Name:

Lab Activity - Cracker digestion

Your digestive system is highly specialized for absorption and digestion, breaking down foods to obtain nutrients. Both of these processes begin in the mouth

- Starch (a carbohydrate) is an important food molecule found in many foods and is a major component in most human diets.
- ■Lugol's iodine stain can be used to detect the presence of sugar. A change to blue/black is a positive test.
- ■In this activity, you will examine the process of digestion involving starch that begins in your mouth.

Materials

- Saltine crackers
- Test tubes and racks
- Funnel
- Water
- Droppers
- Graduated cyclinder
- Mortar and pestle
- Iodine

Part 1 – In your mouth

Procedure

- 1. Put a cracker in your mouth and chew for 6 minutes (NO SWALLOWING!)
- 2. Record your initial observation of taste and your taste observations after 6 minutes.

Observations

- 1. Describe the taste of the cracker when you initial began chewing it.
- 2. Describe the changes in the taste of the cracker after 6 minutes.
- 3. Make a hypothesis about what may be occurring.

Part 2 - In the Test Tube

Procedure

- 1. Spit into a 10ml graduated cylinder. You must collect at least 5 ml (one teaspoon) of saliva.
- 2. Once saliva is collected, pour into test tube.
- 3. Pour 5ml of water into your second test tube.
- 4. Obtain a soda biscuit. Break off one pea sized piece and grind it (using the mortar and pestle) into powder. Pour into one of your test tubes.
- 5. Repeat step 4 but pour into other test tube.
- 6. Add one drop of iodine to each test tube.
- 7. Observe for 5 minutes, noting the colour of each test tube.

Observations

- 1. What colour change did you observe in the test tube with water and iodine? What does this indicate?
- 2. What colour change did you observe in the test tube with saliva and iodine? What does this indicate?

Discussion

- 1. Use your observations to support what chemical reactions may be taking place in your mouth when you are eating food with starch in them?
- 2. What purpose would this serve? Why would this process begin in the mouth?