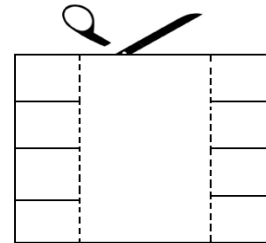


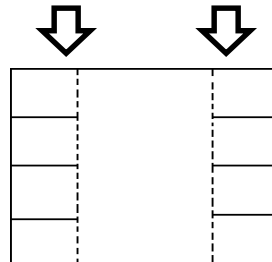
# How to use this product

- 1. Choose which front and back sides you wish to use for the lapbook.**
- 2. Print out the inside page for the lapbook.**
- 3. Place that page back inside the printer tray so that it is oriented for a correct match with the front page. (For most printers this will be printed side up)**
- 4. Print the front page. If done correctly, the front flaps should be in position to fold over the inside content. (Note: alignment may vary slightly after each print. This is due to variations in paper position inside the printer and on the printer tray)**

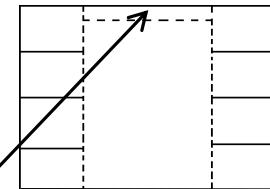
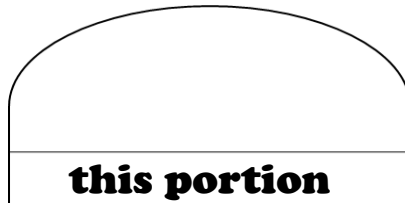
- 5. Students then cut around the border of the lapbook**



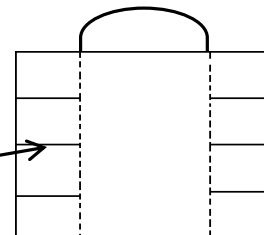
- 6. Fold the two flaps on each end**



- 7. Then glue this portion onto the back side of the lapbook**



- 8. Students may then fill in the necessary information into the lapbook and cut between each section**



- **Glands secrete saliva to help lubricate food and also have enzymes to help break down sugars.**
- **Teeth allow food to be broken apart so it can be digested easier.**



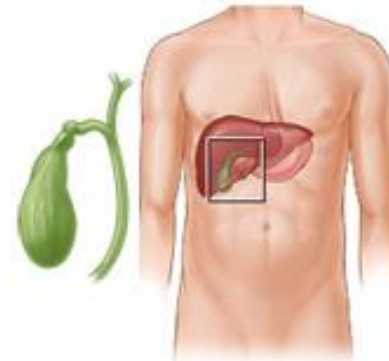
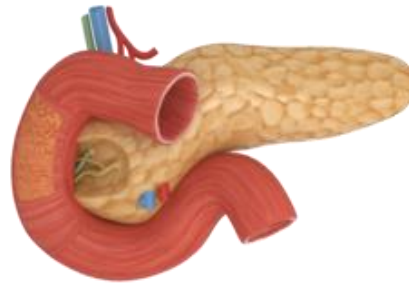
- **The esophagus links the throat (pharynx) to the stomach.**
- **It is also referred to as the “food pipe”, and is about 8 inches long. Muscles in the esophagus contract to help move along food.**

- **The stomach is where the digestion of food occurs.**
- **Hydrochloric acid (HCl) helps to kill bacteria that may enter with food. HCl also allows enzymes to break down food within the stomach.**



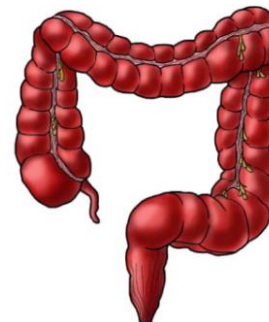
- **The liver filters the blood to remove toxins.**
- **It produces bile, a digestive liquid.**
- **It also stores energy in the form of a sugar called glycogen.**

- **The pancreas is an organ that produces substances that help digest food.**
- **It makes a hormone called insulin which helps control the level of glucose (sugar) in the blood.**

