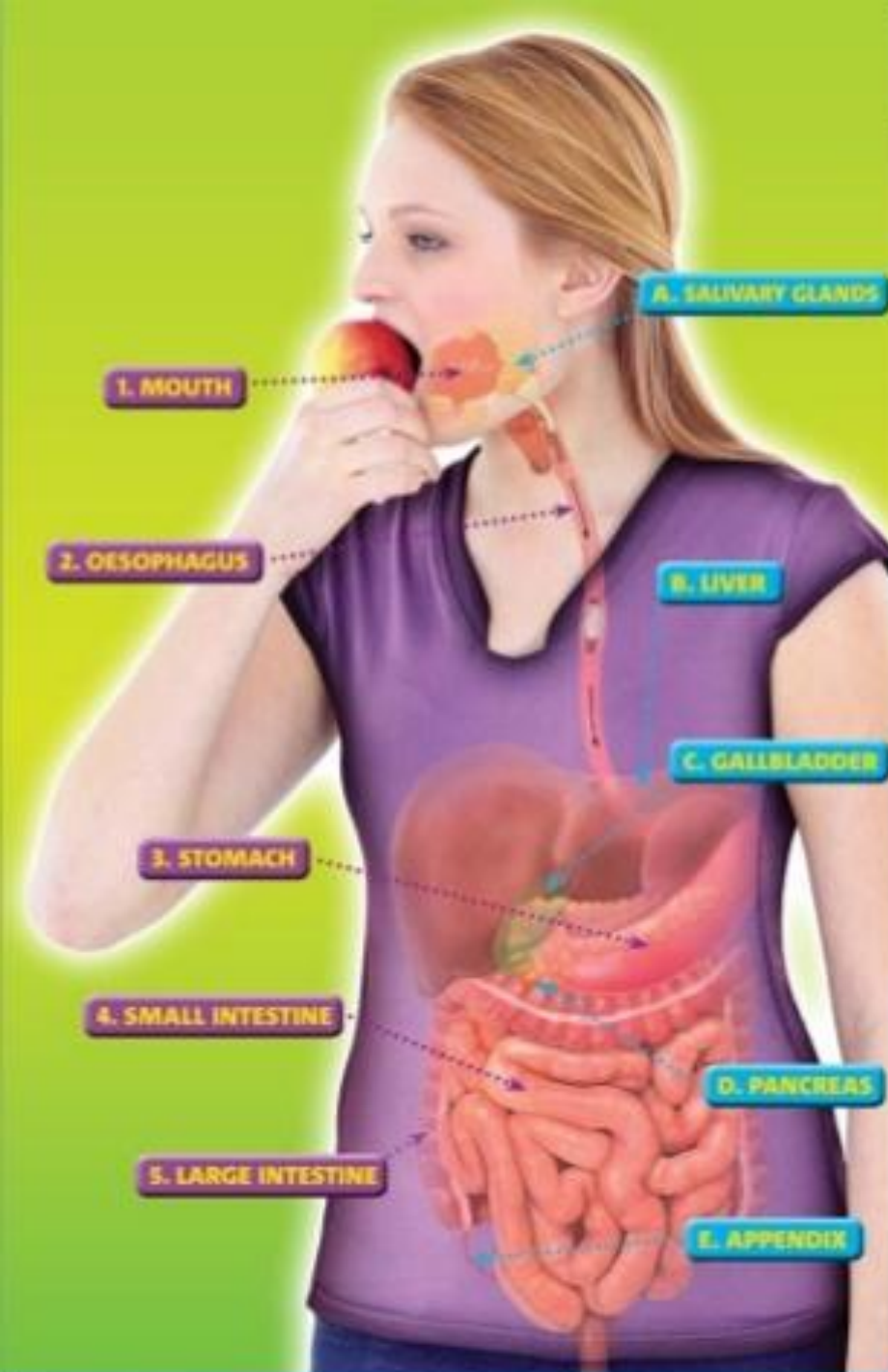


CLASS 7

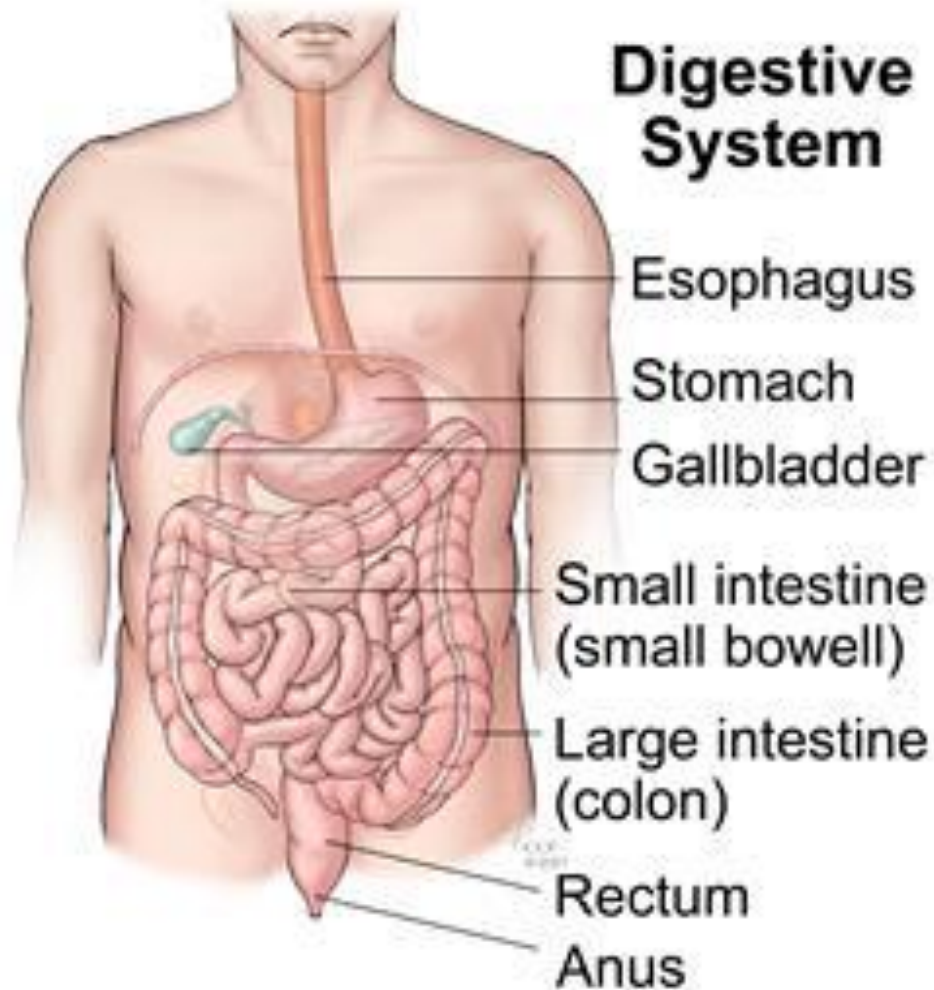
Topic: Digestive system

Sub- Topic: Digestion of Food

The Digestive System



AIM: To know the Digestion of food



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING

- What do you do when you feel hungry?
- What do you get from food?
- Where does your food go after eating?

Introduction

- **Window into digestion**
- A man whose gunshot wound created a window into his stomach enabled scientists to understand digestion.
- St. Martin became fed up with surgery and was left with a fistula, a hole in his stomach through the abdominal wall, which left it open to view. (The strong stomach acid essentially disinfected the wound from the inside out, making it safe to not sew it up.)

