Nutrition, Food and Fitness Chapter 3 "How Nutrients Become You" Page 43

Learning about health and nutrition requires some knowledge of chemistry and biology.

Terms to Know

Matter is anything that takes up space and has a measurable quantity.

<u>Elements</u> are the simplest substances from which all matter is formed.

Nutrient

A <u>nutrient</u> is a basic component of food that nourishes the body.

The Six Categories (Groups) of Nutrients

- 1. carbohydrates
- 2. fats
- 3. proteins
- 4. vitamins
- 5. minerals
- 6. water

4 characteristics of nutrients

- Theses nutrients are obtained from teh food you eat.
- 2. Each has a specific job.
- 3. Each, in recommended in quantities, is vital to good health.
- 4. Without adequate amounts of these nutrients over time your risk of various health problems will increase.

The Functions of Nutrients

Essential nutrients are used to:

- 1. build and repair body tissues
- 2. regulate all body processes
- 3. provide energy

Function 1 - Build and Repair Body Tissues

All cells come from preexisting cells

your body needs adequate amounts of nutrients to make new cells

Function 2 - Regulation of All Body Processes

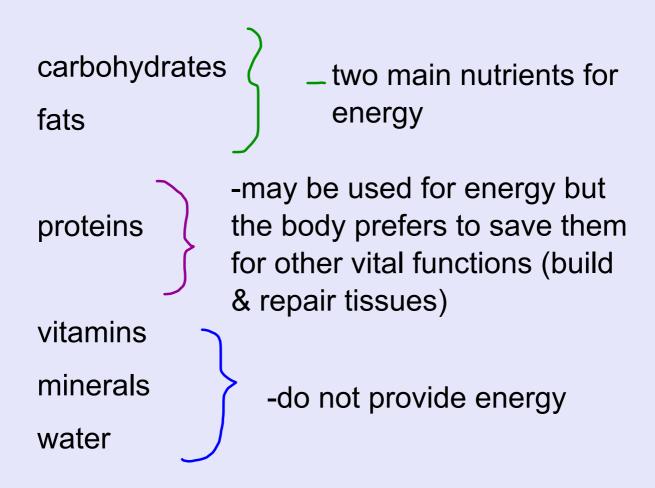
- Nutrients keep body processes running smoothly.
 - circulation of body fluids
 - maintaining the correct acid-base level in the blood

Function 3 - Provide Energy

Food is to your body what gasoline is to your car.

- The quality of the food you eat affects how well your body functions.
- Your body needs energy to breathe, pump blood, move muscles and provide heat.
- If you go without food too long, your body will not have the energy to operate vital organs.
- The more active you are, the more energy you need.

Chemical reactions that take place in cells release energy from the nutrients you get from the food you eat.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5MH6ddyi74

DIGESTION

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zr4onA2k_LY

The Process of Digestion Text Page 46

<u>Digestion</u> is the process by which your body breaks down food and the nutrients in food into simpler substances.

mechanical digestion - happens as food is crushed and churned

chemical digestion - food is mixed with acids and enzymes

<u>Enzymes</u> are a type of protein produced by cells that cause specific chemical reactions.

How Nutrients Become You

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Food Breakdown

Trace the steps in the process of digestion as food is broken down into simpler substances that can be used the body. For each step, fill in the blanks with the correct word or words.

Step I: In the Mouth

- 1. Another word for chewing is **mastication**
- 2. Good food smells cause secretion of Saliva

safivary amylase helps

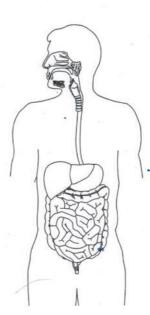
break down food starches.

Step III: In the Stomach

- 7. The stomach produces juices to help digest food.
- 8. When these juices combine with food the result is
- 9. The gastric enzyme that begins to diges pretain is.

Step V: In the Large Intestine

- 13. Another name for the large intestine is the COION
- Solid wastes that result from digestion are called feces.



