

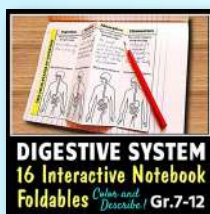
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM RESOURCES YOU MIGHT LIKE by Tangstar Science

These **7 RESOURCES** can be purchased individually or in the two bundles below.

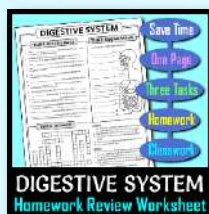
Teaching
the Topic



Teaching
the Topic,
Student Activity



Homework,
Review,
Sub Plan



Fun Group
Review
Game



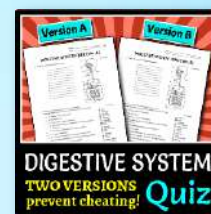
Early Finishers,
Extra Practice,
Bonus



Article,
Science Literacy,
Sub Plan



Quick
Assessment



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM BUNDLE
for **25% OFF.**



ANATOMY MEGA BUNDLE
for **40% OFF.**

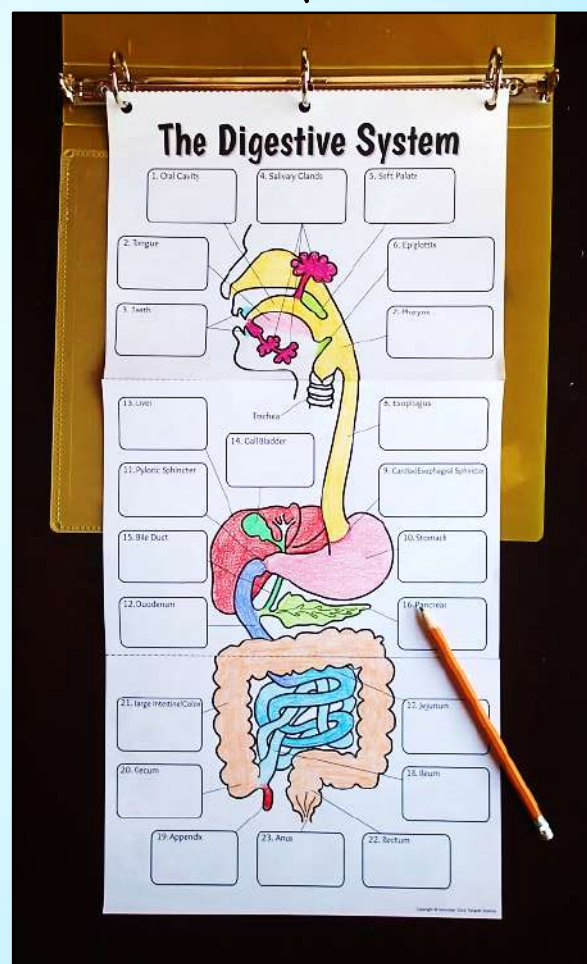
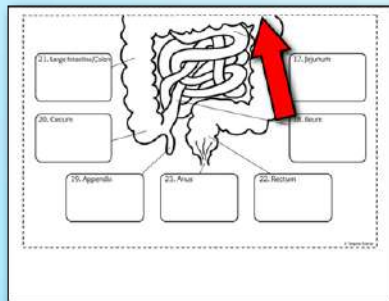
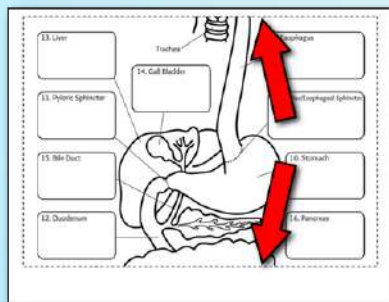
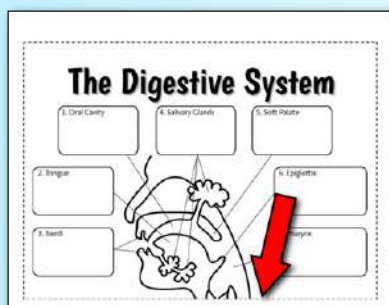


OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM RESOURCES YOU MIGHT LIKE by Tangstar Science

RESOURCE 1: TEACHING THE TOPIC - Big Digestive System Foldable

3 pages **cut out** and
taped together.

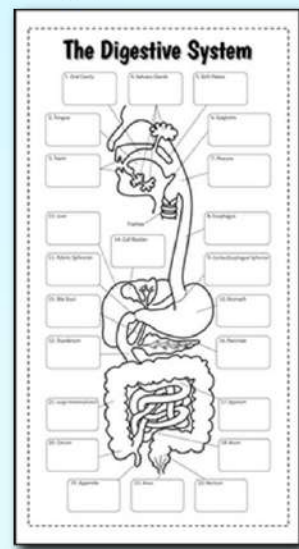
then... Put in a **Binder**. OR Put in an **INB**.



