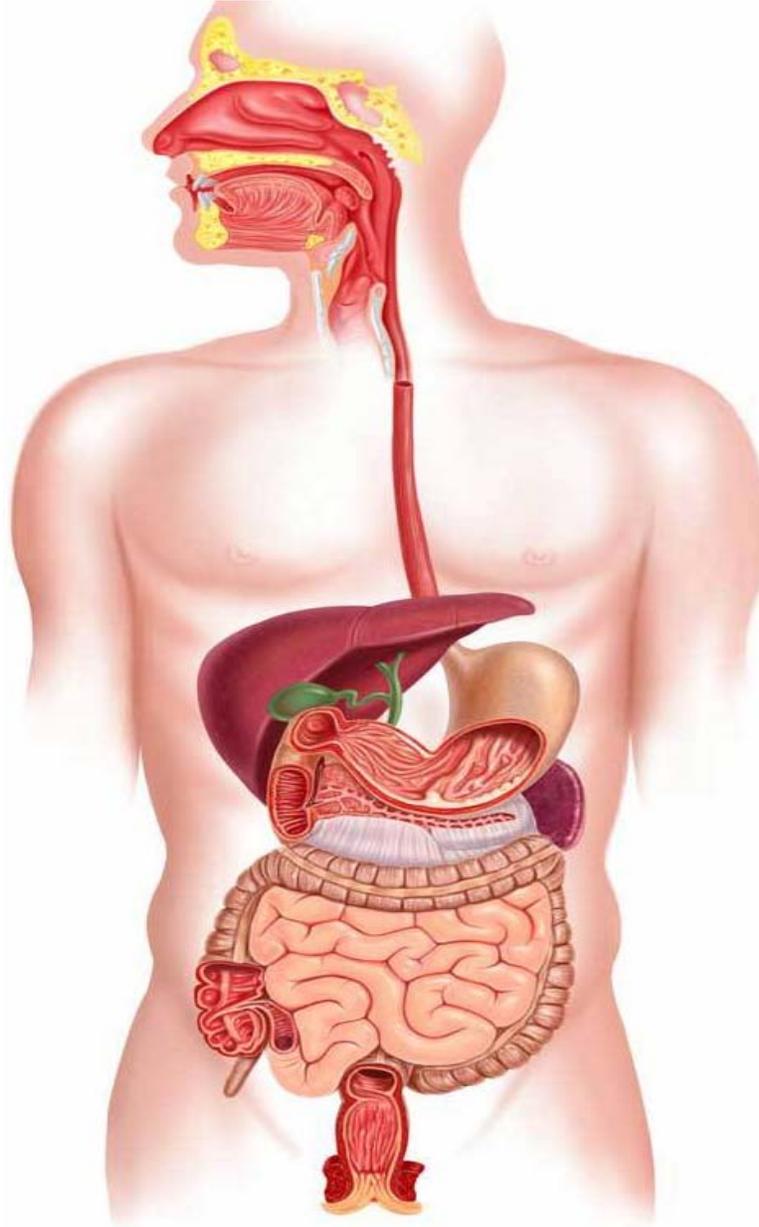


Chapter 16- Alimentary Canal Honors Anatomy

Using the list below, label the parts of the digestive system.

