**Mouth and Oesophagus**

According to (Works, 2022) When you chew, the digestive process begins in your mouth and that saliva is a digestive juice produced by your salivary glands that moistens food and allows it to pass more readily through your oesophagus into your stomach. Saliva also contains an enzyme that starts the breakdown of carbohydrates in diet and that the role of your teeth is to break the food into smaller pieces. Salivary glands play an important role in digestion because they make saliva. Saliva helps moisten food so we can swallow it more easily. It also has an enzyme called amylase that makes it easier for the stomach to break down starches in food according to (Lee, 2022) and that the main function of the epiglottis in the digestive system is to seal off the windpipe during eating, preventing food from being unintentionally aspirated. In several languages, the epiglottis also aids sound creation in some ways (Epiglottis Function, Pictures & Definition | Body Maps, 2022). Lastly oesophagus is to transport food and drink from the mouth to the stomach. Food and fluids flow from your mouth to your throat (pharynx) when you swallow. (Esophagus: Anatomy, Function & Conditions, 2022)

**Stomach**

Chemical and mechanical digestion takes place in the stomach. The bolus is churned here by peristaltic contractions (mechanical digestion), which mix with the powerful digestive juices secreted by the stomach lining cells (chemical digestion). Smooth muscle is distributed in longitudinal, circular, and oblique (diagonal) rows on the stomach walls. During mechanical digestion, these muscles allow the stomach to churn and squeeze the food. The stomach's powerful hydrochloric acid aids in the digestion of the bolus into chyme. The stomach is unable to digest itself because to a thick mucus layer that coats the walls. An ulcer (tissue erosion) can arise when mucus is restricted. Food takes several hours to digest in the stomach. Pepsin, a stomach enzyme, breaks down the majority of the protein in the diet during this time. The chyme is then gently carried from the pylorus (the end of the stomach) through a sphincter and into the small intestine, where it is digested and absorbed according to (Digestive System Information, 2022) and the chemical digestion of proteins in the stomach is the hydrochloric acid and enzymes called proteases break it down into smaller chains of amino acids.

**Small Intestine (Breakdown)**

The small intestine is a major site for chemical digestion and absorption of key food components, such as amino acids, peptides, and glucose for energy. There are lots of enzymes released in the small intestine and from the nearby pancreas for digestion according to (Chemical Digestion: Definition, Purpose, Starting Point, and More, 2022) and the stomach walls are lined with three layers of smooth muscle, arranged in longitudinal, circular, and oblique (diagonal) rows. These muscles allow the stomach to compress and churn the food during mechanical digestion. The hydrochloric acid in the stomach aids in the breakdown of the bolus into chyme according to (Digestive System Information, 2022) and are proteins breakdown in the small intestine two major pancreatic enzymes that digest proteins in the small intestine are chymotrypsin and trypsin.

**Small intestine (Absorption)**

According to (Body, 2022), nutrients are absorbed into capillaries of the circulatory system and lacteals of the lymphatic system by Villi that line the walls of the small intestine. Villi contain capillary beds as well as lacteals, which are lymphatic vessels. The lacteals absorb fatty acids from the broken-down chyme. The villi and microvilli serve the same purpose. Its purpose is to expand surface area, but the surface area this time is the intestinal lining. This is to help with absorption. Microvilli, unlike villi, which are solely found in the intestinal lining, can be found in a variety of structures, according to (Difference Between Villi and Microvilli | Difference Between, 2022).

**Material breakdown and use**

In terms of nutrition, cooked plain pasta is 31% carbohydrates (mostly starch), 6% protein, and low in fat, with moderate amounts of manganese, but pasta generally has low micronutrient content. Pasta may be enriched or fortified, or made from whole grains according to <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasta>

And pasta is break down to glucose. The meaning of glucose is main type of sugar in the blood and is the major source of energy for the body's cells.

**Large intestine**

The large intestine includes the colon, rectum and anus. It's all one, long tube that continues from the small intestine as food nears the end of its journey through your digestive system. The large intestine turns food waste into stool and passes it from the body when you poop.

Elimination and Faeces according to (Colon (Large Intestine): Function, Anatomy & Definition, 2022) And the the substance is water and cellulose and that the bacteria in the colon produce substantial amounts of vitamins by fermentation. Vitamin K and B vitamins, including biotin, are produced by the colonic bacteria. These vitamins are then absorbed into the blood. (Azzouz & Sharma, 2022)

Elimination and faces and the elimination of undigested food content and waste products.The elimination and faces are called the bowel movement, the act of eliminating solid or semisolid waste materials (feces) from the digestive tract.

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