RESOURCE 1: TEACHING THE TOPIC - Big Digestive System Foldable

Many **foldable options**
for differentiation with
full answer keys
provided for all options.

Image, Boxes & Labels



Image, Boxes & Underlines

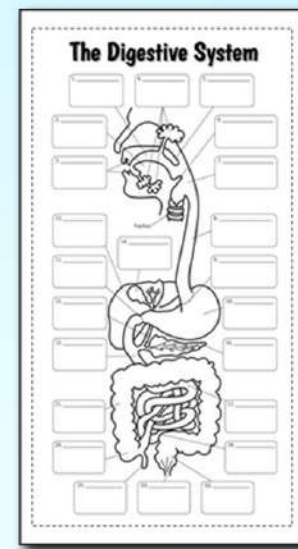


Image & Boxes

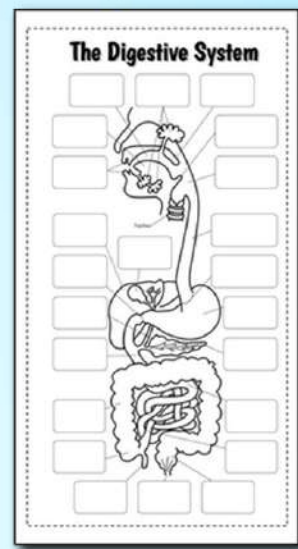


Image & Numbers

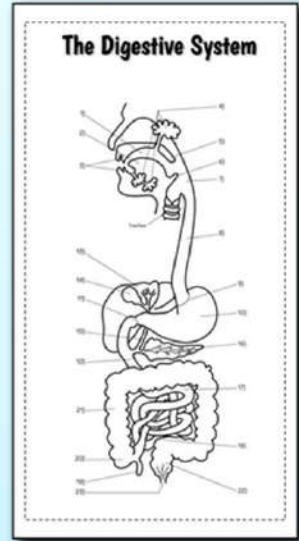
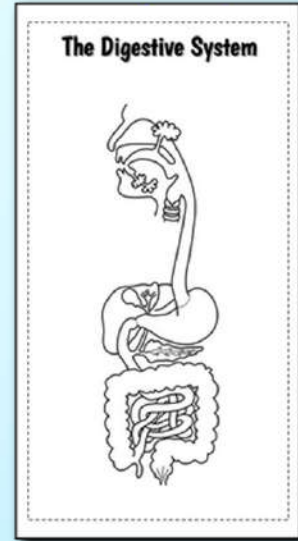