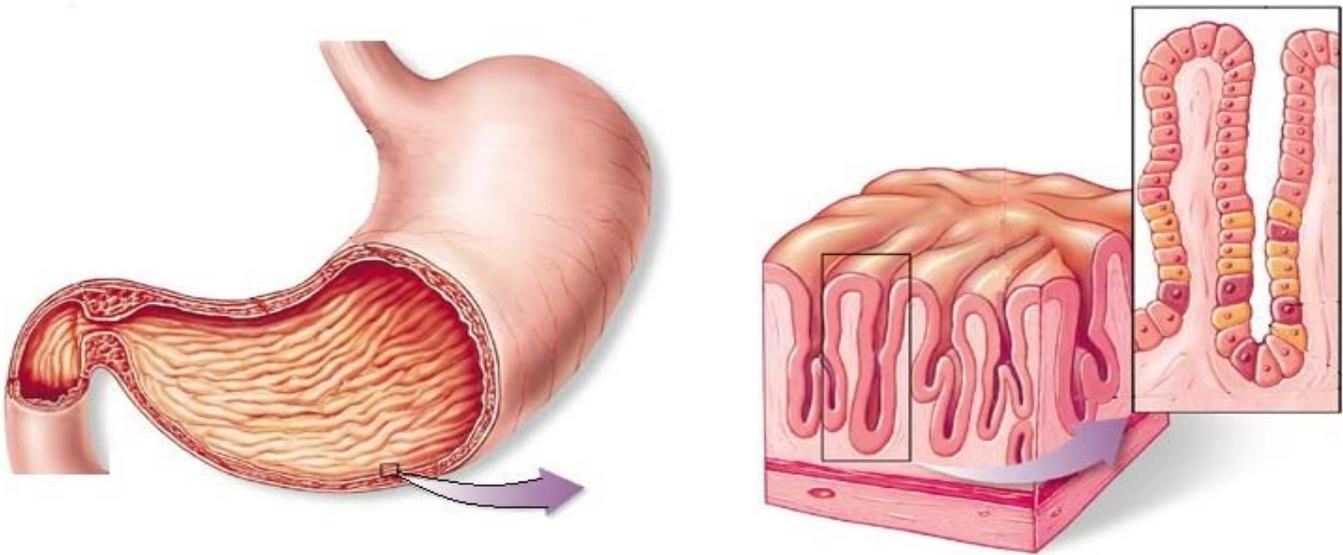


- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Anus | <input type="radio"/> Large intestine | <input type="radio"/> Liver | <input type="radio"/> Salivary glands | <input type="radio"/> Stomach |
| <input type="radio"/> Appendix | Ascending colon | <input type="radio"/> Mouth | <input type="radio"/> Small intestine | <input type="radio"/> Tongue |
| <input type="radio"/> Esophagus | Cecum | <input type="radio"/> Pancreas | Duodenum | <input type="radio"/> Uvula |
| | Descending colon | <input type="radio"/> Pharynx | Ileum | |
| | Sigmoid colon | <input type="radio"/> Rectum | Jejunum | |
| | Transverse colon | | | |

1. The passageway for food extending from the mouth to the anus is the _____.
2. The serous membrane that covers and lines the abdominal cavity and its organs is called the _____.

3. The process of chewing is called _____.
4. The roof of the oral cavity consists of 2 parts, the hard palate and the soft palate. At the end of the soft palate is the _____, which prevents food from entering the nasal cavity during chewing and swallowing.
5. Chemical digestion of food in the mouth is accomplished by the _____, which produces a substance called saliva that is mixed with food during mastication.
6. The process of swallowing is called _____.
7. Mass of chewed food mixed with saliva is called _____.
8. The wave of relaxations and contractions of circular esophageal muscles that propels food down the esophagus is called _____.

Using the list below, color and label the parts of the stomach.

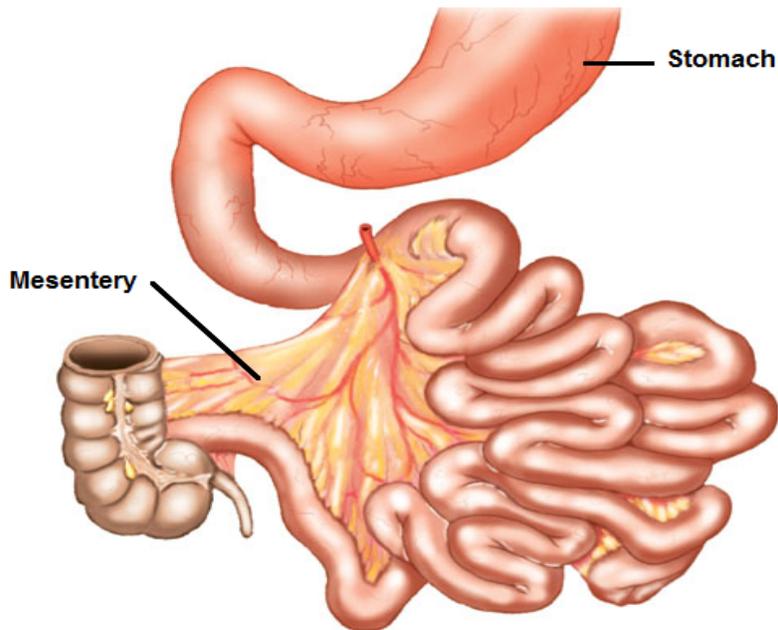


- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Body | <input type="radio"/> Chief cells | <input type="radio"/> Mucous cells | <input type="radio"/> Pyloric region |
| <input type="radio"/> Cardiac region | <input type="radio"/> Fundus | <input type="radio"/> Parietal cells | <input type="radio"/> Pyloric sphincter |
| <input type="radio"/> Cardiac sphincter | | | <input type="radio"/> Rugae |

9. Chemical digestion in the stomach continues when gastric juice (gastric secretions) is mixed with bolus to form a semifluid mixture called _____.