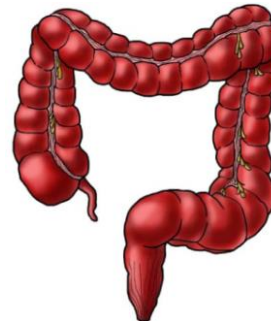
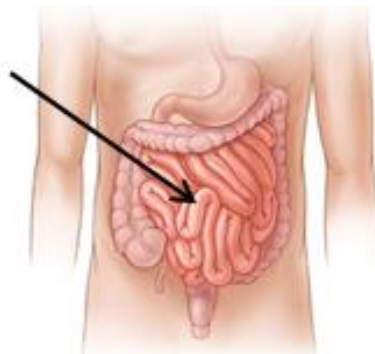
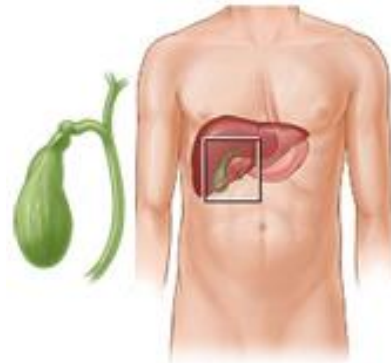
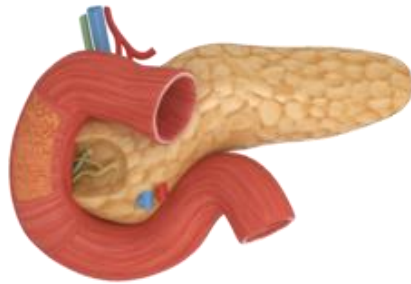
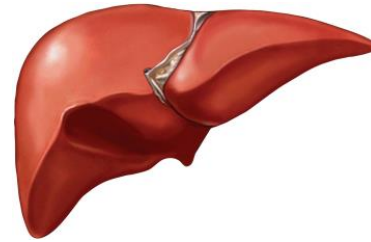


- **It is a sac attached to the liver that stores and concentrates bile and delivers it to the intestine when needed.**
- **High concentrations of bile break down fat so it can be easily digested.**

- **It is composed of three district regions:**
- **The duodenum breaks down food, and the jejunum and ileum absorb nutrients and send them to the bloodstream.**



- **In the colon, water is absorbed back into the body and the remaining waste material is stored as feces before being removed from the body.**
- **It is actually shorter than the small intestine.**