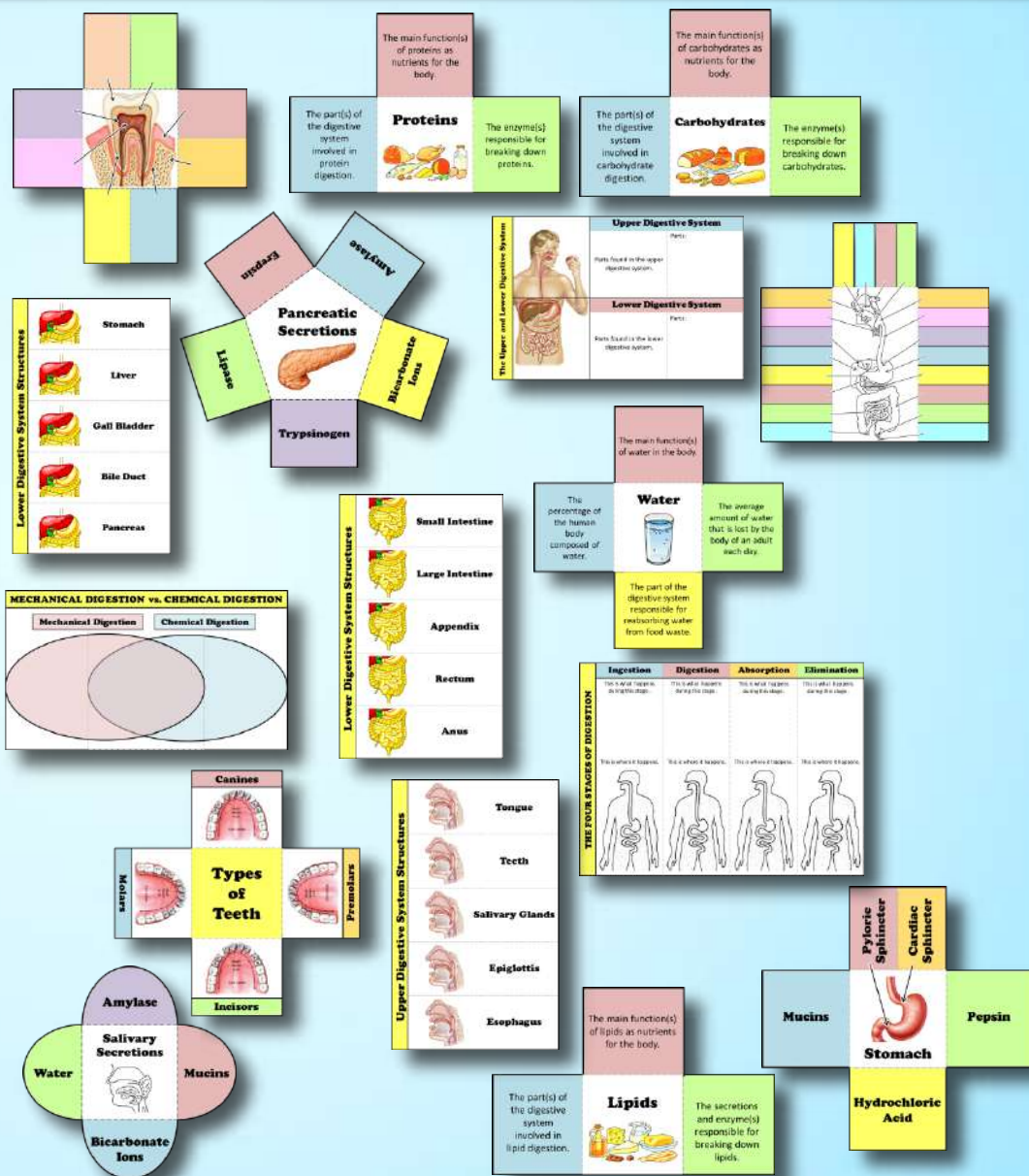
Image Only



RESOURCE 2: INB ACTIVITY SET – 16 Digestive System Foldables

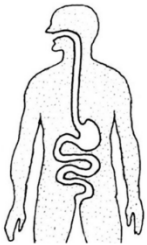
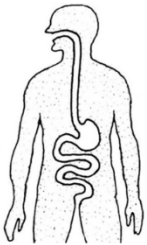
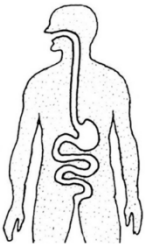
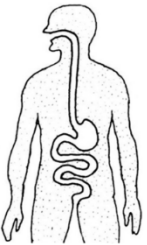
16 DIGESTIVE SYSTEM TOPICS

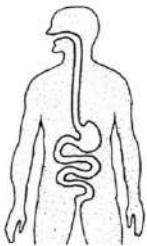
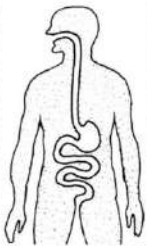
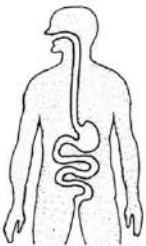
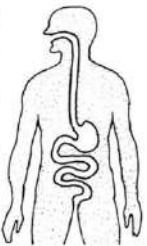
- 1) Entire digestive system to label
- 2) Venn diagram of chemical vs. mechanical digestion
- 3) Comparison of the 4 stages of digestion (ingestion, digestion, absorption and secretion)
- 4) Upper digestive system structures vs. lower digestive system structures
- 5) Types of teeth
- 6) Structure of the Tooth
- 7) Salivary secretions
- 8) Gastric secretions and sphincters
- 9) Pancreatic secretions
- 10) Upper digestive system
- 11) Lower digestive system – 1
- 12) Lower digestive system – 2
- 13) Protein Facts
- 14) Carbohydrate Facts
- 15) Lipid Facts
- 16) Water Facts



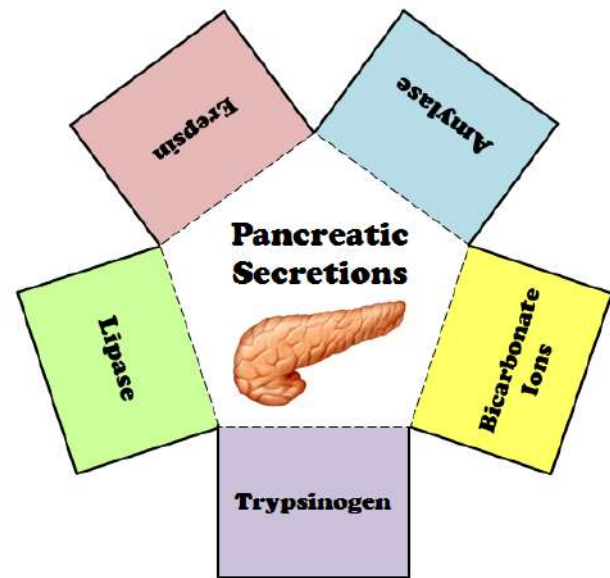
RESOURCE 2: INB ACTIVITY SET – 16 Digestive System Foldables

BLACK AND WHITE & COLOR OPTIONS

THE FOUR STAGES OF DIGESTION	Ingestion	Digestion	Absorption	Elimination
	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .
	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.
				

