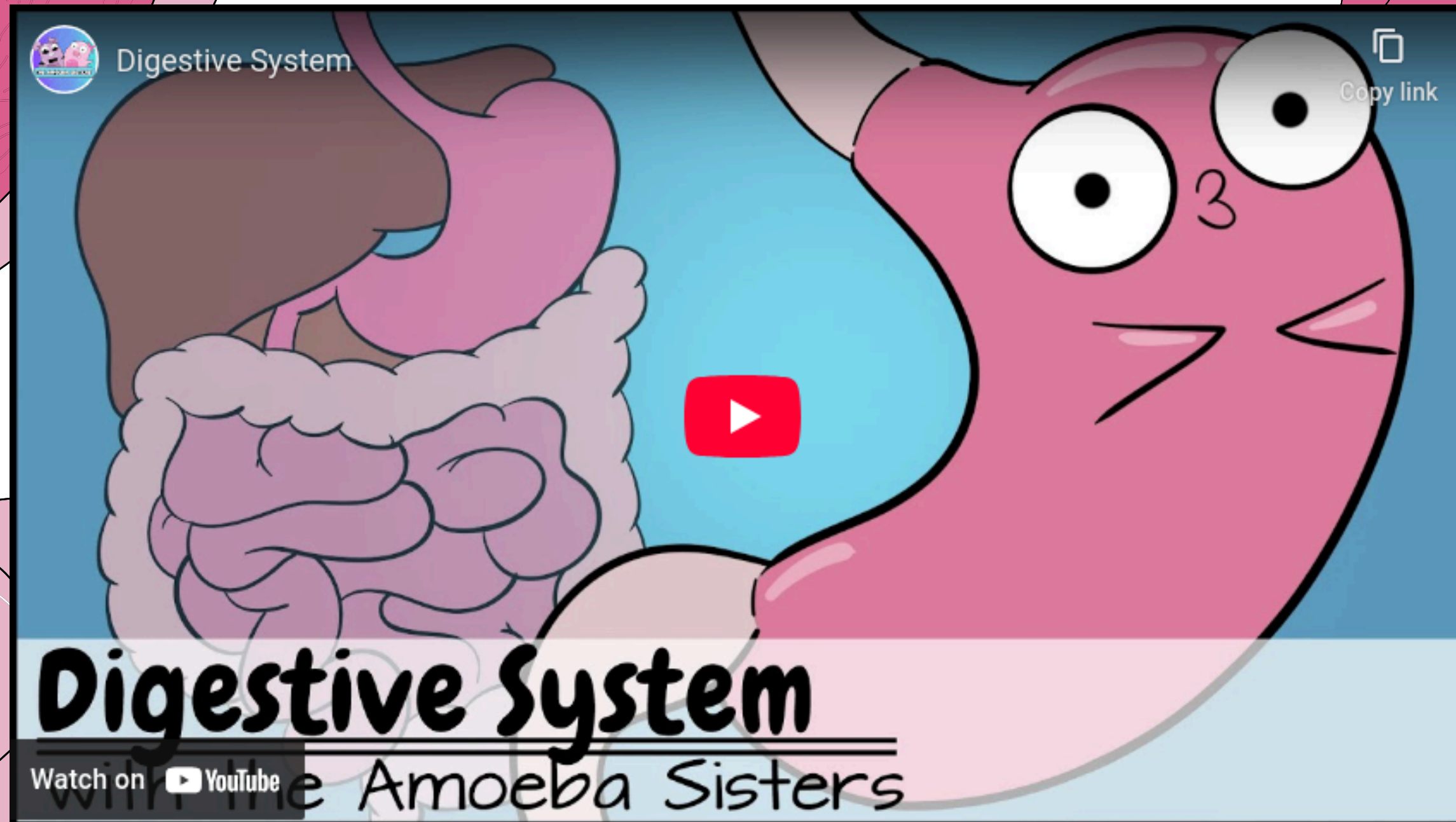
The rectum contains undigested food stored as feces (poo).