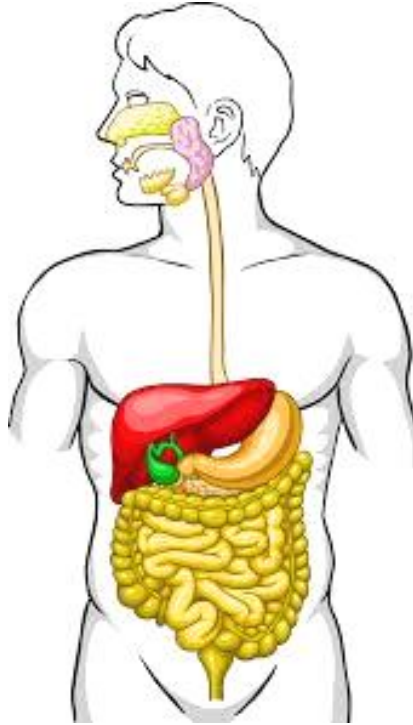


**Esophagus**

**The Digestive System**

**Mouth**

**Liver**



**Stomach**

**Gallbladder**

**Pancreas**

**Large Intestine  
(Colon)**

**Small Intestine**

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**Esophagus**

**Mouth**

**Liver**

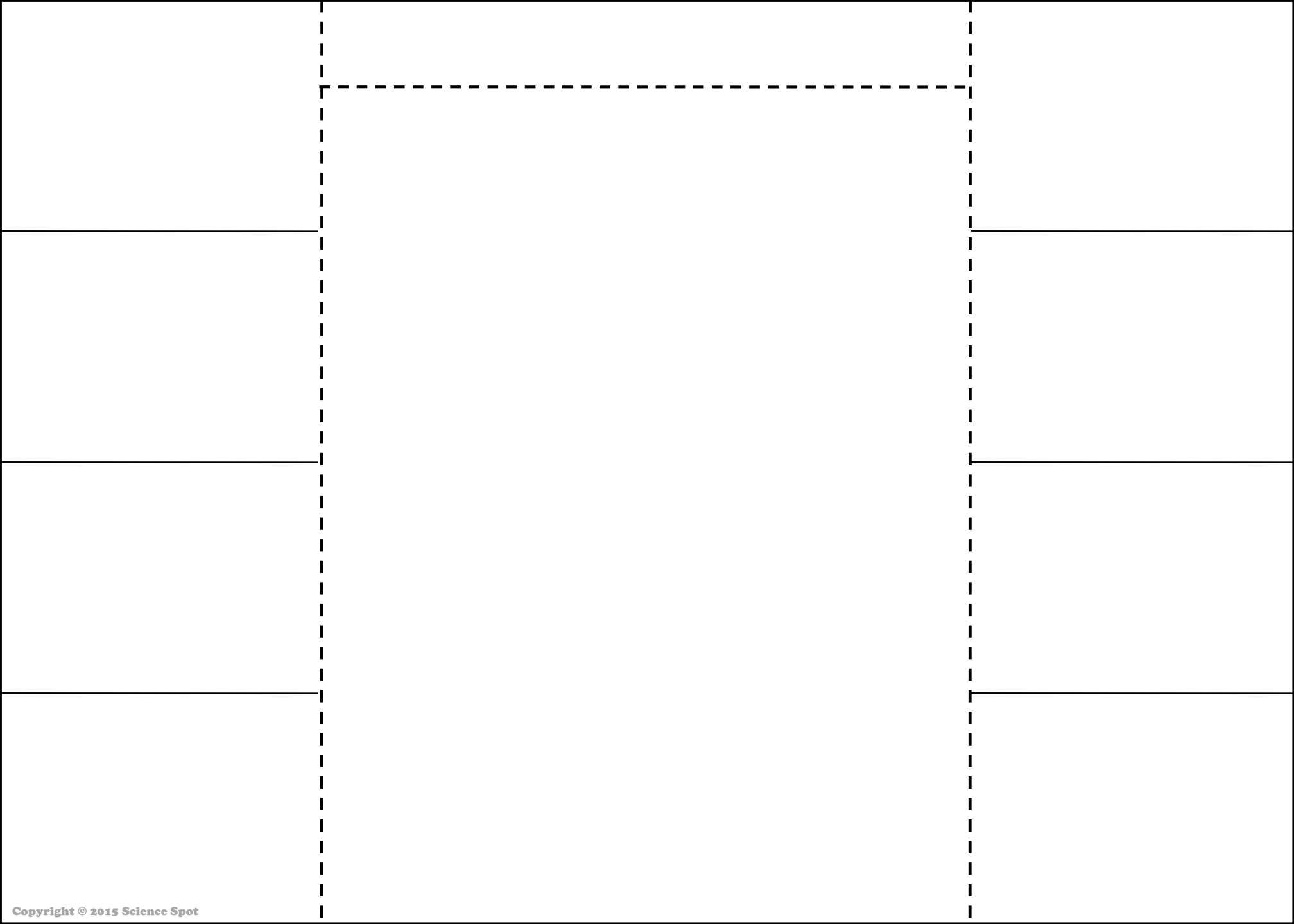
**Stomach**

**Gallbladder**

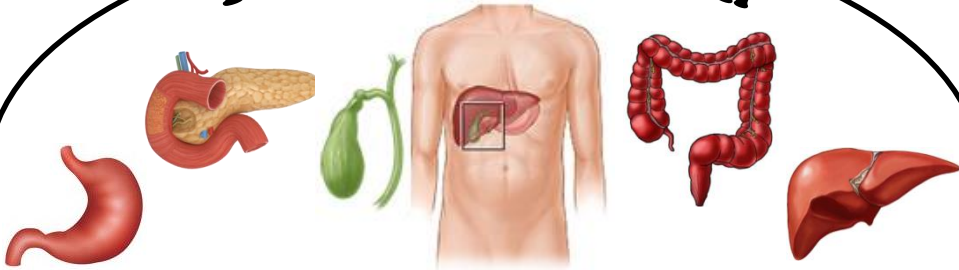
**Pancreas**

**Large Intestine  
(Colon)**

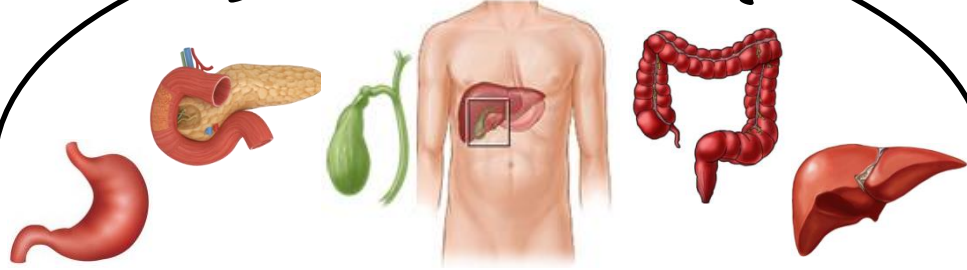
**Small Intestine**



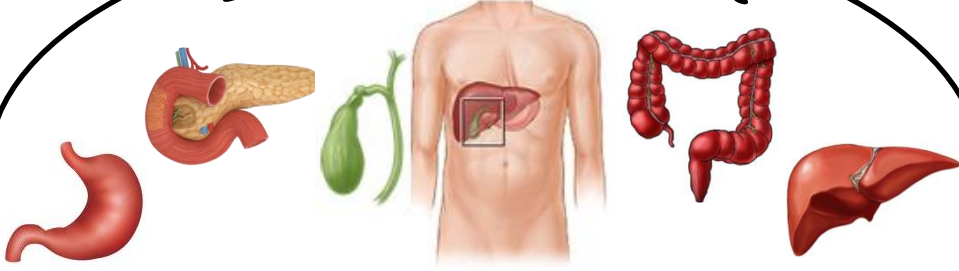