Using the list below, label the parts of the small intestine.

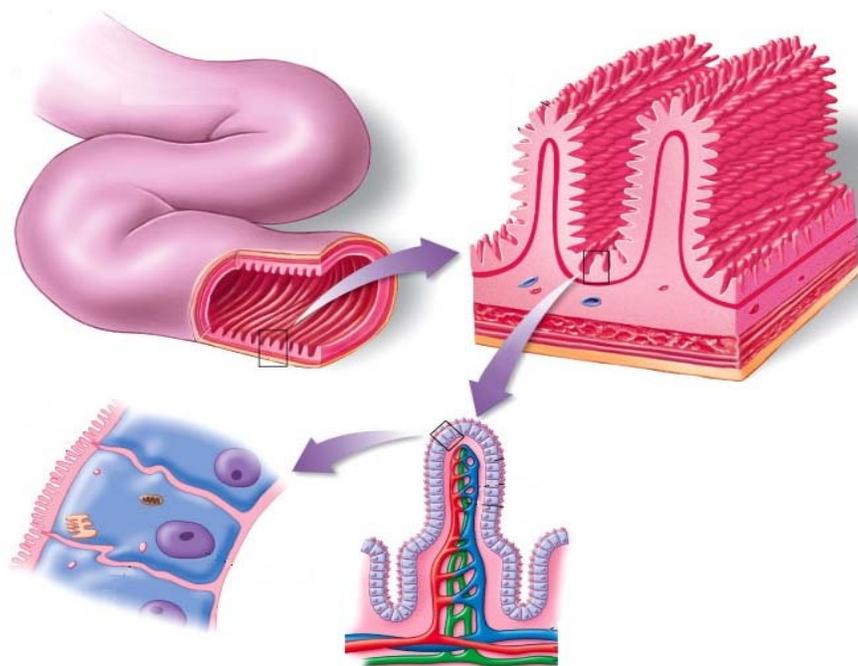
- Duodenum
- Ileum
- Jejunum



10. The small intestine is the major site of 2 digestive system processes, _____ and _____ of food.

Using the list below, label the parts of the inner wall of the small intestines.

- Circular folds
- Microvilli
- Villi



11. Tiny fingerlike projections of the small intestinal wall called _____ and cytoplasmic extensions on the cell surfaces of the villi called _____ increase the surface area of the small intestine for maximum absorption of nutrients.

Using the list below, label the parts of the large intestine.

- Appendix
- Ascending colon
- Cecum
- Descending colon
- Ileocecal valve
- Rectum
- Sigmoid colon
- Transverse colon



12. The function of the large intestine is to absorb or reabsorb _____ and _____.
13. The process of eliminating waste is called _____.

Complete the paragraph about the digestion of food in the digestive system.

Digestion consists of two parts. The first part is the 1 digestion of food, which is accomplished by the tearing, chewing and churning of food. The second part is the 2 digestion of food, which is accomplished by enzyme actions. The digestion of food begins in the 3 . 4 , lips, and cheeks physically digest food by chewing and churning the food. 5 _____ secrete saliva, which is mixed with the food to begin chemical digestion. The chewed food mixed with saliva, called 6 , is then squeezed to the back of the oral cavity into the 7 in a reflex process called 8 . From the pharynx, food next travels down the 9 . Rhythmic contractions of smooth muscles, called 10 _____, helps propel food down the esophagus and into the 11 . Continuation of the chemical breakdown of food continues in the stomach. 12 _____, which consists of pepsinogen, hydrochloric acid and mucus, breaks down food even further into smaller particles. Food mixed with gastric juice is called 13 , a thick soupy liquid. After the stomach, food then enters the 14 _____, which consists of three sections; the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. The primary function of the small intestine is the 15 of nutrients. To accomplish this process, tiny microscopic projections, extending from the inner wall of the small intestine, called 16 increase the 17 _____ of the small intestines. Accessory organs, such as the 18 and the 19 secrete digestive enzymes into the small intestine to further chemically digest food. From the small intestine, food next enters the 20 _____, which consists of the cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon and sigmoid colon. The primary function of the large intestine is the reabsorption of 21 , salts and some vitamins. Finally, food from the large intestine is stored in the 22 . As feces is forced into the rectum, a reflex action is triggered, causing the removal of feces through the 23 known as 24 .

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23. _____
24. _____