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What Body Parts Enable Digestion, Waste Removal, and Reproduction?

Science Words

Say each word quietly to yourself. Then read the meaning. Read the tip to help you remember.

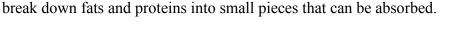
stomach [STUHM•uk] a muscular bag that mashes food into a liquid and mixes the food with digestive juices

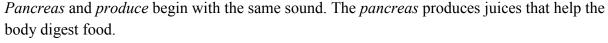
Have you ever been embarrassed because your *stomach* started to "talk"? *Stomachs* growl and grumble when the muscles contract, causing food and gases to churn. With only a small amount of food in your *stomach*, the noises are louder.

liver [LIV•er] the organ that breaks large blobs of fat into tiny droplets so that the fats can be broken down more easily.

Try to remember this tongue twister: The *liver* makes large lumps of lard, called fat, littler.

pancreas [PAN•kree•uhs] the organ that makes juices that are released into the small intestine. The juices



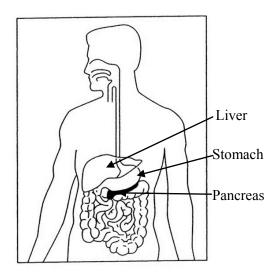


kidneys [KID•neez] organs that remove waste from the blood

Kidneys and *clean* begin with the same sound. The *kidneys* help keep the blood clean by removing waste from it.

bladder [BLAD•er] the organ that stores urine and then releases it from the body

Bladder and balloon begin with the same sound. The bladder can stretch like a balloon.



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Science Concepts

Read the Ideas more than once. Do your best to remember them.

- 1. Food passes down the esophagus to the stomach, where it is mashed and mixed with juices.
- 2. The liver makes bile, a juice that helps break down large blobs of fat into tiny droplets.
- 3. The pancreas releases juices that break fats and proteins into bits the body can absorb.
- 4. Using juices from the pancreas, the small intestine absorbs nutrients the body needs.
- 5. Solid waste passes out of the body through the large intestine.
- 6. Calories are a measure of how much energy your body will get from your food.
- 7. The body uses carbohydrates, proteins, and fats for energy.
- 8. The liver converts ammonia, a waste product when protein is broken down, to urea.
- 9. The kidneys clean the blood, and send urine to the bladder where it leaves the body.
- 10. In humans, the male reproductive cells are in the testes; the female cells are in the ovaries.