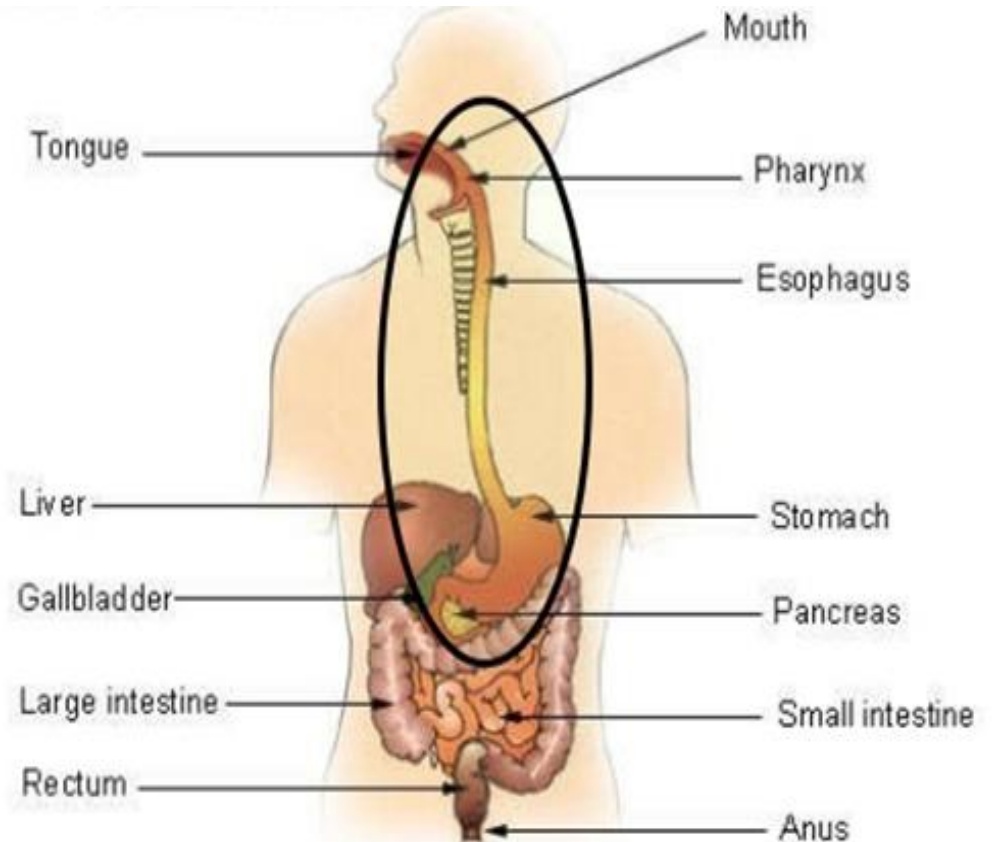
VISIT TO BIOLOGY LABORATORY

- Divide the students in two major groups.
- The students were taken to Biology lab to see the model of human digestive system.
- From the model different parts of the body shall be taken out and given to the children to understand the function of mouth, esophagus, stomach and small intestine
- Students will observe carefully.

