Part 1: Match the name of each organ with the letter that represents it on the diagram below.

_____ 1. Stomach
_____ 2. Gall bladder
_____ 3. Oral cavity (mouth)
_____ 4. Liver
_____ 5. Large intestine
_____ 6. Rectum
_____ 7. Salivary glands
_____ 8. Pancreas
_____ 9. Esophagus
_____ 10. Tongue
_____ 11. Small intestine
_____ 12. Pharynx
_____ 13. Anus
Part 2:

1. Nutrients are a source of ___________ that your body uses for building tissues and ___________ for cellular work.

2. Name the four stages of food processing and describe what happens in each stage.

3. Explain what peristalsis is.

4. List the organs that are part of the alimentary canal.

5. Name 4 organs that are accessory glands or organs in the digestive system.
Part 3: Using the key choices below, match the description given with the structure in the alimentary canal that it describes. Choices may be used more than once.

A. Anus  G. Microvilli  L. Salivary Glands
B. Appendix  H. Mouth (Oral cavity)  M. Small intestines
C. Esophagus  I. Pancreas  N. Stomach
D. Gallbladder  J. Pharynx  O. Tongue
E. Large Intestines (Colon)  K. Rectum  P. Villi
F. Liver

____ 1. Stores bile until it is secreted.
____ 2. Fingerlike extensions in the intestinal wall that increase surface area
____ 3. Two anatomical regions where mechanical digestion occurs.
____ 4. Organ that mixes food in the mouth.
____ 5. Common passage for food and air.
____ 6. Literally a food chute; it has no digestive or absorptive role.
____ 7. Projections of the plasma membrane of a cell that increase the cell’s surface area.
____ 8. Produces a juice that neutralizes stomach acid and contains digestive enzymes.
____ 9. Organ responsible for absorption of most nutrients.
____ 11. Blind sac hanging from the initial part of the colon.
____ 12. Organ in which protein digestion begins.
____ 13. Organ into which the stomach empties.
____ 14. Organ that receives pancreatic juice and bile.
____ 15. Opening through which feces are expelled from the body.
____ 16. Produces bile.
____ 17. Produce enzymes that begin carbohydrate digestion.
____ 18. Stores feces until they are excreted.
Part 4: Answer the following questions.

1. What is the end product starch digestion?
2. What is the end product protein digestion?
3. What is the end product fat digestion?
4. Where does starch digestion begin?
5. Where is starch digestion completed?
6. Where does protein digestion begin?
7. Where is protein digestion completed?
8. Where does fat digestion begin?
9. Where is fat digestion completed?

10. Explain the difference between mechanical digestion and chemical digestion.

11. Explain how the small intestines are well adapted for absorption.