# The Digestive System



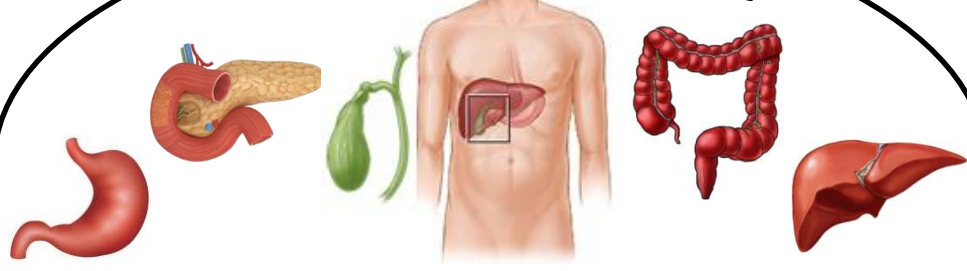
# The Digestive System



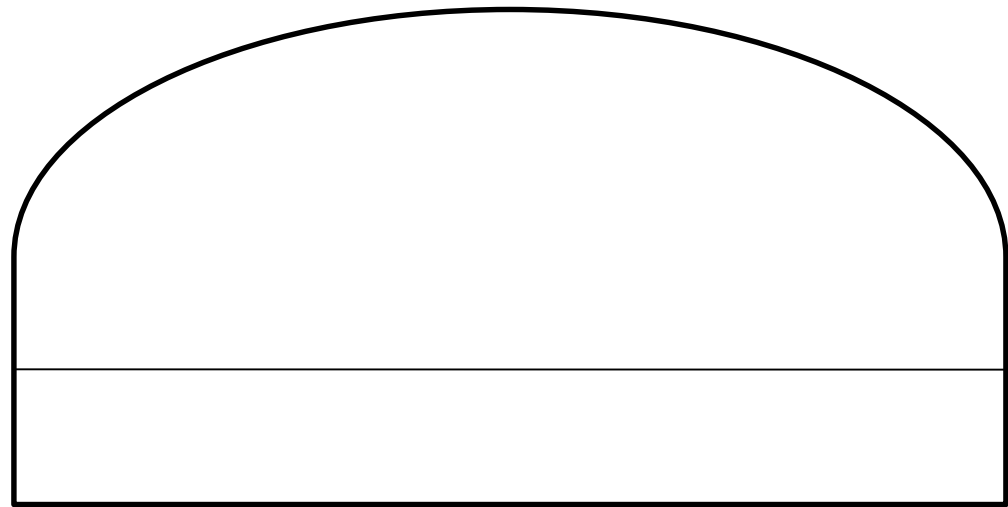
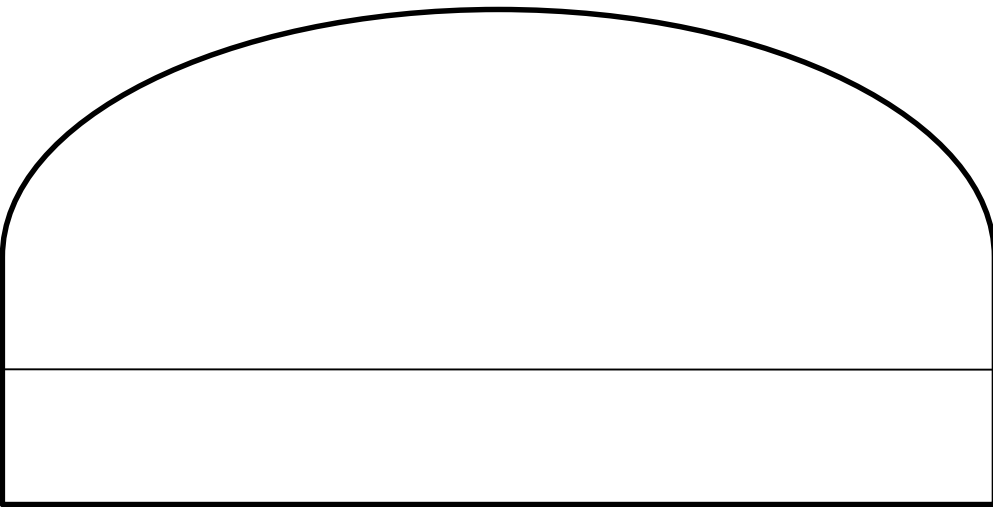
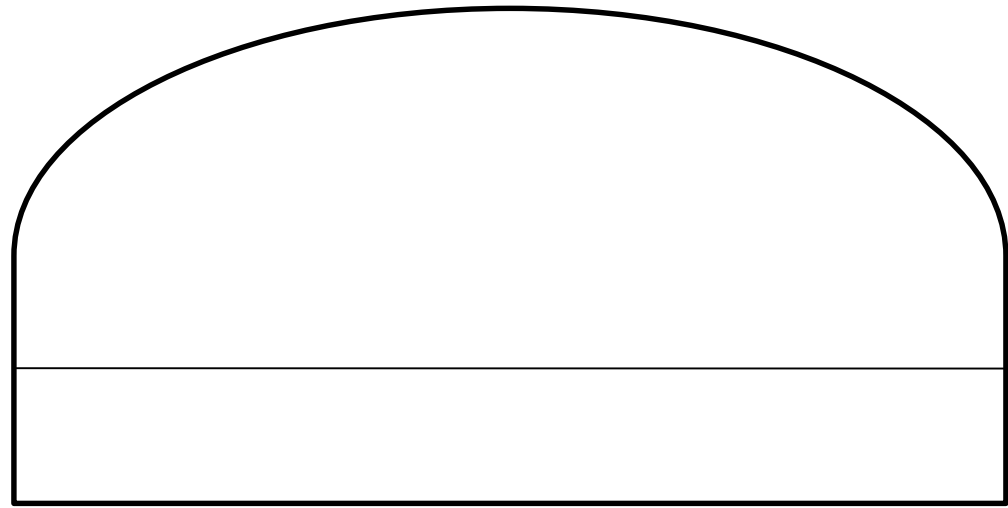
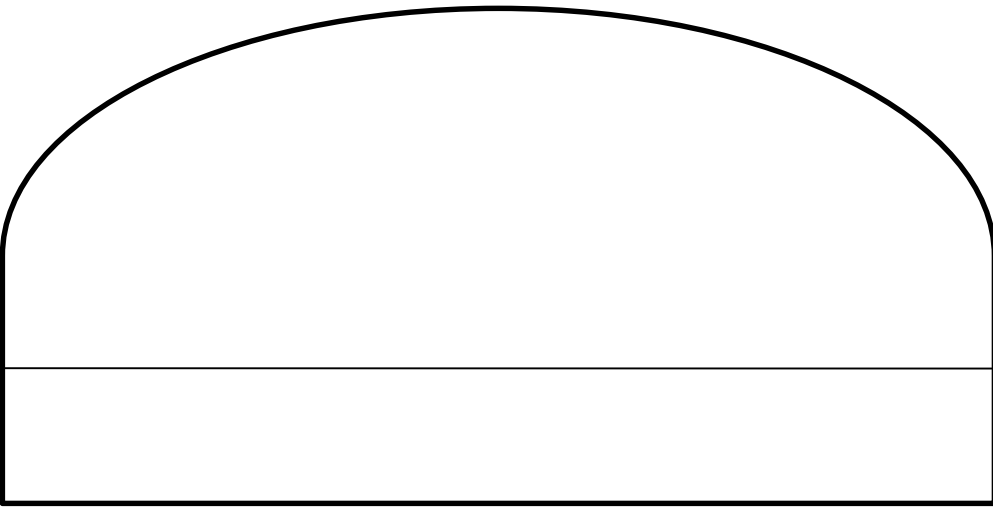
# The Digestive System



