

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Digestive System Intro

Week # _____

Directions: Read and annotate the passage. Then answer the questions below.

As we have learned before, glucose is an essential molecule for cellular respiration, which is performed by all cells of all living things. Humans and other animals obtain glucose from food that is eaten. But we do not simply consume glucose and instead consume foods like pasta and vegetables that contain starch. Starch is then broken down through the process of digestion to release glucose. The glucose then travels from the digestive system to the rest of the cells in the body via the bloodstream. Important hormones, or chemical signals, like insulin allow glucose to leave the bloodstream and enter each cell for the process of cellular respiration. However, when the body fails to respond to insulin causing glucose to remain in the bloodstream, a condition called diabetes occurs.

1. What happens in the process of cellular respiration? _____

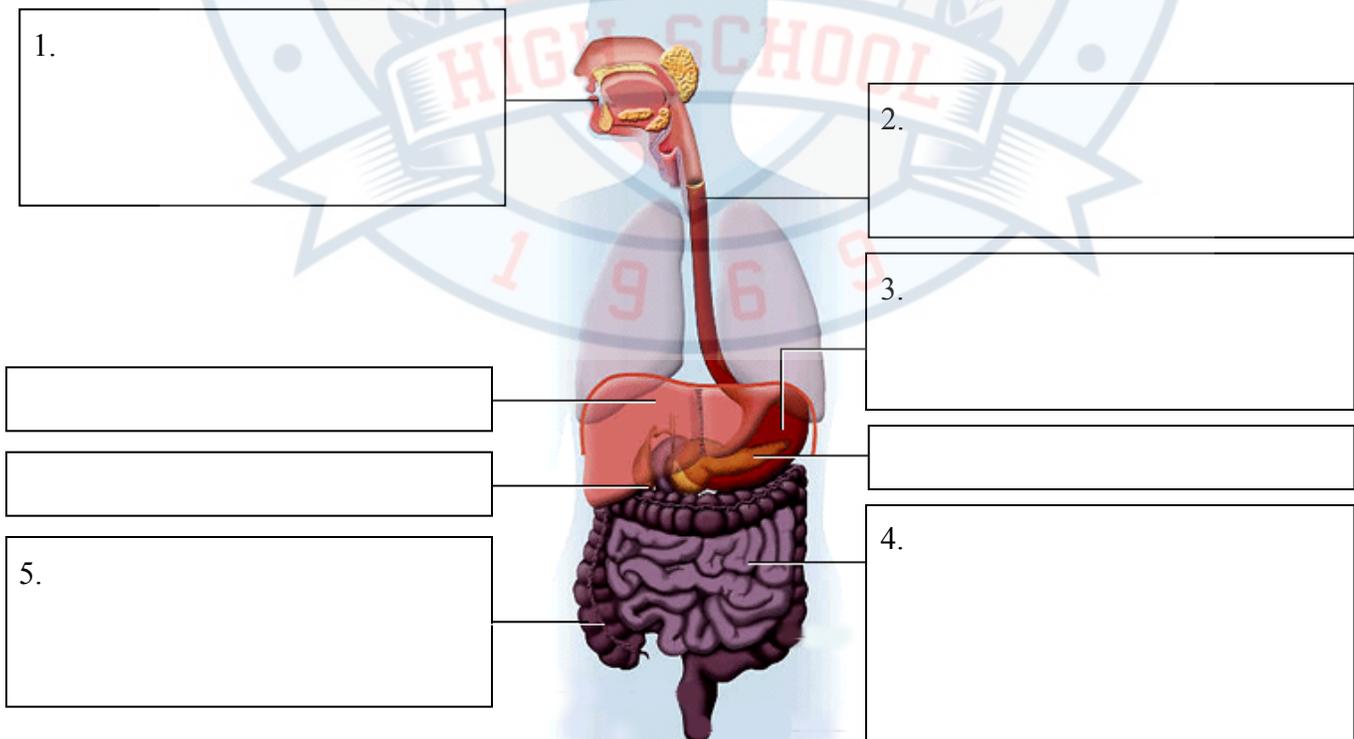
2. How do plants obtain glucose? _____

3. Starch is made of many glucose molecules. What type of macromolecule is starch?

4. What is diabetes? _____

First, we must learn how glucose gets into the bloodstream through the process of digestion.

Directions: Use p. 879 to label and describe each part of the digestive system.



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Directions: Read p. 875 - 880 to answer each question.

Question	Description
What is the function of the digestive system? (p. 875)	
What is mechanical digestion? (p. 875)	
What is chemical digestion? (p. 875)	
In the mouth, what does saliva contain? (p. 876)	
How does food move down the esophagus? (p. 877)	
What two things are released by the stomach glands? (p.877)	
How does mechanical digestion in the stomach occur? (p.877)	
What occurs in the small intestine? (p. 878)	
What are three things produced by the pancreas? (p. 878)	
What happens to the nutrients from food? (p. 880)	
What happens in the large intestine? (p. 880)	

