



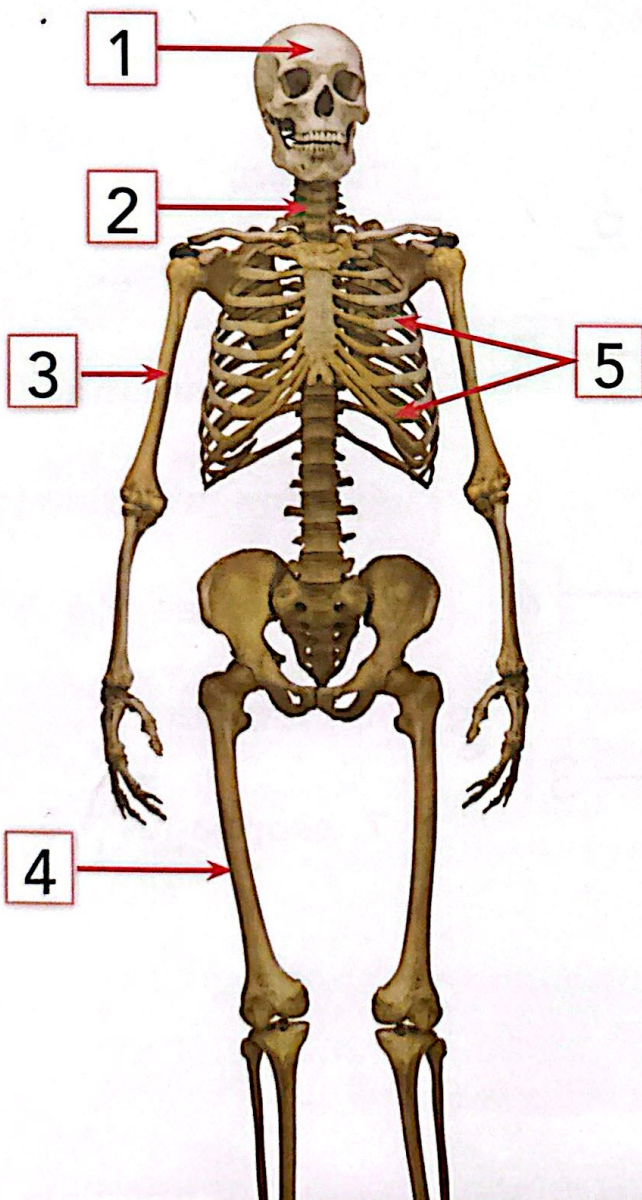
# Skeletal System

There are over 200 bones in the human body. All of the bones are organized into the **skeleton**, with the exception of tiny bones in our ears. They are held together by **ligaments**.

**Connective tissue** is what ligaments are made of. They don't tear easily because they are very strong. It is possible for us to bend because they are flexible.

## The Skeletal System Has Three Main Functions:

1. It provides **support** for the body.
2. It protects important internal organs from other organ systems.
3. It is responsible for **movement**, with help from the muscles.