THE FOUR STAGES OF DIGESTION	Ingestion	Digestion	Absorption	Elimination
	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .	This is what happens during this stage .
	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.	This is where it happens.
				

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS ON EACH FOLDABLE



- 1) Fold toward the diagram along the dashed lines.
- 2) Glue the pentagon on the opposite side of the diagram onto your notebook.
- 3) In your notebook, underneath the area covered by each flap, describe the function of each secretion.

RESOURCE 3: INDIVIDUAL REVIEW - Digestive System Review Worksheet

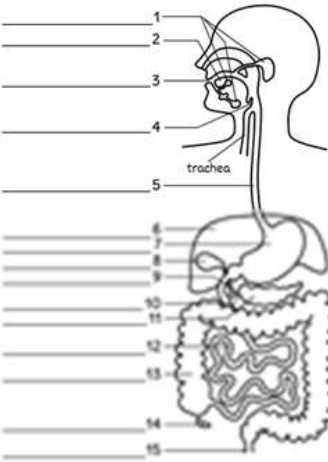
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

TASK 1: Fill in the Blanks

- The _____ is a tube that transports food from the mouth to the stomach.
- The leaf-shaped organ under the stomach that produces enzymes to help digest food is called the _____.
- The _____ is another term for the large intestine.
- The _____ transports bile from the gall bladder to the small intestine.
- The _____ mixes gastric juices with food and temporarily stores the food.
- _____ produce and secrete saliva.
- _____ digestion is the break down of food using only physical force.
- The mixture of food and stomach juices is called _____.
- _____ is the process of taking food into the mouth.
- The _____ is a small structure that covers the opening to the trachea during swallowing.
- The tube that carries enzymes from the pancreas to the small intestine is called the _____.
- The _____ is the opening at the end of the colon.
- _____ is the wave-like contractions of the digestive tract that help move food through the tract.

TASK 2: Diagram Analysis

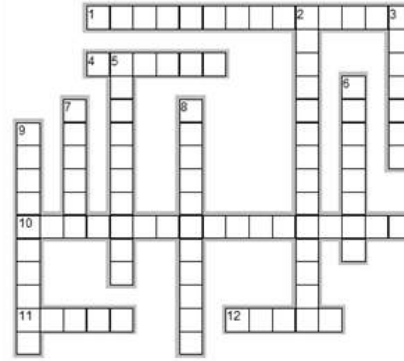
Label the parts of the digestive system.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

trachea

TASK 3: Crossword



ACROSS

- This functions to solidify food waste by reabsorbing the water from it. It then stores the food waste.
- This lubricates, softens and breaks down food.
- The enzymatic break down of food into smaller pieces.
- These perform mechanical digestion in the mouth.
- This organ creates bile.

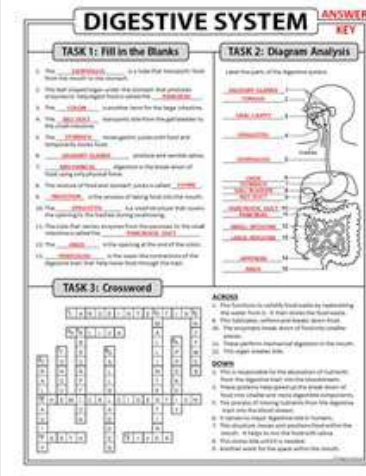
DOWN

- This is responsible for the absorption of nutrients from the digestive tract into the bloodstream.
- These proteins help speed up the break down of food into smaller and more digestible components.
- The process of moving nutrients from the digestive tract into the blood stream.
- It serves no major digestive role in humans.
- This structure moves and positions food within the mouth. It helps to mix the food with saliva.
- This stores bile until it is needed.
- Another word for the space within the mouth.

CONCEPTS

- Teeth
- Tongue
- Oral cavity
- Salivary glands
- Saliva
- Mechanical digestion
- Epiglottis
- Peristalsis
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- Chyme
- Liver
- Gall bladder
- Bile duct
- Pancreas
- Pancreatic duct
- Enzymes
- Chemical Digestion
- Small intestine
- Large intestine
- Colon
- Appendix
- Anus
- Ingestion
- Absorption

ANSWER KEY



3 TASKS

- Assign the whole page, or break it up into in class tasks, exit tickets and homework tasks.
- The variety of different tasks helps students review in different ways and holds their interest.

