

CHAPTER 7:11 DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

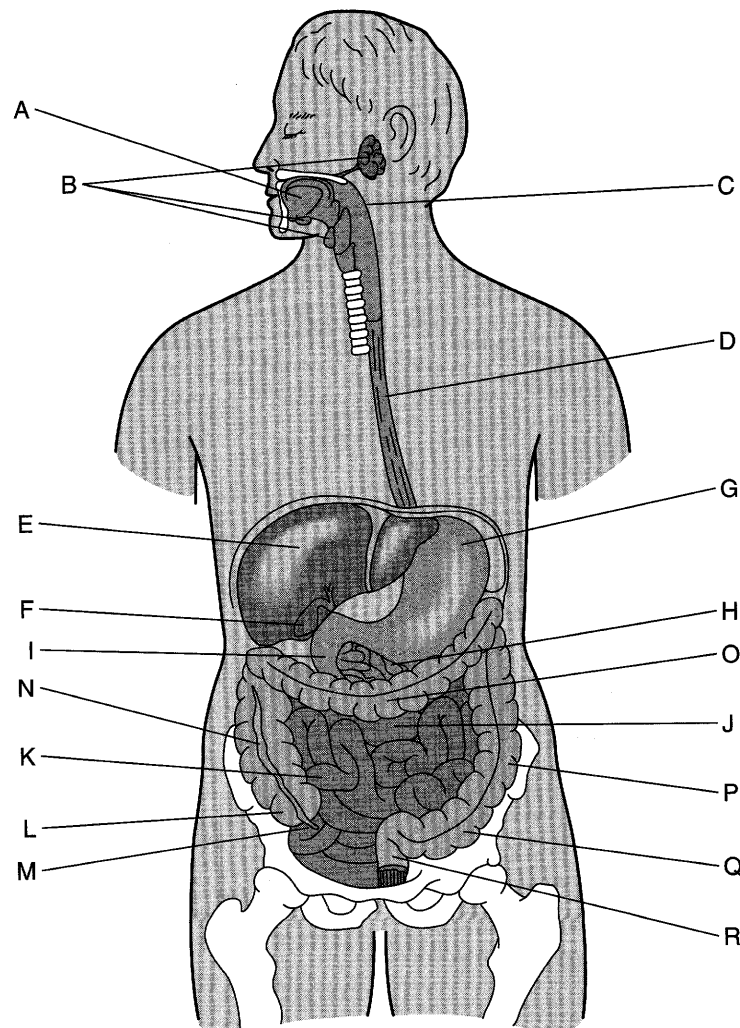
ASSIGNMENT SHEET

Grade _____ Name _____

INTRODUCTION: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food so it can be taken into the bloodstream and used by body cells and tissues. This assignment will help you review the main facts about this system.

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the information on the Digestive System. In the space provided, print the word(s) that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Label the diagram of the digestive system.



Name _____

- | | |
|----|----|
| A. | J. |
| B. | K. |
| C. | L. |
| D. | M. |
| E. | N. |
| F. | O. |
| G. | P. |
| H. | Q. |
| I. | R. |

2. List two (2) functions of the tongue.

3. What is mastication?

4. Three pairs of salivary glands, the _____, _____, and the _____ produce saliva that _____ the mouth during speech and chewing and _____ food so it can be swallowed easily. Saliva also contains an enzyme called _____, which begins the chemical breakdown of _____ or _____. After the food is chewed and mixed with saliva, it is called a/an _____.

5. What is the wavelike involuntary movement of muscles that causes the food to move in a forward direction through the digestive tract?

6. List four (4) things that happen in the stomach during digestion.

7. What do the following digestive juices or enzymes do to food while it is in the small intestine?

- a. maltase:
- b. sucrase:
- c. peptidases:
- d. bile:
- e. pancreatic amylase or amylopsin:
- f. trypsin:
- g. lipase or steapsin:

8. Fingerlike projections in the small intestine, called _____, contain _____ and _____. The blood capillaries absorb most of the _____, while the lacteals absorb most of the digested _____.
9. List three (3) functions of the large intestine.
10. Name the four (4) divisions of the colon.
11. List five (5) functions of the liver.
12. What is the function of the gallbladder?
13. What is the glandular organ behind the stomach?

What two (2) secretions does it produce?

14. Name the following diseases of the digestive system.
- a. inflammation of the liver usually caused by a virus:
 - b. condition characterized by frequent watery stools:
 - c. presence of stones in the gallbladder:
 - d. chronic disease of the liver in which scar tissue replaces liver cells:
 - e. dilated or varicose veins in the rectal or anal area:
 - f. inflammatory disease of the colon with formation of ulcers and abscesses:
 - g. inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach and intestines:
 - h. stomach protrudes through the diaphragm by opening for esophagus:
15. Differentiate between type A, type B, and type C hepatitis. Why must health care workers be concerned about these diseases?