***Glue this page into your book and then fill in the missing words. The answers are provided.***

 *absorbed, digested, breaking, down, blood*

***Livestock Digestion***

Digestion is the process of b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feed into simple substances

that can be a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the body.

Absorption is the taking of the d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

parts of the feed into the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*large, chewing, food, absorbed, breakdown, saliva, blood, small, faeces, Digestion, digests,*

*chewing, Ingestion, sugar, blood*

***Stages of Digestion***

1. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ripping grass and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mixing with

s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugars in the grass.

2. D \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down of feed into s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

units that can be a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. **Absorption** – digested f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enters the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the

s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intestine. Water is then absorbed through the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intestine.

4. **Elimination** – undigested food not absorbed is passed out of the anus as f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

stomach, sheep, deer, enzymes, digestion, grass, four, fibrous, Mono-gastric, acids, cows, balage

Types of Digestion

1. M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A single s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which uses

a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and secretes e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which digests feed.

2. **Ruminant digestion** – f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chambered stomach in s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, goats and d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This type of digestion allows the animal to eat

tough f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food like g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hay, silage or b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*farm, wire, enzymes, fibrous, Chewing the Cud, reticulum, Omasum, water, Abomasum,*

*stomach, grinding, plastic, Mono-gastric, protein, acid, bacteria.*

**Ruminant Digestion**

1. **Rumen** – used to f b and other micro-organisms that ferment the grass.

1. These are then digested and are the source of p , fatty acids and other carbohydrates.
2. The R is a small pouch on the side of the rumen that traps f materials which are sent back into the mouth to be further broken down by the teeth.This is called C . Other materials such as w and p are trapped here.

3. Omasum - produces a g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action on the feed and removes some of the

w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the feed.

4. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - is also referred to as the true s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it is

similar to the stomach in m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. Hydrochloric a and digestive e are mixed with microorganisms to kill and digest them and any

remaining feed.

*Intestine, Small Intestine, water, bile, blood, villi, toxins, sugar*

5. S I - Digested food is absorbed here into the b system.

 All along the small intestine are tiny projections call v which help the intestine absorb more food into the blood.



6. **Large** I - Nearly all the remaining w is absorbed into the blood system.

7. **Liver** – has many functions: Produces b which digests fats

 It regulates blood s . Removes t from the blood and many others.