RESOURCE 4: EXTRA PRACTICE/EARLY FINISHERS – Digestive System Crossword

FULLY EDITABLE WORD DOC INCLUDED

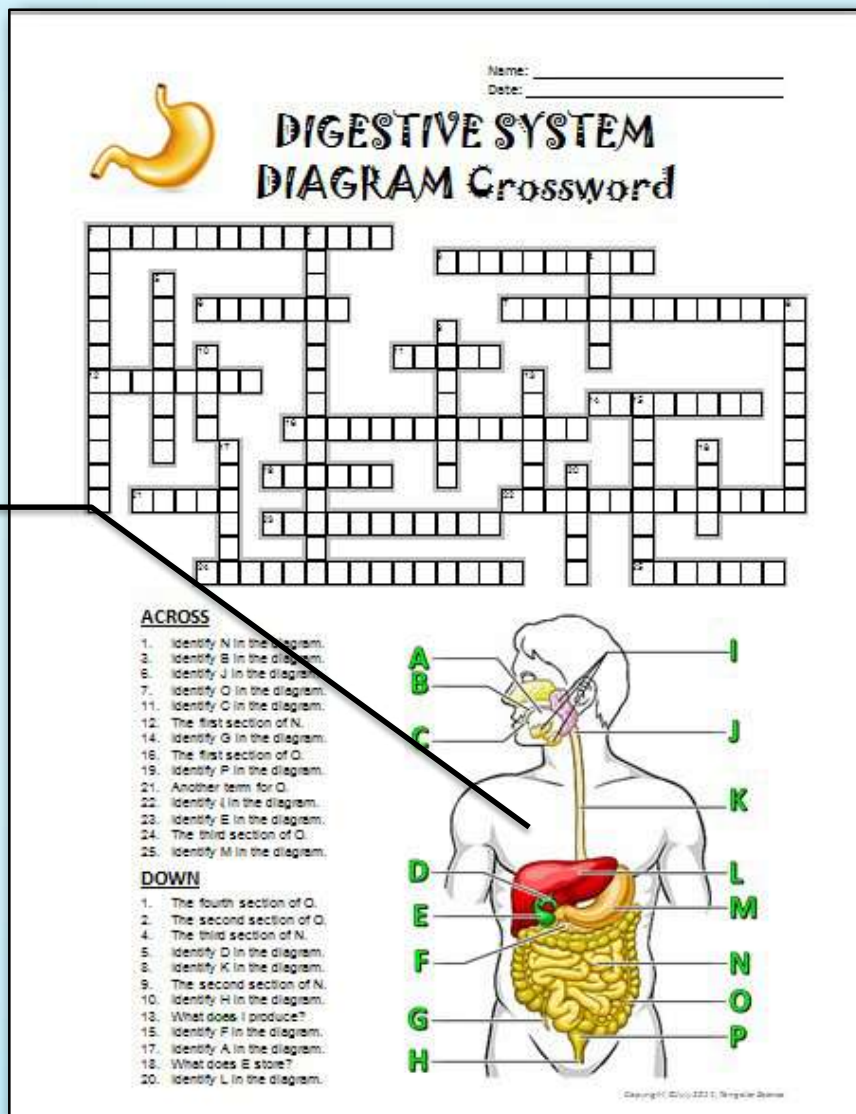
- Reword questions according to your classroom needs.

ONE PAGE

- For easy and economical printing.

CLEAR DIAGRAMS

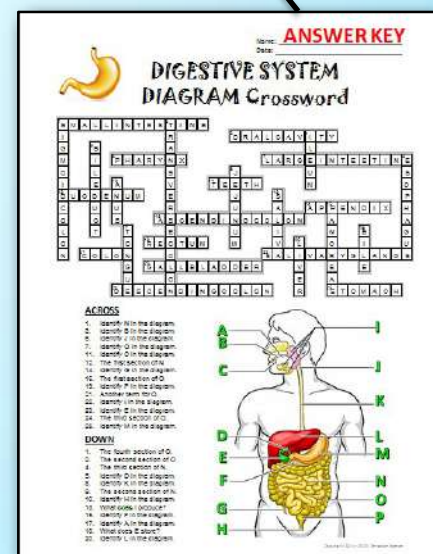
- Helps students practice labeling biological diagrams. Diagram crosswords are a fun twist on the usual labeling worksheet.
- **BONUS ACTIVITY:** After completing the crossword, have students cut out the diagrams, paste them in their notes and then label the structures for extra reinforcement.



No Prep.
Just Print
and Use!

FULL ANSWER KEY

- Easy for you or your students to take up the answers.



Zoom in to read.

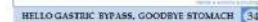
34

(4) One type of common restrictive bariatric procedure is called *gastric banding*. In this procedure an adjustable silicon band is put around the upper portion of the stomach, near the esophagus. The band forms a ring around the stomach and squeezes it so that it cannot stretch open as wide as it usually would. The silicon band can be inflated or deflated with saline solution through a tube that runs from the band to the surface of the skin. The band is injected with saline 4-6 weeks after the surgery when the patient has recovered. The more saline that is injected, the more restricted the stomach will become. Once weight loss is achieved, the band can be removed to restore normal function.