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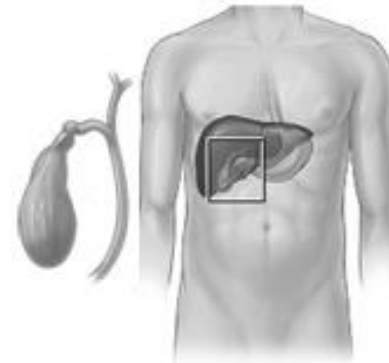
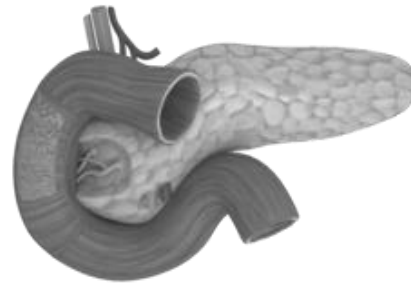
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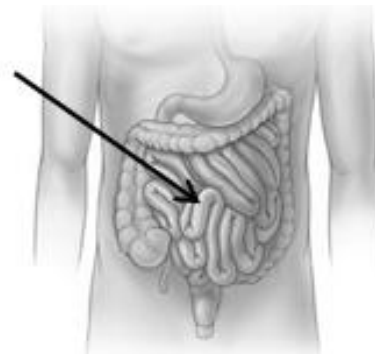
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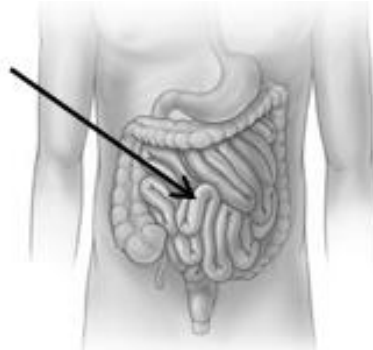
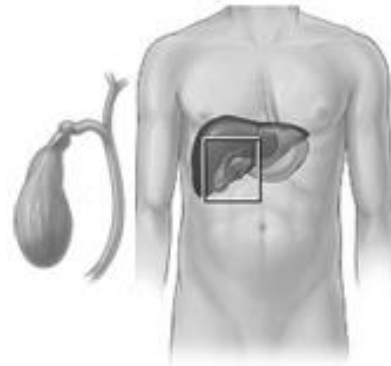
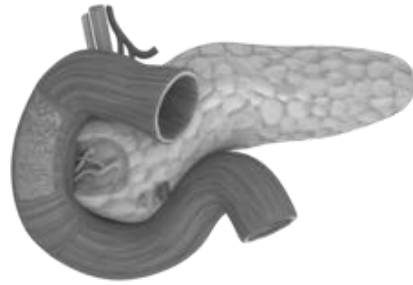
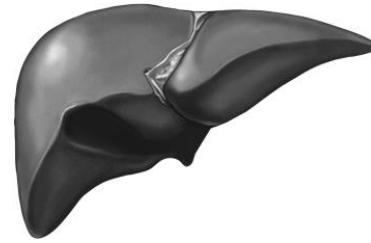