MOUTH AND ESOPHAGUS

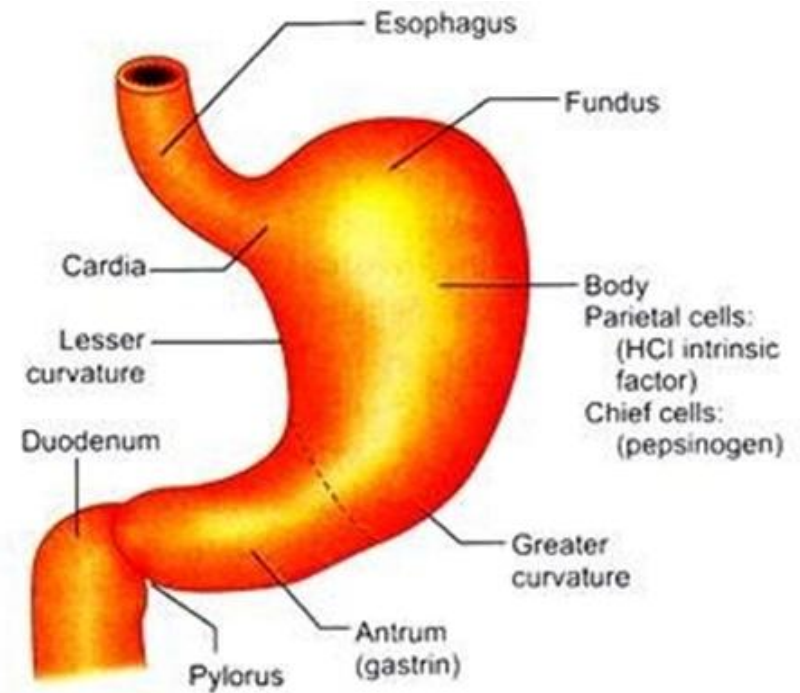
The mouth is the beginning of the digestive tract. Digestion starts here when taking the first bite of food. Chewing breaks the food into pieces that are more easily digested, while saliva mixes with food to begin the process of breaking it down into a form your body can absorb and use.

The esophagus is a long, thin, and muscular tube that connects the pharynx (throat) to the stomach.



Stomach

The stomach secretes acid and enzymes that digest food. Ridges of muscle tissue called rugae line the stomach. The stomach muscles contract periodically, churning food to enhance digestion. The pyloric sphincter is a muscular valve that opens to allow food to pass from the stomach to the small intestine.

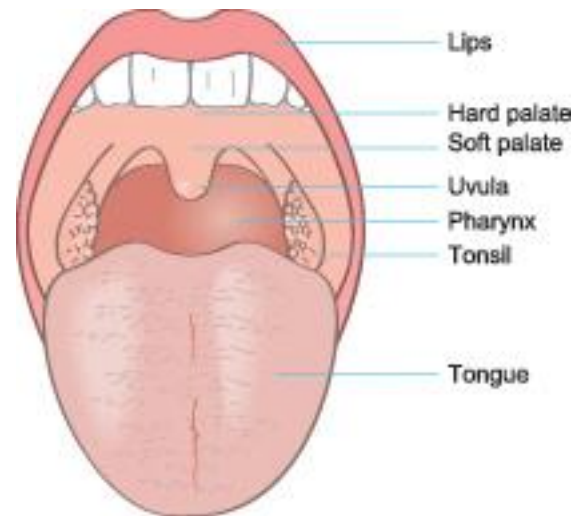


Accessory Organs

Accessory organs aid in the process of digestion:

TONGUE

The tongue enables us to perceive taste due to the presence of various taste buds. Furthermore, they also help in manipulating and swallowing our food.

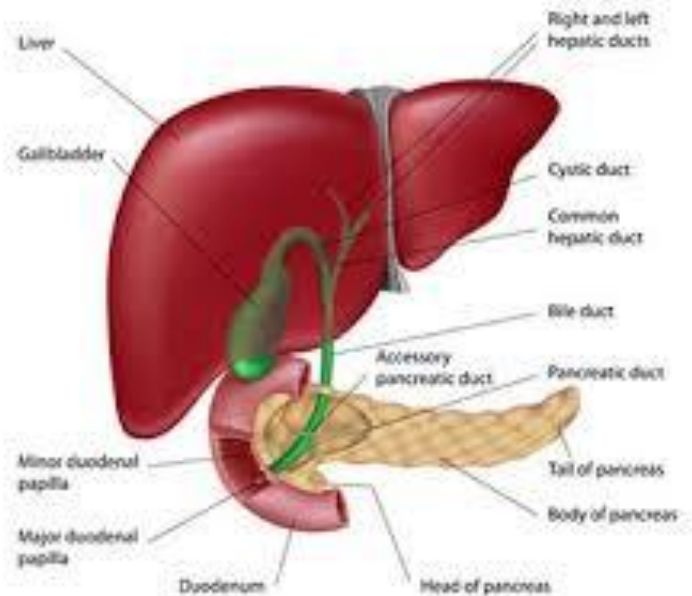


Liver and Pancreas

The liver is a roughly triangular, reddish brown accessory organ of the digestive system located to the right of the stomach. It produces bile, which helps in the digestion of fat in the small intestine. The bile is stored and recycled in the gallbladder. It is a small, pear-shaped organ which is located just next to the liver.

