Science 14

Unit C: Matter and energy in living systems

From the intestine into the blood

Blood sugar rises after lunch

- Lunch leaves the plate, and later the blood sugar number rises.
- The intestine passes food molecules into the blood.

Digestion and circulation

- Digestion breaks food into smaller molecules the intestine can absorb.
- The heart pumps the blood that receives those molecules, and the lungs refresh its gases.

Key terms

digestion

The breakdown of food into smaller molecules the body can absorb.

absorption

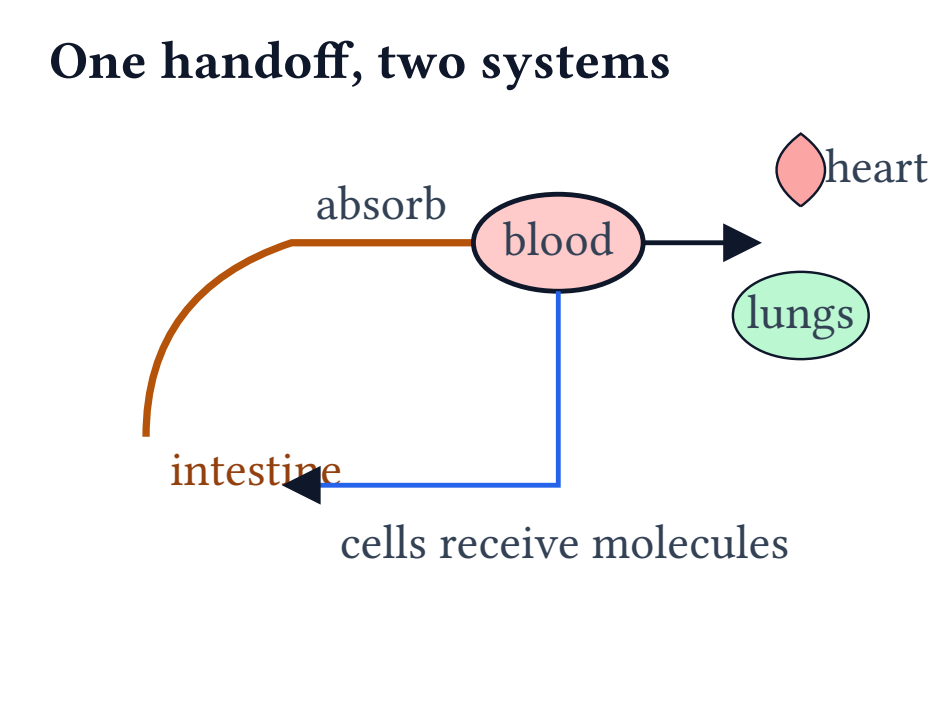
The movement of those molecules from the intestine into the blood.

circulatory system

The heart, blood and vessels that carry materials, including the products of digestion, around the body.

One handoff, two systems

- The intestine absorbs molecules into the blood.
- The heart and lungs move and refresh that blood so cells can receive the molecules.



A glucose drink

- The sugar starts in the cup.
- The intestine absorbs it, and blood sugar rises.

Blood sugar after a meal

- A rise in blood sugar is evidence of absorption.
- The molecules crossed from the intestine into the blood.

Starch in bread

- A slice of bread contains starch.
- Describe the path from the intestine into the blood.

Digestion and circulation

- One arrow for absorption, one arrow for blood flow, one note for the lungs.
- Harvey, Beaumont, and Pavlov studied pieces of this route. The route itself is the idea to keep.