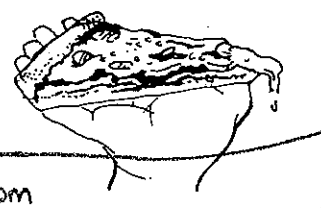
Your Digestive System

Name Key

Label the parts of your digestive system.

Notes



Mouth

Teeth
mechanical digestion

Salivary Glands
makes saliva
- moistens food
- contains ptyalin - breaks down starches into sugars

Epiglottis
- keeps food from going down windpipe

pharynx

esophagus
- takes food to stomach

liver
- no food here
- makes bile - breaks down fat

gallbladder
- bile stored here
- squirts bile into sm. intestine

stomach
- has pepsin - breaks down proteins
has mucus & hydrochloric acid

pancreas
- makes pancreatic juice
- breaks down protein, starches, fat
- makes insulin
- controls sugar

Large intestine
- water is absorbed
- bacteria make vitamins K & B

Small intestine
- most digestion is here
- more enzymes - villi here

Appendix - does nothing

Rectum
- stores waste

Anus - feces eliminated from body

WORD BANK

pancreas	liver	gall bladder
stomach	mouth	large intestine
esophagus	teeth	small intestine
salivary glands	anus	

Breaking down of food into simpler parts for use by the body is the job of Digestive System

Enzymes - controls chemical reactions to break down food
ie ptyalin

Chemical Digestion - breaking down food with enzymes

Mechanical Digestion - Physically breaking down food into smaller pieces
ie. chewing

Peristalsis - wavelike motion pushing food down

Villi - finger like projections in small intestine
- sends nutrients to blood
- increases surface area

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

REVIEW and REINFORCEMENT

Digestion of Food

Section 16-2

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Food must be broken down into nutrients by a process called digestion. The breaking down of food into simpler substances for use by the body is the work of the digestive system.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Applying Definitions

In the space provided, write the term that best replaces the underlined phrase.

_____ 1. Saliva contains a chemical substance that breaks down some of the starches in food into sugars in the mouth.

_____ 2. A group of chemicals in the body helps to control a wide variety of chemical reactions including the breakdown of food into simpler substances.

_____ 3. After you swallow, smooth muscles force food into the tube that transports food from the mouth to the stomach.

_____ 4. Waves of rhythmic muscular contractions push food through the digestive system.

_____ 5. Food undergoes mechanical and chemical digestion in the J-shaped organ that releases a fluid called gastric juice.

_____ 6. Chemical digestion is aided by the enzyme contained in gastric juice.

_____ 7. Most digestion takes place in the organ that is more than 6 meters long and only 2.5 cm in diameter.

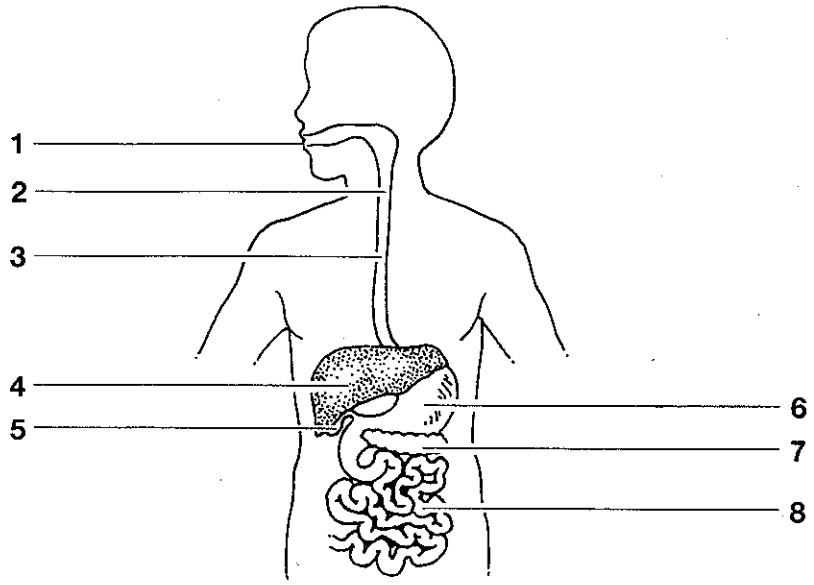
_____ 8. The body's largest and heaviest organ that produces bile aids in digestion.

_____ 9. The soft, triangular organ that produces insulin is important in controlling the body's use of sugar.

The Digestive System: Reviewing the Main Ideas

Part A

In the space provided, write the name of the organ of the digestive system that corresponds to the number on the illustration.



1. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 6. _____

3. _____ 7. _____

4. _____ 8. _____

Part B

Using the numbers 1 to 7, place the events of the digestive process in the correct order.

_____ **1.** Peristalsis moves food down the esophagus and into the stomach.

_____ **2.** Teeth begin mechanical digestion by chewing and grinding food.

_____ **3.** Food is churned and mixed with gastric juices.

_____ **4.** Starch is broken down by saliva.

_____ **5.** Food moves into the small intestine.

_____ **6.** Swallowing causes the epiglottis to close over the windpipe as food is forced into the esophagus.

_____ **7.** Chemical digestion of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates are aided by bile from the liver and pancreatic fluid from the pancreas.

Name Caleb Class _____ Date _____

REVIEW and REINFORCEMENT

Absorption of Food

Section 16-3

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Digested food is absorbed through the villi of the small intestine into a network of blood vessels that carries the nutrients to all parts of the body.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Understanding the Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks with the correct information.

1. Digested food is absorbed through _____ , which are located _____ . These structures are important because they help to increase _____ .
2. By the time the food is ready to leave the small intestine, it is basically free of _____ . Undigested substances include _____ and _____ .
3. After leaving the small intestine, the undigested food passes into the _____ , where most of the _____ in the food is absorbed. Here also, _____ make vitamins such as K and two B vitamins.
4. Solid waste is stored in a short tube called the _____ . These solid wastes are then eliminated from the body through an opening called the _____ .