(5) The most popular bariatric procedure is called a gastric bypass. The word "gastric" refers to the stomach. So gastric bypass means to skip (bypass) the stomach. This technique involves both restriction and malabsorption procedures. The Roux-en-Y gastric bypass is one of the most popular gastric bypass techniques. In this method, the stomach is stapled so that the upper part of the stomach

medical ♦ anatomy & physiology

Science Literacy Warm

[illegible]

(b) The most popular bariatric procedure uses a gastric bypass. The most common version is the Roux-Y, in gastric bypass, you are bypassing the stomach. The procedure involves both restriction and malabsorption (protections). The Roux-Y gastric bypass uses the most popular gastric bypass technique. It also involves the stomach being stapled or thermally sealed part of the pylorus forms a small gastric pouch. The esophagus

HELLO GASTRIC BYPASS. GOODBYE STOMACH

[illegible]

Article Questions

- 1) What is a market basket?
- 2) What is labor's wage?
- 3) Though there are many different types of systems, suggest why they all fall into two main categories: fixed and flexible and explain how they relate to wage law.
- 4) Explain the quantity theory model to wage law.
- 5) What does "quantity theory" mean and how does it relate to wage law?
- 6) What are negative real-world consequences of flexible wages given up?
- 7) Why is labor law necessary, not recommended for people with market baskets? Why, and how?

HELLO GASTRIC BYPASS, GOODBYE STOMACH

[illegible]

Article Questions

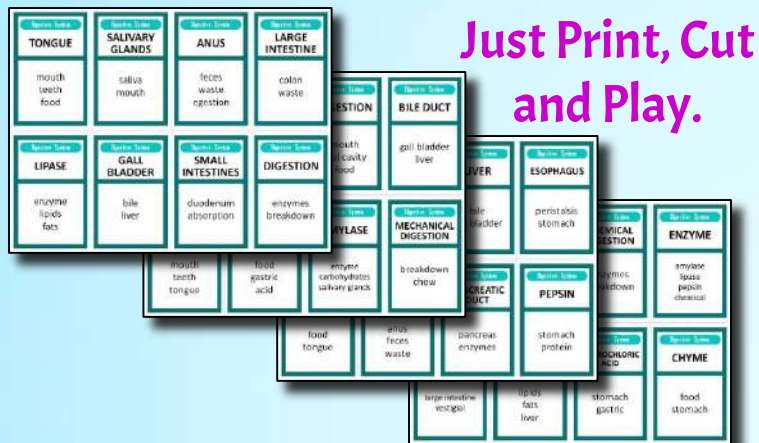
- 1) What is a double helix?
The DNA helix is a continuous structure made up of two sugar-phosphate backbones tightly twisted together. Nucleotides in the opposite ends of the helix are 3.4 nm apart.
- 2) What is a base pair?
A pair of nitrogenous bases that give rise to protein synthesis (mRNA)
- 3) Though there are many, different types of nitrogenous bases, the 4C base pair rules apply here. What are these rules and how do they relate to nitrogenous bases?
The 4C base pair rules are: Adenine pairs with Thymine, Guanine pairs with Cytosine. In coding regions, the 4C base pair rules are: Adenine pairs with Uracil, Guanine pairs with Cytosine.
- 4) Explain the genetic code. What is the genetic code and how does it relate to protein synthesis?
The genetic code is the set of instructions that determine the sequence of amino acids in a protein. It is a code that relates the sequence of nucleotides in a DNA or RNA molecule to the sequence of amino acids in a protein.
- 5) What are point mutations and how do they relate to protein synthesis?
Point mutations are changes in a single nucleotide in a DNA or RNA molecule. They can be silent, missense, or nonsense mutations. Silent mutations do not change the amino acid sequence of a protein. Missense mutations change one amino acid in a protein. Nonsense mutations change one amino acid in a protein to a stop codon, which terminates protein synthesis.
- 6) What are large-scale mutations and how do they relate to protein synthesis?
Large-scale mutations are changes in a large portion of a DNA or RNA molecule. They can be deletions, duplications, or inversions. Deletions remove a portion of a DNA or RNA molecule. Duplications repeat a portion of a DNA or RNA molecule. Inversions reverse the order of a portion of a DNA or RNA molecule.
- 7) What is a frameshift mutation and how does it relate to protein synthesis?
A frameshift mutation is a mutation that shifts the reading frame of a DNA or RNA molecule. It can be a deletion or a duplication. Frameshift mutations change the sequence of all amino acids in a protein downstream of the mutation.

