

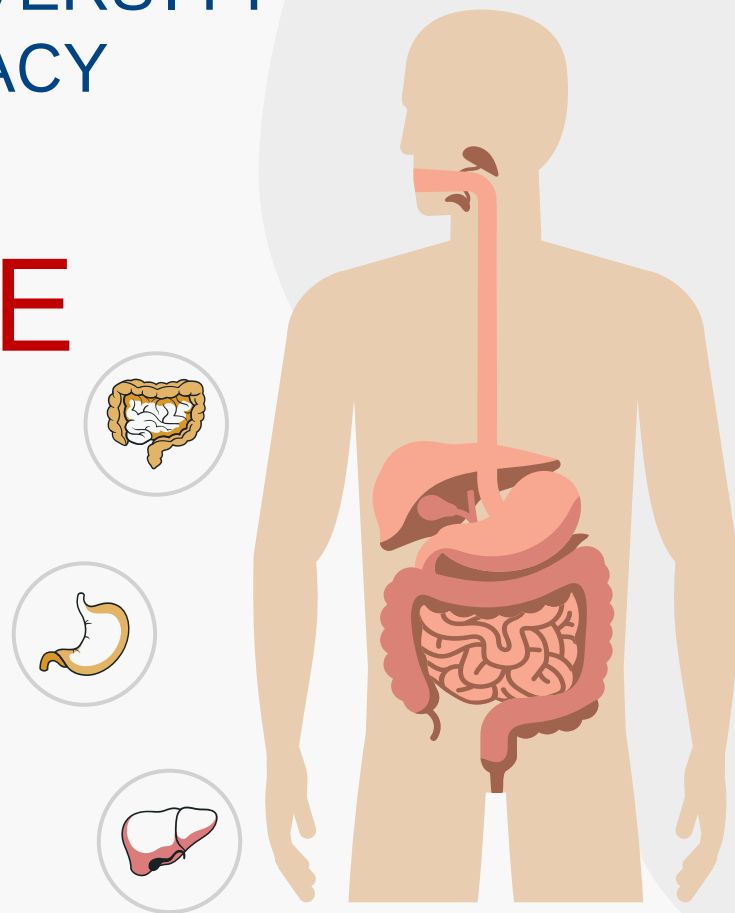
THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Module: English for Pharmacy 1

Lecturer: Phan Thanh Thuy



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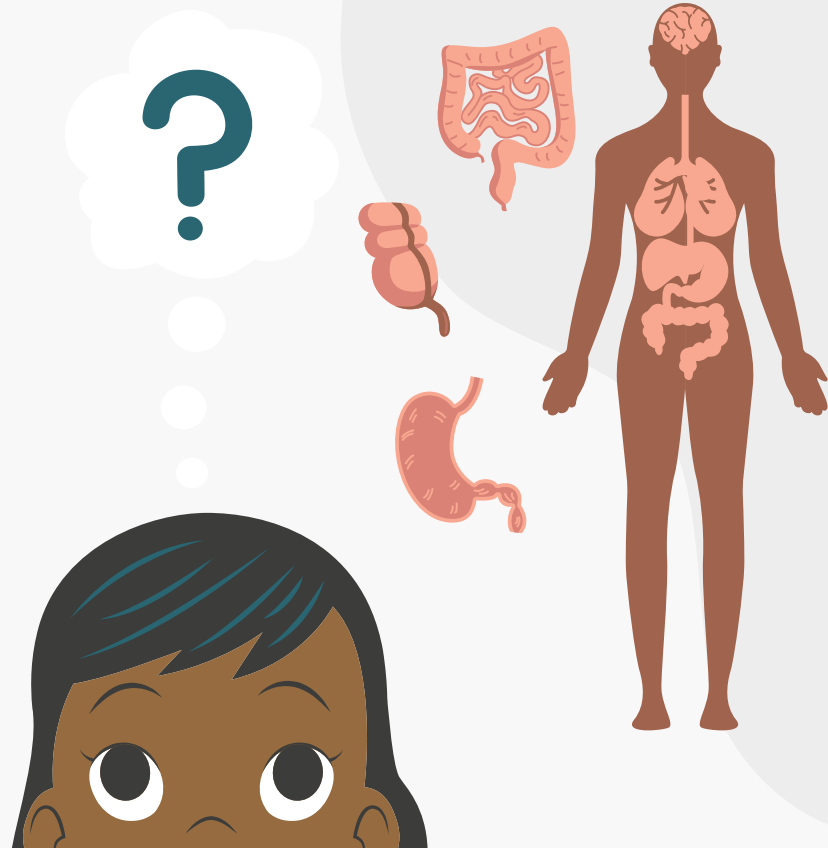


EXERCISE I

You are going to watch a lecture video about the digestive system. Before that, talk about these questions.

