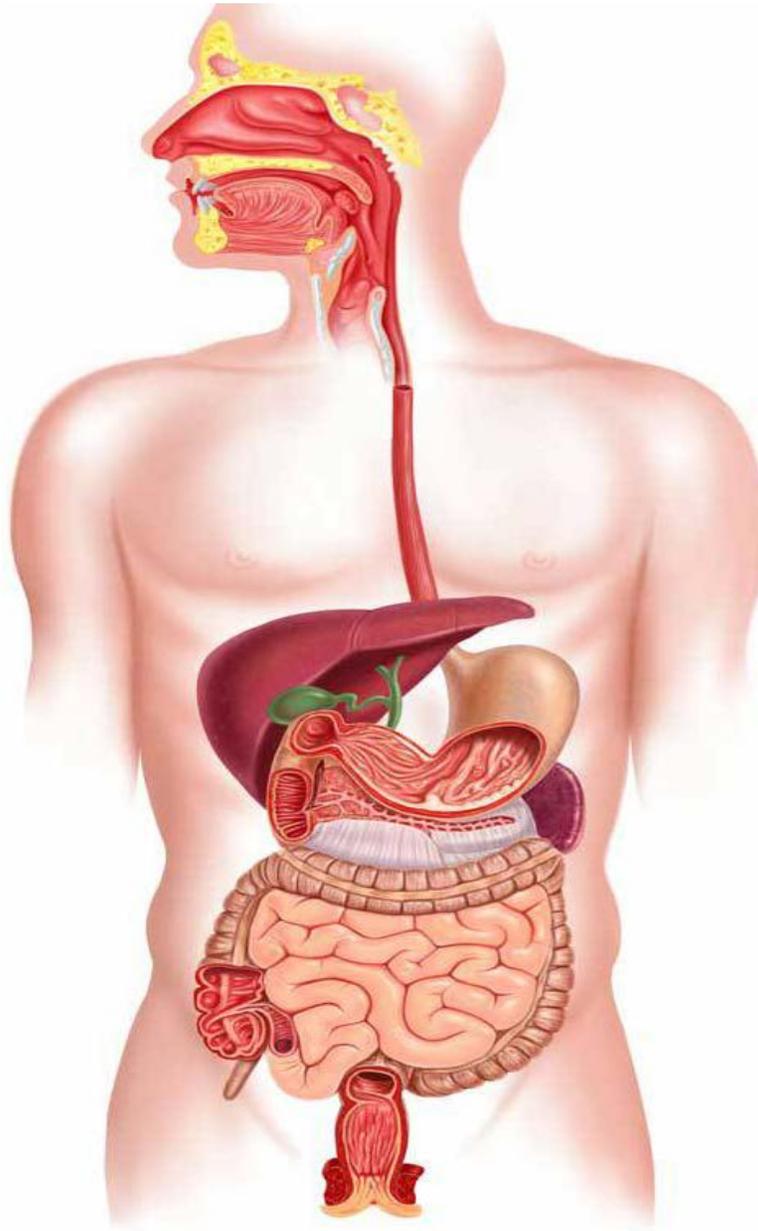


Chapter 16- Alimentary Canal Honors Anatomy

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

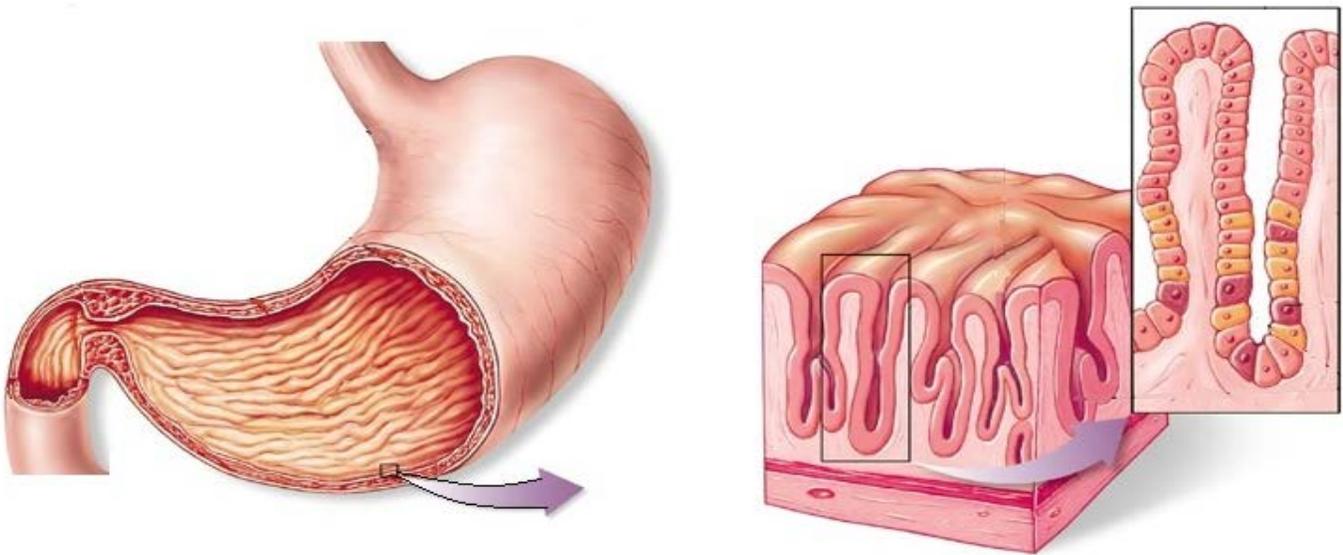


- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Anus | <input type="radio"/> Large intestine | <input type="radio"/> Liver | <input 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.

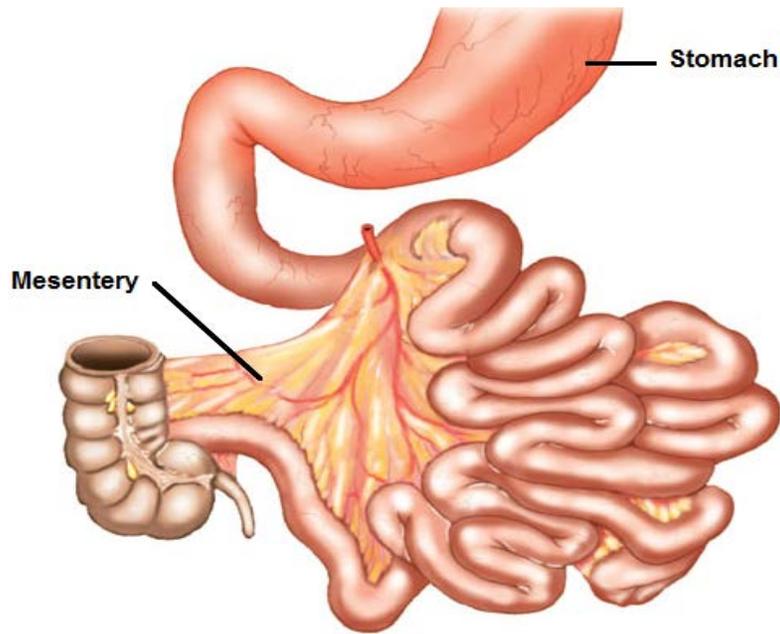


- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Body | <input type="radio"/> Chief cells | <input type="radio"/> Mucous cells | <input type="radio"/> Pyloric region |
| <input type="radio"/> Cardiac region | <input type="radio"/> 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.

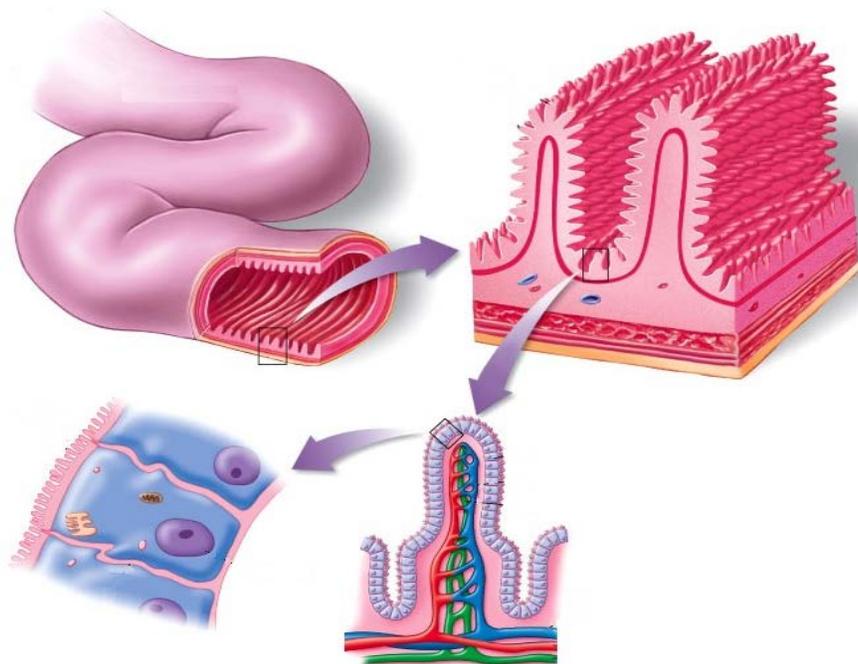
Duodenum
Ileum
Jejunum



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 _____.