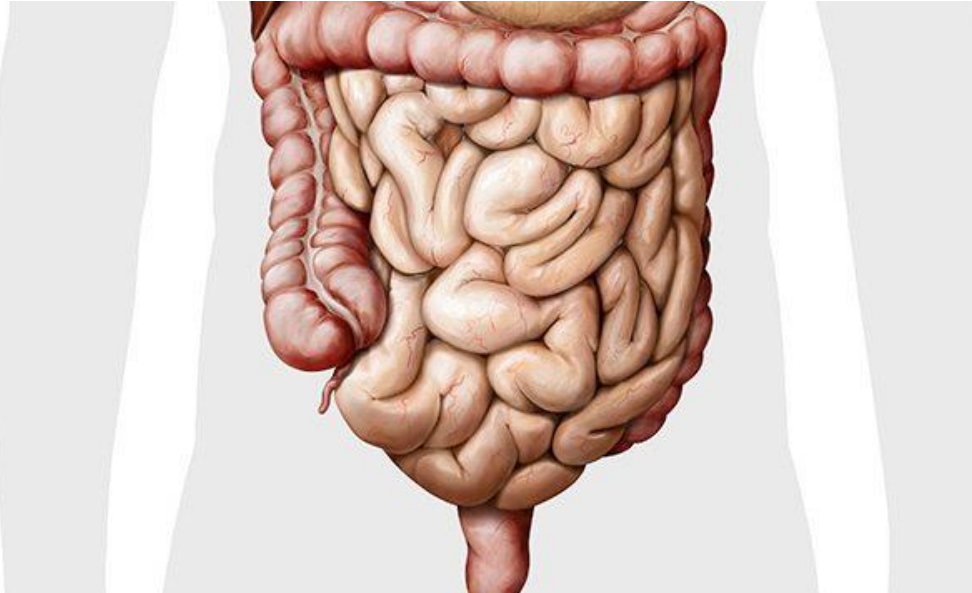




NAME:

DATUM:

The intestines



Small intestine

Despite the name, the small intestine is really not that small — it's _____ **long!** It's in this _____ **tube** that all the nutrients in your mashed-up food pass through the small-intestine lining and into _____.

Fast fact: The lining of the small intestine is covered with teeny finger-like bumps called _____. They give the lining a _____ area to help with absorbing nutrients.

Large intestine

More than twice as wide as the small intestine, but only _____, the large intestine's job is _____, salts and minerals from the _____.

despite: trotz

tube: Röhre

mashed-up: matsch

lining: Innenwand

coverd: bedeckt

absorbing: absorbieren

twice as wide: doppelt so breit

soak: aufsaugen

indigestible: unverdaulich

leftovers: Überbleibsel.



NAME:

DATUM:

More digestive organs

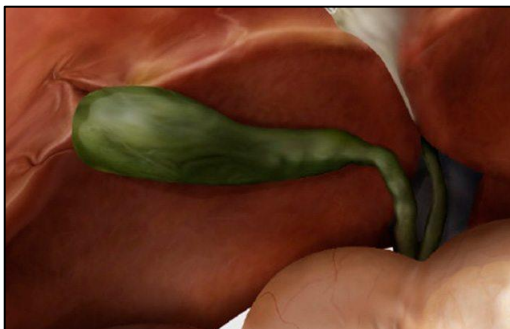


Liver

This organ plays an important role in the human digestive system — it's your _____ internal organ and has about _____ different jobs!

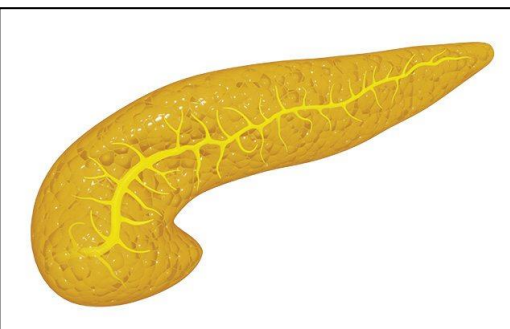
It also gets rid of _____, recycles old blood cells, makes bile and other digestive juices, and produces, stores and releases _____ (to give you energy).

Fast fact: About one third of the body's blood flows through the _____ every minute!



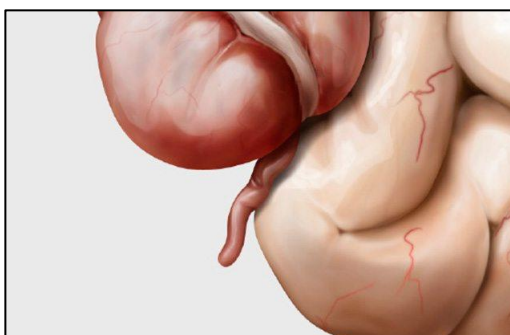
Gallbladder

Stores _____.



Pancreas:

Produces _____ called enzymes which help digest nutrients in your food. It also makes _____, a hormone which helps control your blood sugar levels.



Appendix:

Stores _____ that help your digestive system work again after you've been _____.

largest: größte

internal: inneres

toxins: Gifte

bile: Galle

produces: produziert

stores: Lagert

releases: gibt ab

flows: fließt

enzymes: Enzyme

control: kontrollieren