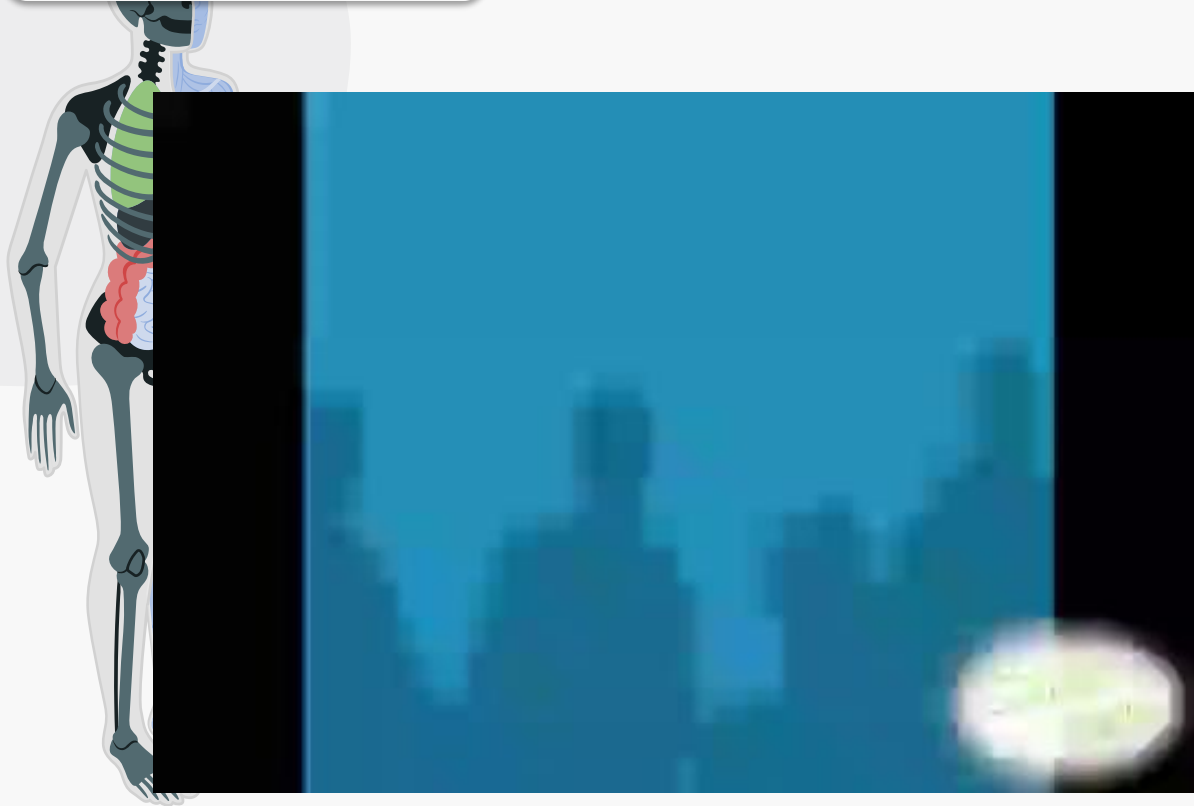
1) What is the function of the digestive system?

2) What are the main parts of the digestive system?



EXERCISE II

Watch the following lecture video about the digestive system. Tick (✓) the organs mentioned in the video.