Don't let a single day go by without a good night's sleep.

OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM RESOURCES YOU MIGHT LIKE by Tangstar Science

RESOURCE 6: GROUP REVIEW - Digestive System Taboo Card Game

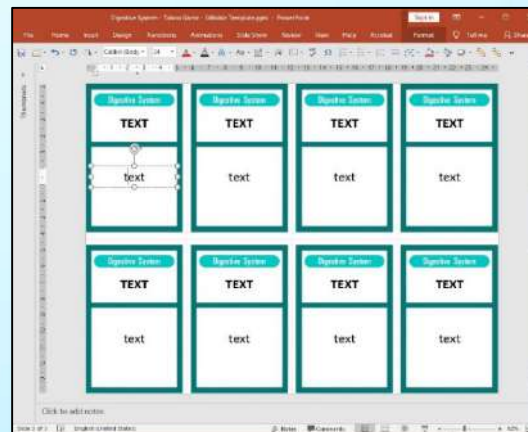
32 CARDS ON 4 PAGES



32 TERMS

- Teeth
- Tongue
- Oral cavity
- Salivary glands
- Epiglottis
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- Liver
- Gall bladder
- Bile duct
- Pancreas
- Pancreatic duct
- Small intestines
- Large intestine
- Appendix
- Anus
- Ingestion
- Digestion
- Absorption
- Egestion
- Mechanical Digestion
- Chemical Digestion
- Peristalsis
- Hydrochloric Acid
- Saliva
- Amylase
- Lipase
- Bile
- Enzymes
- Pepsin
- Bolus
- Chyme

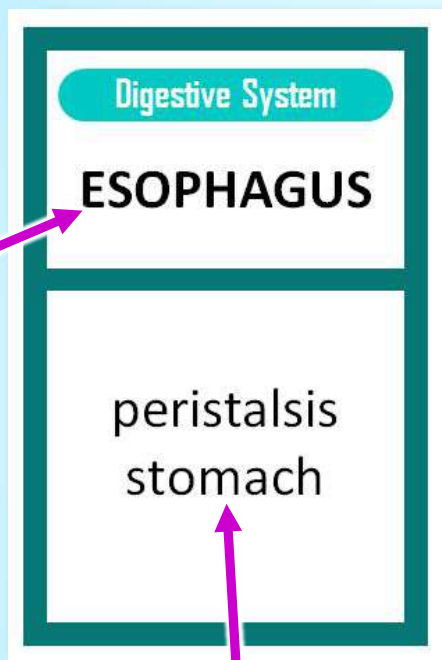
EDITABLE TEMPLATE



Make Your Own Cards in PowerPoint.

RESOURCE 6: GROUP REVIEW - Digestive System Taboo Card Game

HOW TO PLAY TABOO



The guesser
needs to
guess this
term.

The clue givers
cannot use these
taboo terms in
their clues.

Step 1: Form groups (or pairs) where one person is the **guesser** and the remaining students are the **clue givers**. Group members take turns being the guesser.

Step 2: The **guesser needs to guess the term** on the card (in this case it's "ESOPHAGUS"). Clue givers will give descriptions of the term to help the guesser guess the right term. Use a timer to limit the guessing time.

Step 3: The **clue givers have to describe the term without using the taboo words** on the card (in this case the taboo words are "peristalsis" and "stomach"). Also, clue givers cannot use root words found in the term or the taboo words. For example, if the term was "kicking", the root word "kick" cannot be used in the clue giving.

ASSIGNING POINTS: **3 points are given to the guesser** for every correct term guessed. **2 points are deducted from any clue giver that uses a taboo word OR root word** during clue giving. Alternatively they can choose to lose their next turn as the guesser.

RESOURCE 7: ASSESSMENT - Digestive System Quiz with Two Versions

TWO VERSIONS PREVENT CHEATING

- Version A and B contain the same questions but in mixed order.
- This allows you to alternate them between adjacent neighbours to deter cheating.

IT'S EDITABLE

- Allows you to customize, add or delete questions.

EASY PRINTING

- Single page quiz saves on printing, time and money.

25 MARKS, STRAIGHTFORWARD QUESTIONS

- 12 marks labelling a diagram.
- 13 marks matching questions.

DIAGRAM

- I drew the diagram myself in Adobe Illustrator so that it would be clear and accurate.

ANSWER KEY

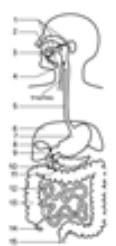
- Makes marking quick and easy.

Version A

NAME: _____ Date: _____ Mark: ____ / 25

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM QUIZ (Ver.A)

1. Label the parts of the digestive system. (12 marks)



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

2. Match each statement with the most correct term. (13 marks)

Note: Each term may be used once, more than once or not at all.