1. skull

2. spine

3. arm

4. leg

5. rib cage





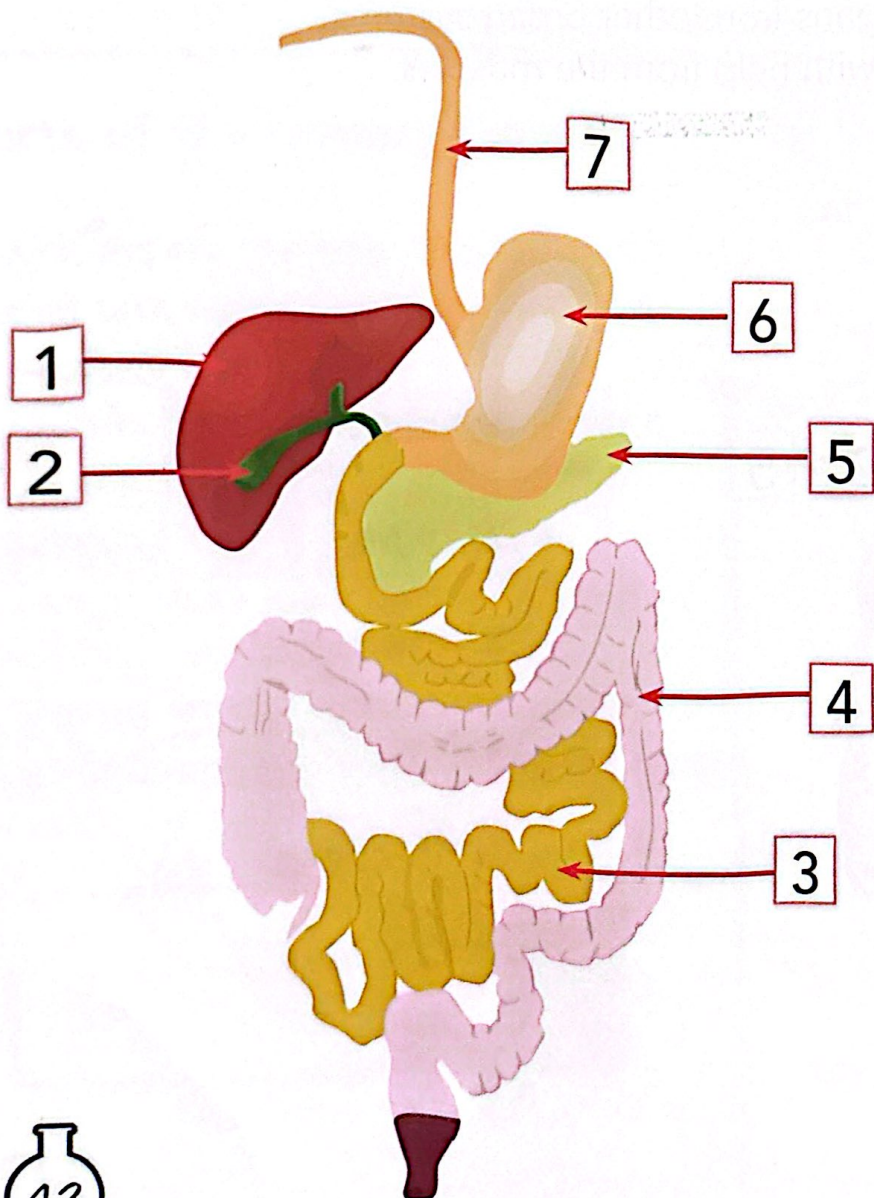
# Digestive System

Digestion is the breaking down of food into smaller molecules that can be absorbed by the body cells.

Digestion allows the body to get the nutrients and energy it needs from food.



## Organs That Make Up Your Digestive System:



1. liver

2. gall bladder

3. small intestine (ileum)

4. large intestine (colon)

5. pancreas

6. stomach

7. esophagus



## Let's Find Out What Happens To Our Lunch.

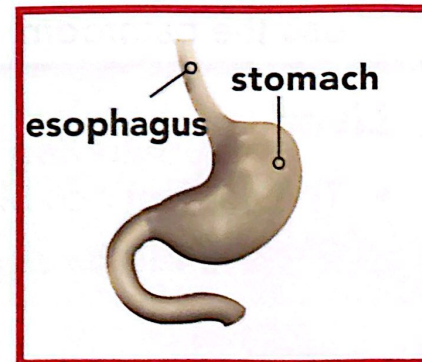
### Mouth

- ↓ Function
- ① The mouth breaks down food into small pieces and mixes it with saliva.
  - ②



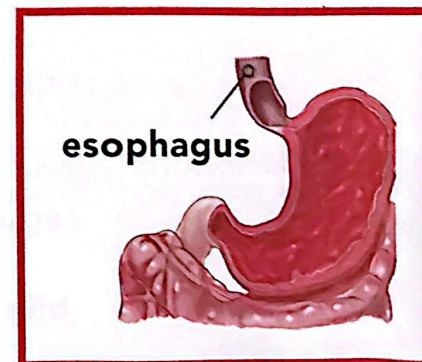
### Esophagus

- ↓ Function
- The esophagus moves food from the throat to the stomach by muscle movement called peristalsis. Define.
  - Heartburn occurs if acid from the stomach gets in the esophagus.