Step II: In the Esophagus

4. Through the esophagus, food

pas mouth	to the
stomach	

- 5. The **<u>epiglottis</u>** prevents swallowed food from entering the windpipe.
- 6. The squeezing actions of muscles in the esophagus help food move through. This squeezing is known as **DELISTAISIS**

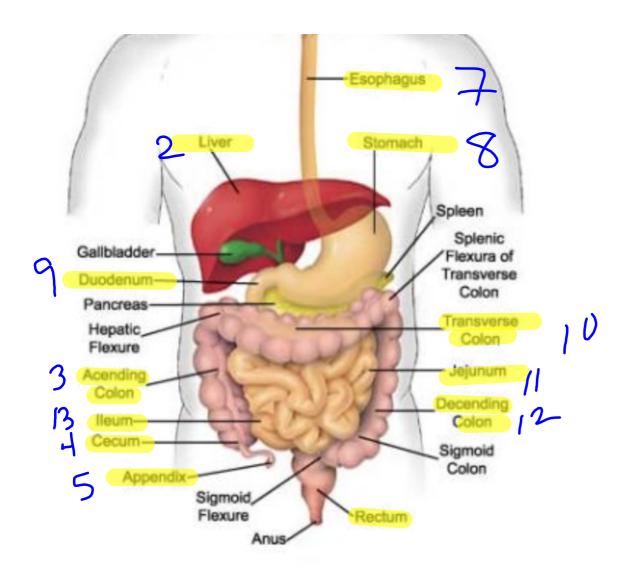
Step IV: In the Small Intestine

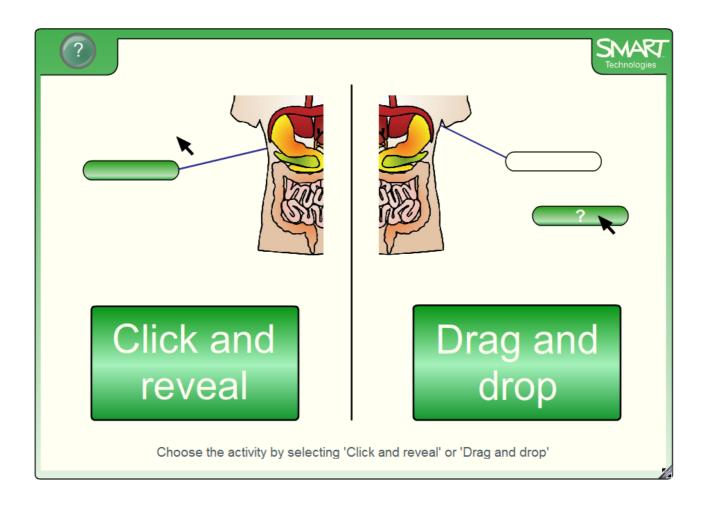
- 10. The spall intesting has three part the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. Here, about 95 percent of digestion
- 11. The pancreas produces Charles that breadown fats, carbohydrates, and proteins.
- 12. The liver produces a digestive juic called DIIE, which aids digestion of fats.

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http://wc1.smartdraw.com/examples/content/examples/10_healthcare/ 1_anatomy_worksheets/digestive_system_unlabeled_l.jpg





Review the steps of digestion as well

- 1. In the mouth Masication breaks the food down, saliva contains enzymes, for example Amylase to break down starches
- 2. from the mouth the food passes by the epiglottis(prevent food in wind pipe) through the esophagus by peristalsis to the stomach.
- 3. The gastric juices in the stomach help digest food, making chyme. Gastric enzymes pepsin begins to digest protein.
- 4. Small Intestines starts with the duodenum, then the jejunum at last the ileum. Pancreas produces enzymes to break down carbs, fats and proteins. Liver produces digestive juice bile to aid in digestion of fats.
- 5. Large intestine- The colon prepares undigested food for elminination in the solid waste form of feces.