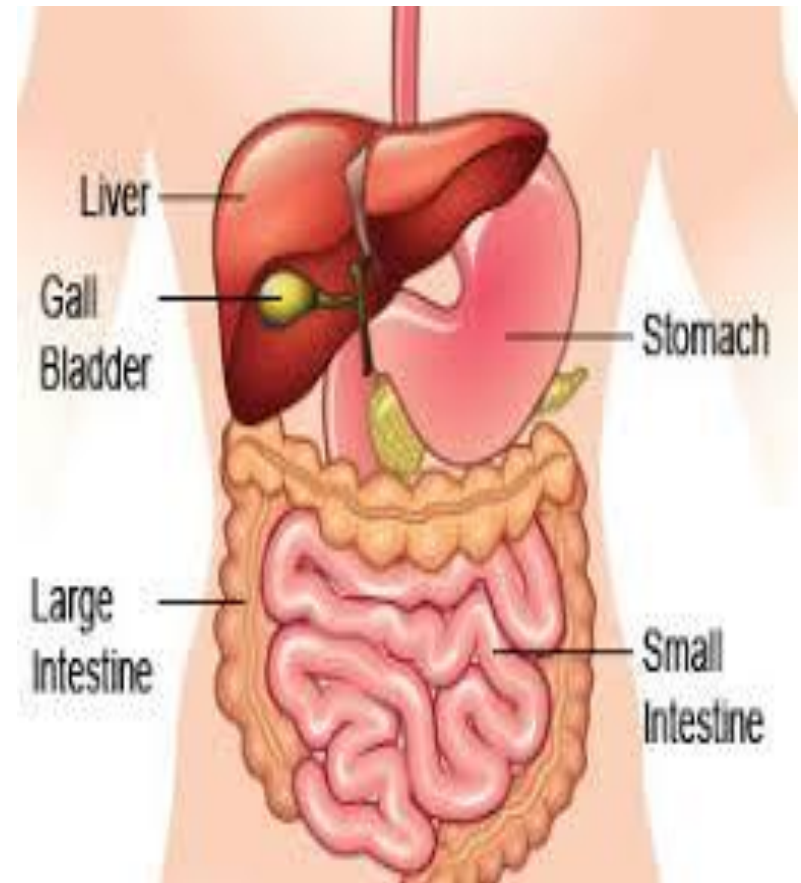
The pancreas is a large gland located just below the stomach. It secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine to complete the chemical digestion of foods. The liquid secreted by the pancreas gland is referred to as pancreatic juice which breaks down proteins, carbohydrates, and fats into simpler substances.