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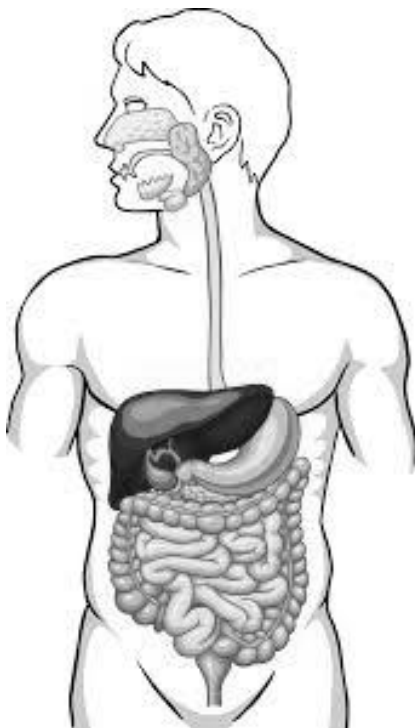


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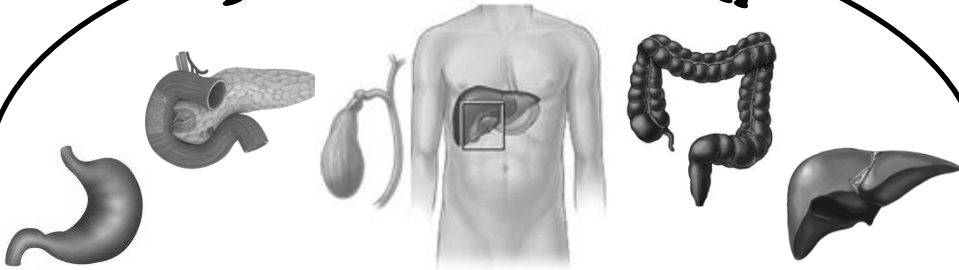
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# The Digestive System



# The Digestive System



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