

Second Grade “The Human Body-The Digestive and Excretory Systems” Assessment

1a. Digestion of food begins in the:

- a. mouth
- b. teeth

1b. Digestion of food begins in the:

- a. mouth
- b. teeth
- c. esophagus

1c. Where does the process of digestion begin?

2a. The glands in our body that moistens and softens food are called:

- a. sweat glands
- b. salivary glands

2b. The glands in our body that moistens and softens food are called:

- a. sweat glands
- b. salivary glands
- c. lymph nodes

2c. Explain what happens to food as it is chewed in the mouth.

3a. How do we taste different kinds of food?

- a. Our teeth chew up the food and we swallow it.
- b. Our tongue has taste buds that let us taste salty, sweet and sour.

3b. How do we taste different kinds of food?

- a. Our teeth chew up the food and we swallow it.
- b. Our tongue has taste buds that let us taste salty, sweet and sour.
- c. Our tongue moves our food around the mouth and helps us swallow.

3c. Describe how we taste different kinds of foods.

4a. Our (teeth, tongue) help(s) us chew our food.

4b. Our _____ help us chew our food.

4c. In a complete sentence, describe what job teeth have in the digestive process.

5a. Teeth are different shapes and sizes. The names of our teeth are:

- a. choppers, molars, incisors, and grinders
- b. incisor, bicuspid, molars

5b. Teeth are different shapes and sizes. The names of our teeth are:

- a. choppers, molars, incisors, and grinders
- b. incisor, bicuspid, molars
- c. grinders, molars, incisors

5c. Name and describe the three kinds of the teeth and their functions.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

6a. Where does food go once it has been chewed and swallowed?

- a. It travels down the esophagus into the stomach.
- b. It travels down the esophagus and into the small intestine.

6b. Where does food go once it has been chewed and swallowed?

- a. It travels down the esophagus into the stomach.
- b. It travels down the esophagus and into the small intestine.
- c. It travels down the esophagus and into the liver.

6c. What is the function of the esophagus and the stomach in the digestive process?

7a. After the food has entered the stomach and it has been churned into a soup-like form, what is the next step in the digestive process?

- a. The food is in a soup-like form and it travels into the small intestine.
- b. The food is in a soup-like form and it travels into the large intestine.

7b. After the food has entered the stomach and it has been churned into a soup-like form, what is the next step in the digestive process?

- a. The food is in a soup-like form and it travels into the small intestine.
- b. The food is in a soup-like form and it travels into the large intestine.
- c. The food is in a soup-like form and it travels into the liver.

7c. In a few sentences, explain what happens to food that has left the stomach.

- 8a. The liver helps the body digest food by making (digestive juices, saliva) that help(s) break down the food.
- 8b. The liver helps the body digest food by making (stomach fluids, digestive juices, saliva) that help(s) break down the food.
- 8c. What are two ways the liver helps the body?
 1. _____
 2. _____
- 9a. (Kidneys, Bicuspid) help our body eliminate liquid waste in our bodies.
- 9b. _____ help eliminate liquid waste in our bodies.
- 9c. What is the job of the kidneys?

- 10a. The liquid waste in our body exits through our (veins, urethra) in the form of urine.
- 10b. The liquid waste in our body exits through our (veins, urethra) in the form of (urine, blood).
- 10c. The liquid waste in our body exits through our _____ in the form of _____.
- 11a. The small intestine has (villi, penicillin) that absorbs the food that our body can use.
- 11b. The small intestine has small _____ that absorbs the food that our body can use.
- 11c. Describe the way food is absorbed into our body in the small intestine.

- 12a. After most of the food is absorbed into our body, the waste moves into the (large intestine, small intestine) then exits our body through the (anus, muscles).
- 12b. After most of the food is absorbed into our body, the waste moves into the _____, then exits our body through the _____.

12c. State how the body eliminates solid waste.

13a. There is a tube that is attached to the large intestine and it is called the (appendix, cuticle).

13b. There is a tube that is attached to the large intestine and it is called the_____.

13c. What is the name of the organ attached to the large intestine? What is its function?

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment by the questions indicated:

Questions 1 through 13, a, b, and c. Standard 3.3 Students know and understand how the human body functions, factors that influence its structures and functions, and how these structures and functions compare with those of other organisms.- by describing human body systems.

Answer Key

- 1a. a. mouth
1b. a. mouth
1c. Digestion begins with chewing your food in the mouth.
- 2a. b. salivary glands
2b. b. salivary glands
2c. Acceptable answers could include:
-As you chew the food with your teeth in your mouth the salivary glands start to moisten the food and break it down for you to swallow.
- 3a. b. Our tongue has taste buds that let us taste salty, sweet and sour.
3b. b. Our tongue has taste buds that let us taste salty, sweet and sour.
3c. Acceptable answers could include:
-There are small taste buds in our tongue that allows us to taste foods that are sweet, salty, or sour. The tip of our tongue taste things that are sour, the sides and back of the tongue taste the things that are sweet or salty.
- 4a. teeth
4b. teeth
4c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Our teeth help us chew our food.
- 5a. b. incisors, bicuspid, molars
5b. b. incisors, bicuspid, molars
5c. 1. Incisors are the front sharp teeth that help us bite our food into small pieces
2. Bicuspid are smaller flat teeth in the middle of our mouth that help us grind our food.
3. Molars are the large flat teeth in the back of the mouth that help grind our food.
- 6a. a. It travels down the esophagus into the stomach.
6b. a. It travels down the esophagus into the stomach.
6c. Acceptable answers could include:
-After we have chewed our food it travels down the esophagus which is a long tube that goes into our stomach. The stomach stores our food until it is churned into a thick paste.
- 7a. a. The food is in a paste-like form and it travels into the small intestine.
7b. a. The food is in a paste-like form and it travels into the small intestine.
7c. Acceptable answers could include:
-When the food leaves the stomach it enters the small intestine. In the small intestine the food that our body needs is absorbed into our body through villi. The food that is left is waste.
- 8a. digestive juices
8b. digestive juices

- 8c. 1. The liver produces digestive juices that help break down the larger pieces of food.
2. The liver also filters waste products in our blood.
- 9a. Kidneys
9b. Kidneys
9c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Our kidneys help eliminate liquid waste in our body.
- 10a. urethra
10b. urethra
10c. urethra, urine
- 11a. villi
11b. villi
11c. Acceptable answers could include:
-There are small tube-like fingers that are called villi. They absorb the food that our body can use.
- 12a. large intestine
12b. large intestine
12c. Acceptable answers could include:
-After the small intestine absorbs the food we can use, then the waste goes into our large intestine. Water is squeezed out and the waste exits through our anus and we eliminate our feces.
- 13a. appendix
13b. appendix
13c. Acceptable answers could include:
-It is called the appendix, and it has no useful function. If the appendix becomes infected then we get a sickness called appendicitis and it must be removed.