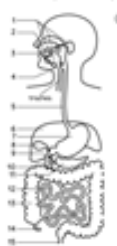
___ a) The last section of the colon.	A) anus
___ b) This stores bile.	B) appendix
___ c) This serves no digestive function.	C) bile duct
___ d) This creates digestive enzymes that are released into the duodenum.	D) duodenum
___ e) This removes the water from waste products.	E) esophagus
___ f) These create saliva.	F) gall bladder
___ g) This muscular sphincter is the exit for the S.I. tract.	G) jejunum
___ h) This covers the opening of the trachea during swallowing.	H) liver
___ i) The first section of the small intestine.	I) large intestine
___ j) These perform mechanical digestion on food.	J) pancreas
___ k) Most of the absorption of nutrients is performed here.	K) pharynx
___ l) This temporarily stores food for digestion.	L) rectum
___ m) This creates lipase.	M) salivary glands
	N) small intestine
	O) stomach
	P) teeth
	Q) tongue

Version B

NAME: _____ Date: _____ Mark: ____ / 25

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM QUIZ (Ver.B)

1. Label the parts of the digestive system. (12 marks)



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

2. Match each statement with the most correct term. (13 marks)


Note: Each term may be used once, more than once or not at all.

___ a) The last section of the colon.	A) tongue
___ b) This stores bile.	B) teeth
___ c) This serves no digestive function.	C) stomach
___ d) This creates digestive enzymes that are released into the duodenum.	D) small intestine
___ e) This removes the water from waste products.	E) salivary glands
___ f) These create saliva.	F) rectum
___ g) This muscular sphincter is the exit for the S.I. tract.	G) pharynx
___ h) This covers the opening of the trachea during swallowing.	H) jejunum
___ i) The first section of the small intestine.	I) liver
___ j) These perform mechanical digestion on food.	J) large intestine
___ k) Most of the absorption of nutrients is performed here.	K) appendix
___ l) This temporarily stores food for digestion.	L) pancreas
___ m) This creates lipase.	M) gall bladder
	N) esophagus
	O) esophagus
	P) salivary glands
	Q) duodenum
	R) bile duct
	S) appendix
	T) anus

ANSWER KEY

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM QUIZ (Ver.A)

1. Label the parts of the digestive system. (12 marks)



1. CERVIX
2. PHARYNX
3. ESOPHAGUS
4. STOMACH
5. DUODENUM
6. JEJUNUM
7. ILEUM
8. CAECUM
9. APPENDIX
10. SIGMOID COLON
11. RECTUM
12. ANUS

2. Match each statement with the most correct term. (13 marks)


Note: Each term may be used once, more than once or not at all.

___ a) The last section of the colon.	A) anus
___ b) This stores bile.	B) appendix
___ c) This serves no digestive function.	C) bile duct
___ d) This creates digestive enzymes that are released into the duodenum.	D) duodenum
___ e) This removes the water from waste products.	E) esophagus
___ f) These create saliva.	F) gall bladder
___ g) This muscular sphincter is the exit for the S.I. tract.	G) jejunum
___ h) This covers the opening of the trachea during swallowing.	H) liver
___ i) The first section of the small intestine.	I) large intestine
___ j) These perform mechanical digestion on food.	J) pancreas
___ k) Most of the absorption of nutrients is performed here.	K) pharynx
___ l) This temporarily stores food for digestion.	L) rectum
___ m) This creates lipase.	M) salivary glands
	N) small intestine
	O) stomach
	P) teeth
	Q) tongue

ANSWER KEY

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM QUIZ (Ver.B)

1. Label the parts of the digestive system. (12 marks)



1. CERVIX
2. PHARYNX
3. ESOPHAGUS
4. STOMACH
5. DUODENUM
6. JEJUNUM
7. ILEUM
8. CAECUM
9. APPENDIX
10. SIGMOID COLON
11. RECTUM
12. ANUS

2. Match each statement with the most correct term. (13 marks)

Note: Each term may be used once, more than once or not at all.

___ a) The last section of the colon.	A) anus
___ b) This stores bile.	B) appendix
___ c) This serves no digestive function.	C) bile duct
___ d) This creates digestive enzymes that are released into the duodenum.	D) duodenum
___ e) This removes the water from waste products.	E) esophagus
___ f) These create saliva.	F) gall bladder
___ g) This muscular sphincter is the exit for the S.I. tract.	G) jejunum
___ h) This covers the opening of the trachea during swallowing.	H) liver
___ i) The first section of the small intestine.	I) large intestine
___ j) These perform mechanical digestion on food.	J) pancreas
___ k) Most of the absorption of nutrients is performed here.	K) pharynx
___ l) This temporarily stores food for digestion.	L) rectum
___ m) This creates lipase.	M) salivary glands
	N) small intestine
	O) stomach
	P) teeth
	Q) tongue

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