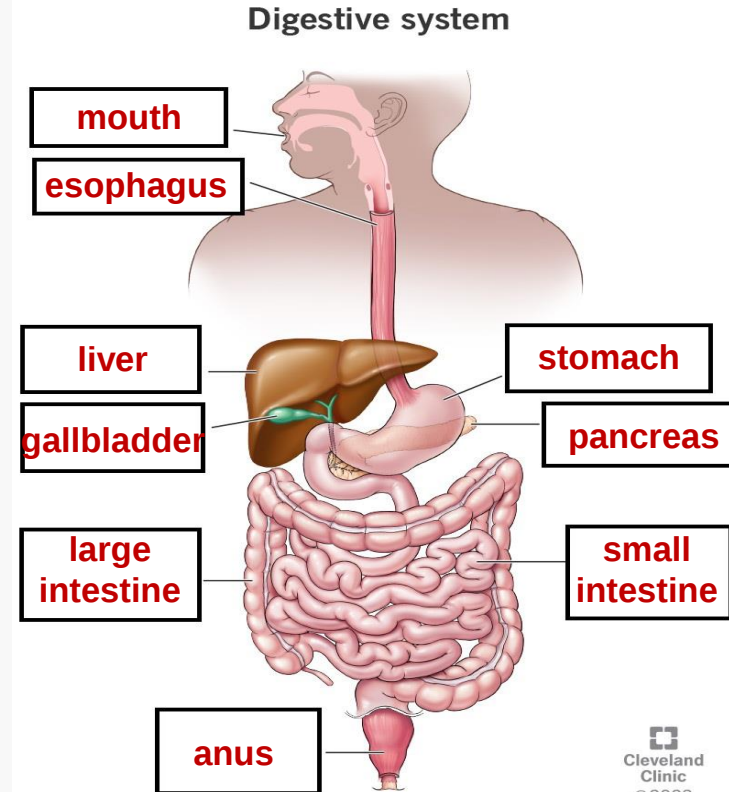


- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ esophagus | ☐ aorta |
| ☒ gallbladder | ☒ mouth |
| ☒ large intestine | ☒ small intestine |
| ☐ lungs | ☒ liver |
| ☐ kidneys | ☐ ovaries |
| ☒ stomach | ☒ pancreas |
| ☒ anus | ☐ nerve |

EXERCISE III

Watch the video again. Look at the picture and write the correct names of the organs in the blanks provided. Use the words in the box to help you.

anus	stomach	gallbladder
pancreas	small intestine	liver
esophagus	mouth	large intestine



EXERCISE IV

Watch the video again. Match the organs with their corresponding functions.



1. mouth

C

A. stores the bile produced by another organ and releases it into the small intestine.

2. esophagus

E

B. produces enzymes that break down carbohydrates, fats, and proteins in food.

3. stomach

F

C. chews food and produces saliva containing an enzyme that starts breaking food down.

4. small intestine

D

D. removes vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, and fats from food.

5. large intestine

H

E. carries swallowed food down to the stomach.

6. liver

G

F. uses enzymes and acid to break food down before it enters the small intestine.

7. gallbladder

A

G. produces bile to break down fat in food.

8. pancreas

B

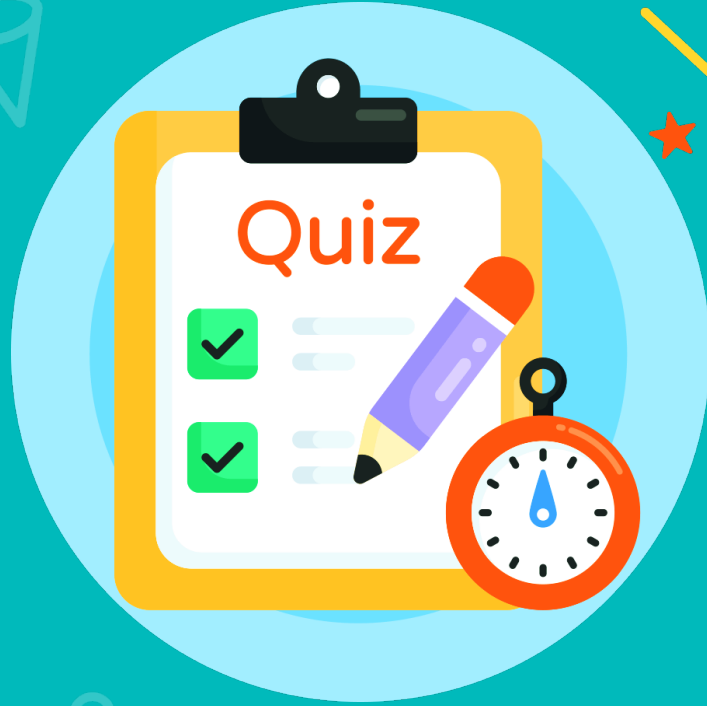
H. receives waste and move it out of the body.

EXERCISE V

Watch the video again. Fill in the blanks to complete the following lecture notes.



The digestive system breaks down food so the body can use it for energy. Digestion begins in the mouth, where teeth chop food and saliva adds moisture and enzymes to start breaking it down. Food then travels down the esophagus to the stomach. The stomach uses enzymes and acid to further break down food. After about four hours, food enters the small intestine. Here, nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, and fats are removed. Leftover waste moves through the large intestine before leaving the body. The liver, located under the ribs on the right side, is the largest internal organ. It determines whether substances are helpful or harmful, breaks down harmful things, and produces bile to break down fat. The gallbladder, located below the liver, stores bile and releases it into the small intestine after food leaves the stomach. The pancreas, behind the stomach, produces enzymes that break down carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. An average meal takes between 18 and 30 hours to pass completely through the digestive system. Carbohydrate-rich foods digest most quickly, while fatty foods and processed meats take the longest.



Quiz Time !

Don't rewatch the video. Recall what you have learnt from the lecture to choose the correct answers.



01

Where does digestion begin?