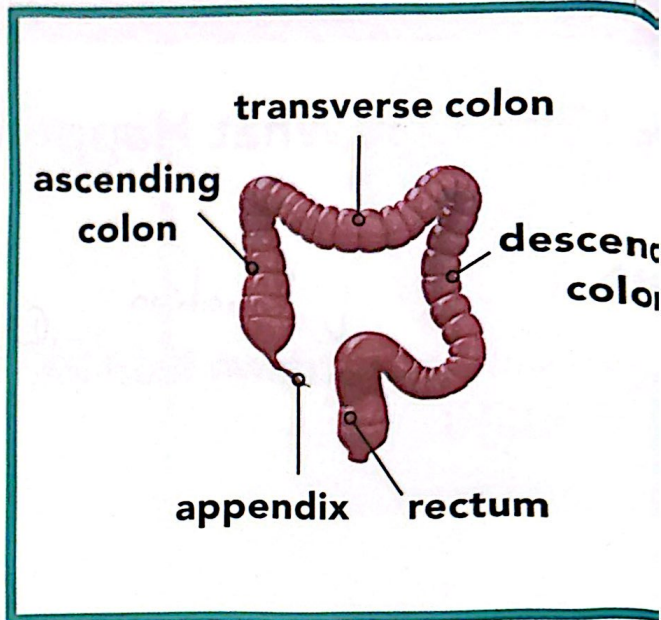
### Stomach

- ↓ Function
- ① The stomach stores the food we eat and breaks it down into tiny pieces by mixing food with digestive enzymes.
  - ②



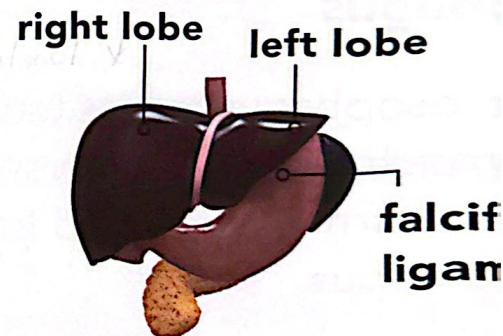
## Large Intestine

- The **large intestine** (also called the colon) is about 1.5 meters long.
- Whatever has been left over after the nutrients have been absorbed in the small intestine goes to the large intestine.
- Water and minerals are absorbed and form waste matter.
- The waste matter becomes hard as the water leaves the waste. The large intestine pushes it down into the rectum. It stays there until the person is ready to use the bathroom.

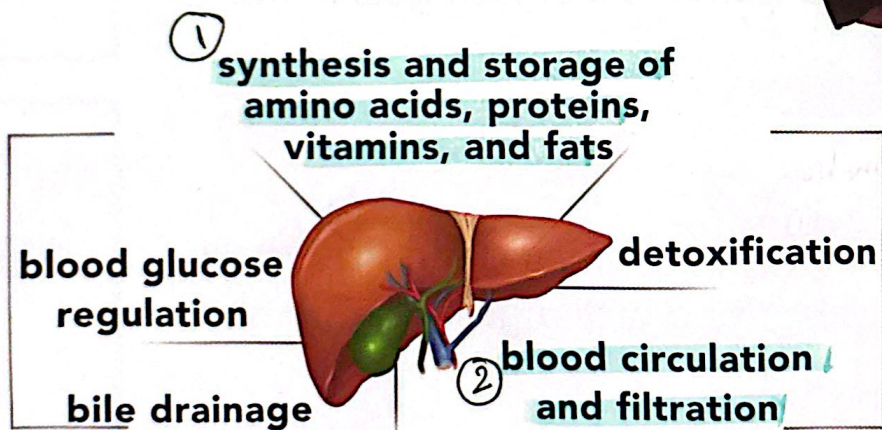


## Liver

- The nutrient rich blood goes to the liver for processing.