Liver, Gallbladder, Pancreas and Bile Passage



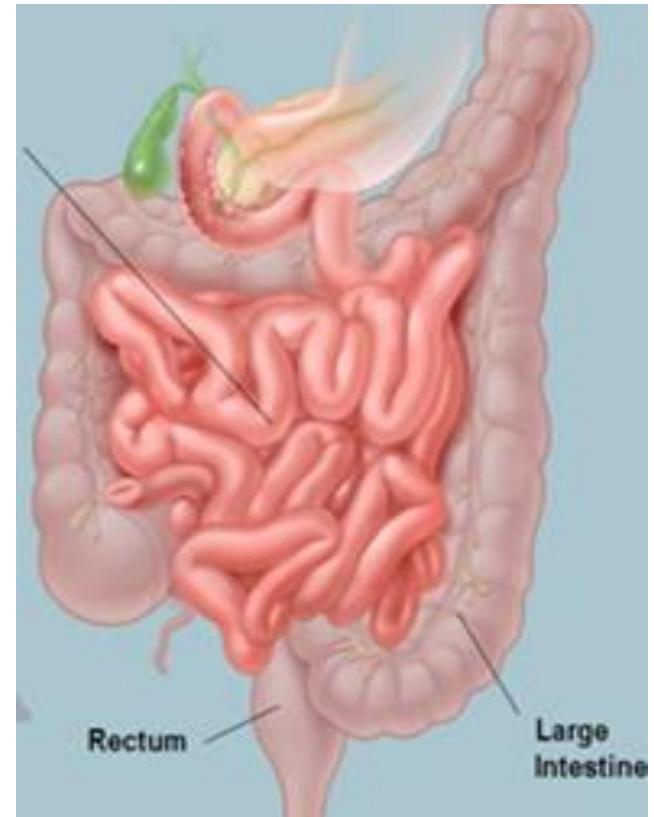
Small Intestine

The small intestine (small bowel) is about 20 feet long and about an inch in diameter. Its job is to absorb most of the nutrients from what we eat and drink. Velvety tissue lines the small intestine, which is divided into the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.



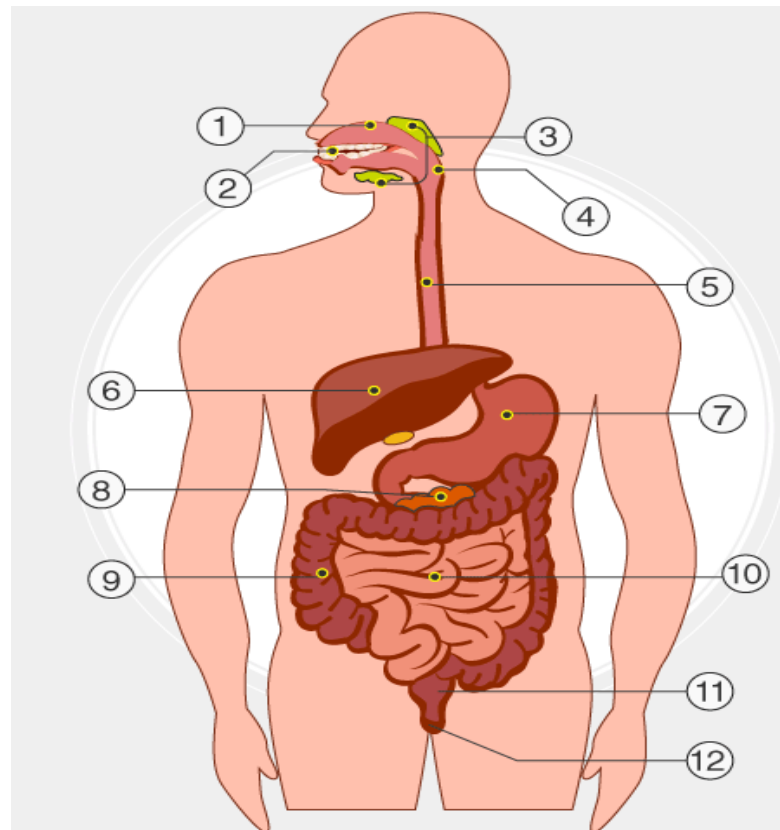
Large Intestine

The large intestine, also known as the large bowel, is the last part of the gastrointestinal tract and of the digestive system in vertebrates. Water is absorbed here and the remaining waste material is stored as feces before being removed by defecation.



Recapitulation

List out the parts of Human digestive system



Continued...

- What is the function of stomach in human body?
- Where does complete digestion of food takes place?
- Draw the diagram of Human digestive system

Thank
you