- ☒ A) The mouth
- B) The esophagus
- C) The stomach
- D) The small intestine

02

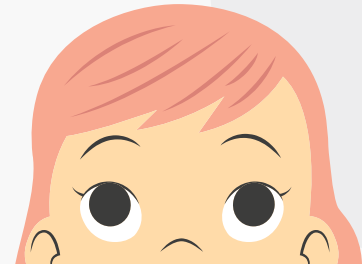
What role does saliva play in digestion?

- A) It chops food into small pieces
- ☒ B) It makes food wet to help swallowing
- C) It stores bile
- D) It absorbs vitamins

03

Where does food go after traveling down the esophagus?

- A) The liver
- B) The pancreas
- ☒ C) The stomach
- D) The large intestine





04

Approximately what is the size of an empty stomach?

- A) The size of a football
- ☒ B) The size of a fist
- C) The size of a grape
- D) The size of a liter bottle

05

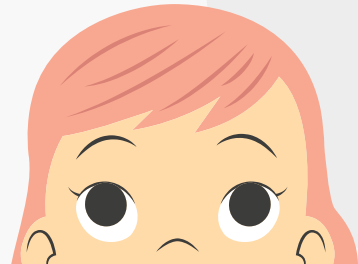
How long is the small intestine?

- A) About two meters
- B) About four meters
- ☒ C) About six meters
- D) About eight meters

06

Which of the following is NOT removed from food in the small intestine?

- A) Vitamins
- B) Minerals
- ☒ C) Bile
- D) Proteins





07

What happens to the leftover food that the body doesn't use?

- ☒ A) It becomes waste
- B) It returns to the stomach
- C) It turns into bile
- D) It is stored in the liver

08

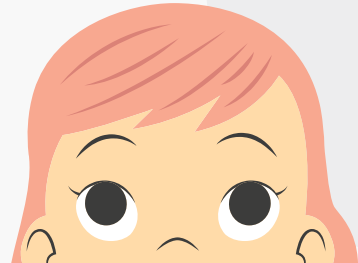
What happens in the large intestine?

- A) Enzymes and acid break food down
- B) Nutrients are removed from food
- C) Bile is produced and stored
- ☒ D) Waste passes through to leave the body

09

Which two organs are directly involved in the production and storage of bile?

- A) Stomach and pancreas
- ☒ B) Liver and gallbladder
- C) Mouth and esophagus
- D) Small intestine and large intestine





10

What is bile?

- A) A type of enzyme produced in the mouth that breaks down carbohydrates
- ☒ B) A thick liquid produced by the liver that breaks down fat in food
- C) An acid produced in the stomach that kills harmful bacteria
- D) A waste product that moves through the large intestine before leaving the body

11

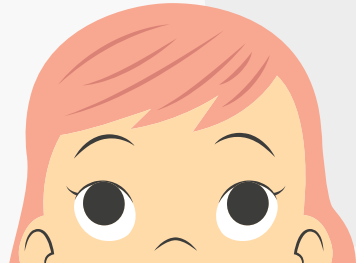
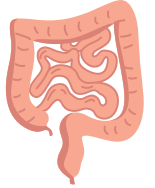
Which organ is very important because it determines whether substances are helpful or harmful?

- A) The pancreas
- B) The stomach
- ☒ C) The liver
- D) The small intestine

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Where is the liver located in the body?

- A) Behind the stomach
- B) On the left side under the lungs
- ☒ C) On the right side under the ribs
- D) In the center of the abdomen





13

Where is the gallbladder located?

- A) Behind the stomach
- B) Above the esophagus
- C) Inside the small intestine
- ☒ D) Below the liver

14

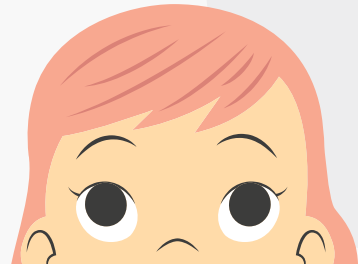
Where is the pancreas located?

- ☒ A) Behind the stomach
- B) Below the liver
- C) Next to the gallbladder
- D) Inside the small intestine

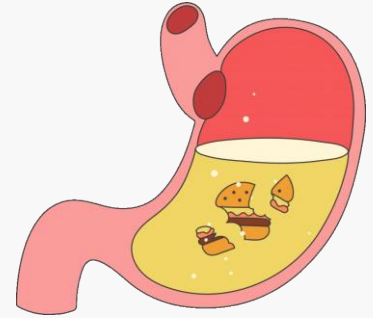
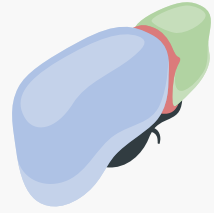
15

Which type of food takes the longest to digest?

- A) Vegetables
- B) Pasta
- ☒ C) Sausages
- D) Fruits



This is the end of our lesson....



*... And special thanks to **DTP Education Solutions JSC.** for granting us access to their **Career Paths**' video resources.*