### Liver functions



- The **liver** affects digestion by producing bile. Bile helps fat digestion.

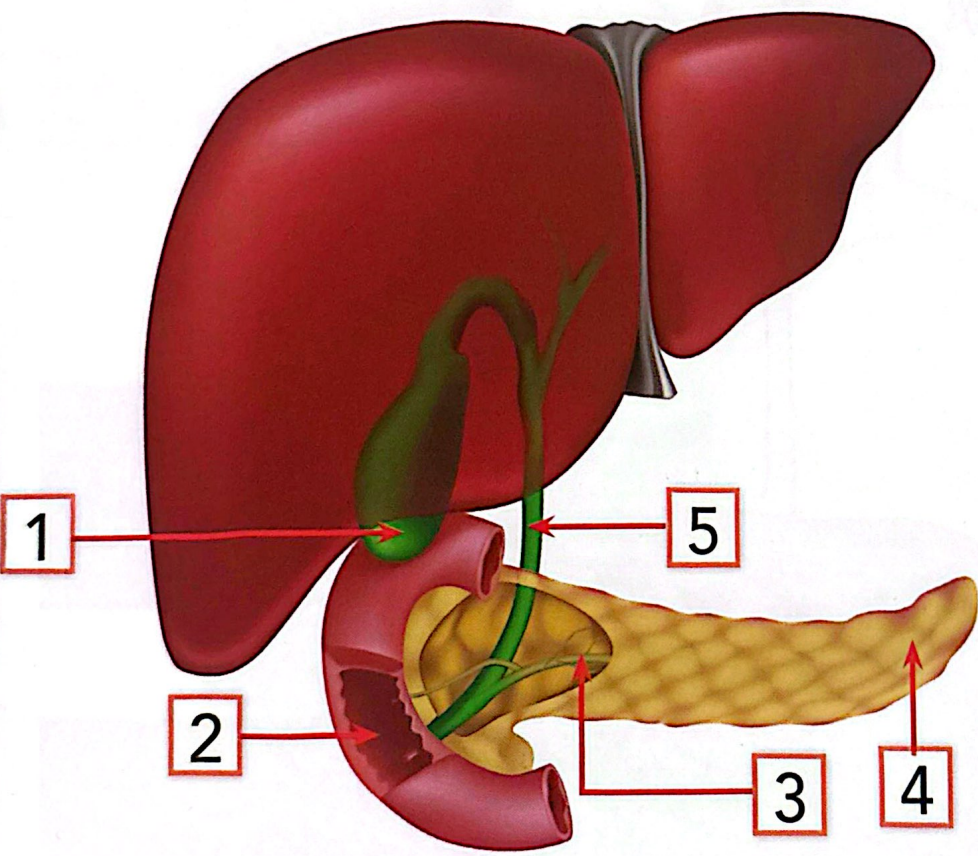


# Pancreas

- Enzymes that digest fats and protein are made from the pancreas.
  - The pancreas also makes insulin to control blood sugar.
- function.



## The Gall Bladder, Liver, and Pancreas Work Together



- 1. gall bladder
- 2. duodenum
- 3. pancreatic duct
- 4. pancreas
- 5. common bile duct

- The pancreas, liver, and gallbladder send different enzymes to the first part of the small intestine. These enzymes help digest food and allow the body to absorb nutrients.
- The pancreas makes enzymes that help the body digest fats and protein. Bile (produced in the liver) helps absorb fats into the bloodstream.



The following picture summarizes the function of each organ in the digestive system.