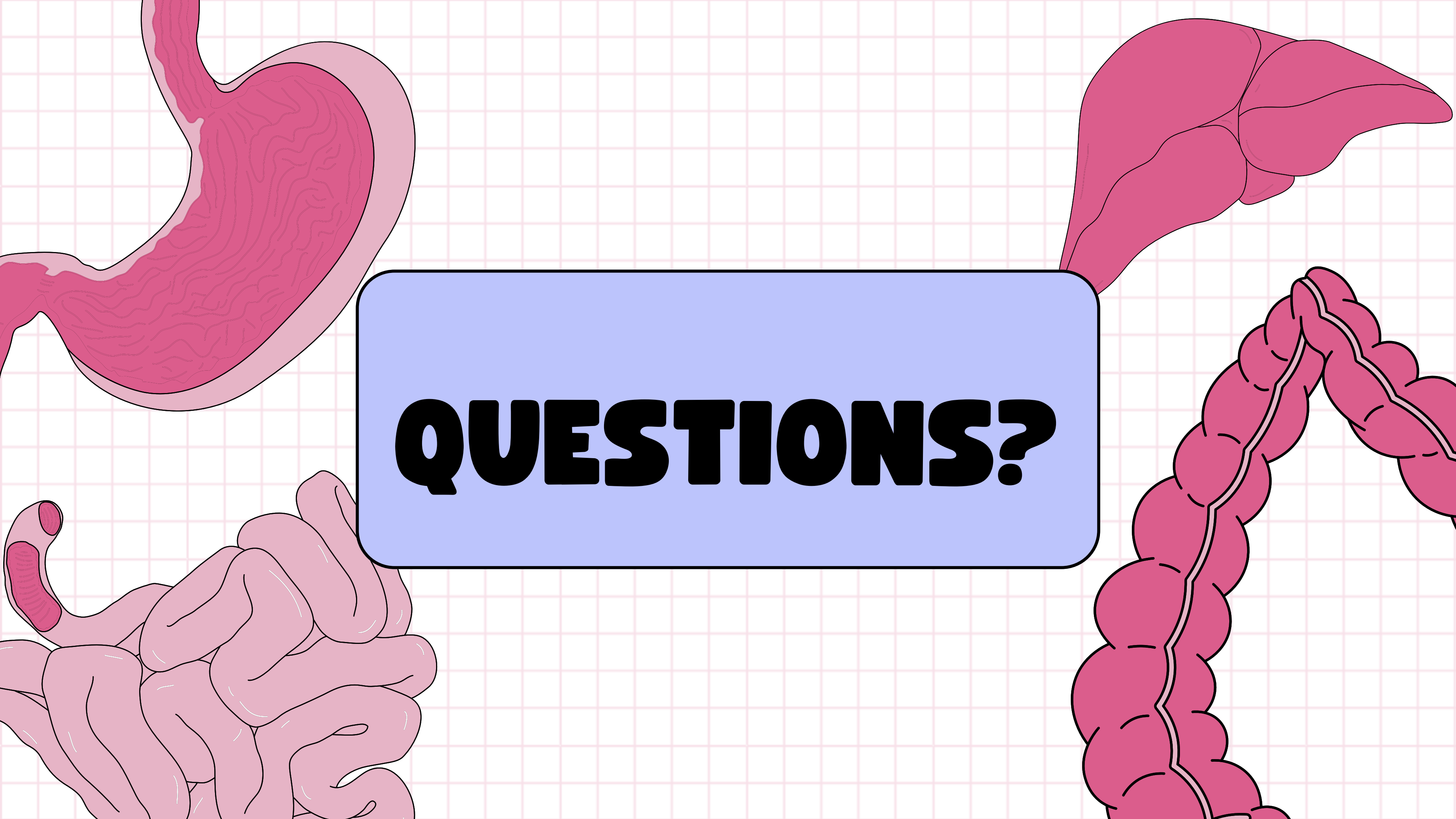
ANUS

This is the end of the digestive system and where feces leave the body.



**LET'S WATCH THIS AWESOME VIDEO
ABOUT THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM!**





QUESTIONS?

This diagram illustrates the female reproductive system in a stylized, pink-toned manner against a light pink grid background. The central focus is a light blue rounded rectangle containing the word "QUESTIONS?" in bold black text. Surrounding this central box are four anatomical components: the uterus in the top-left, the fallopian tube in the top-right, the ovary in the bottom-left, and the vagina in the bottom-right. Each component is rendered with simple black outlines and flat pink shading to represent its form and position relative to the central text.