

Organs of the Digestive Tract

MOUTH - Opening to the _____

Mechanical Digestion (physical changes)

-biting, chewing - forms a **bolus** which is a _____ that you swallow

Chemical Digestion (chemical changes)

-**Salivary amylase**: _____ that breaks down _____
(for example: starch to sugar)

PHARYNX - the area at the _____ of the _____ and at the _____ of the _____ where the uvula and the epiglottis are found

- **UVULA**

- ball that hangs at the back of the mouth that keeps food and liquids from getting into the _____

- it pushes _____ as you swallow

- **EPIGLOTTIS**

- flap of tissue that is found at the back of the throat and at the _____ (windpipe)

- it pushes _____ to cover the _____ when you are swallowing

ESOPHAGUS - Tube connecting the _____

Mechanical Digestion (physical changes)

-**Peristalsis** - _____ through the digestive tract

Chemical Digestion (chemical changes)

-lining secretes a mucus containing chemicals aiding in digestion



STOMACH - organ that _____, _____, and _____ food

- 8 inches from top to bottom and 4 inches across
- Can stretch up to 2 times this size

sphincter muscle - ring of _____ located where the stomach meets the esophagus, helps keep the _____ in the stomach

Mechanical Digestion - (physical changes) - _____ and _____ of _____ create a _____ movement of the mixture in the stomach

chyme - the _____ created in the _____

Chemical Digestion - (chemical changes) - **Gastric Juice** - mixture of _____, _____, and _____ that begins the digestion of _____

1. **pepsin** - stomach enzyme that starts digestion of _____
2. **renin** - stomach enzyme that helps to digest _____
3. **HCl** - (hydrochloric acid) - kills _____
4. **Mucus** - this _____ the food and to _____ the lining from the acid

ulcer - _____ in the stomach burns an open wound in the lining of the _____

SMALL INTESTINE - organ where _____ of food takes place

- organ where **absorption** of nutrients takes place - the process by which the _____ pass from the _____ to the _____

- absorption occurs in the **villi** of the small intestine - these are _____ lining the small intestine that contain many _____ called **capillaries**

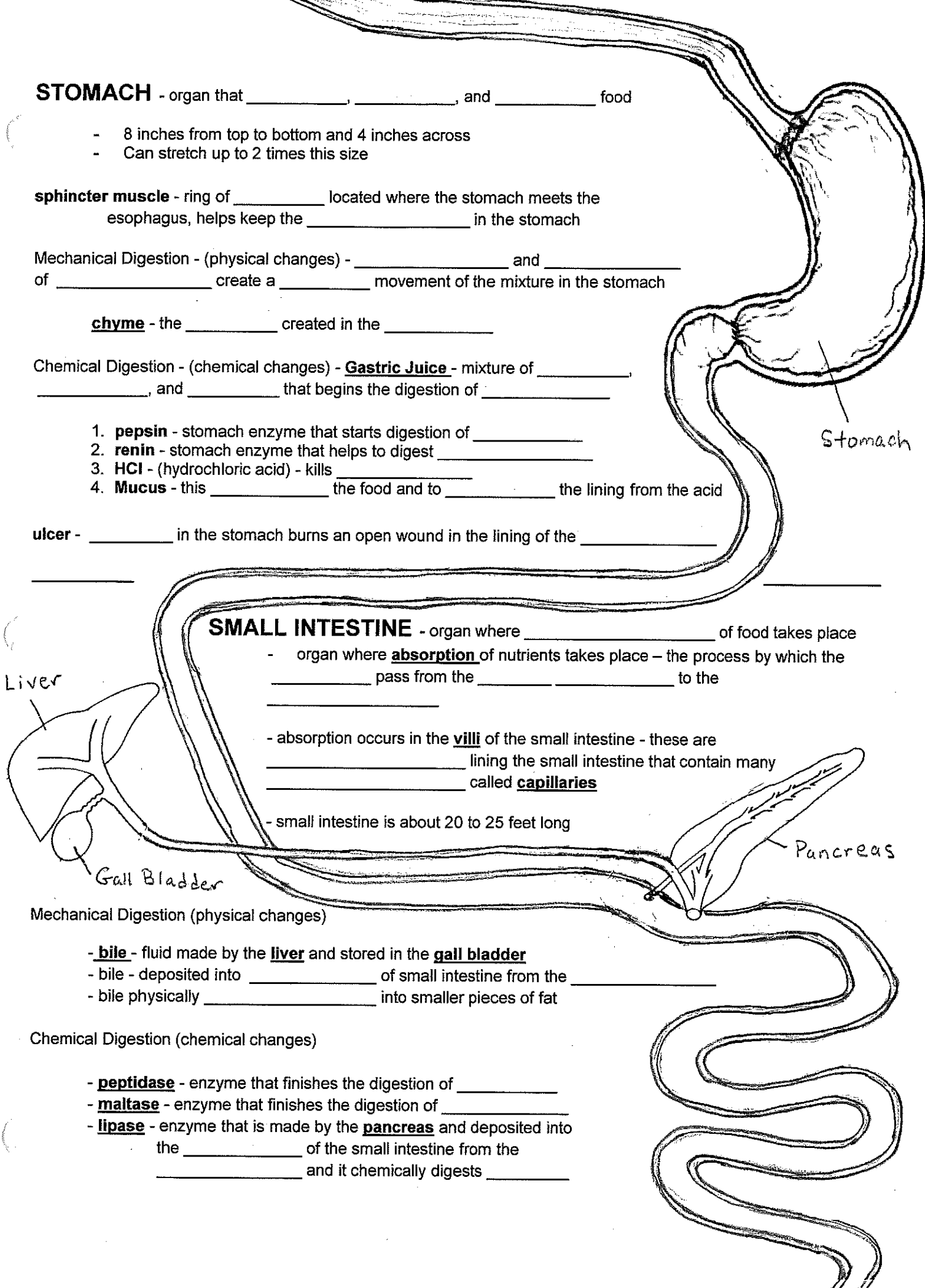
- small intestine is about 20 to 25 feet long

Mechanical Digestion (physical changes)

- **bile** - fluid made by the **liver** and stored in the **gall bladder**
- bile - deposited into _____ of small intestine from the _____
- bile physically _____ into smaller pieces of fat

Chemical Digestion (chemical changes)

- **peptidase** - enzyme that finishes the digestion of _____
- **maltase** - enzyme that finishes the digestion of _____
- **lipase** - enzyme that is made by the **pancreas** and deposited into the _____ of the small intestine from the _____ and it chemically digests _____

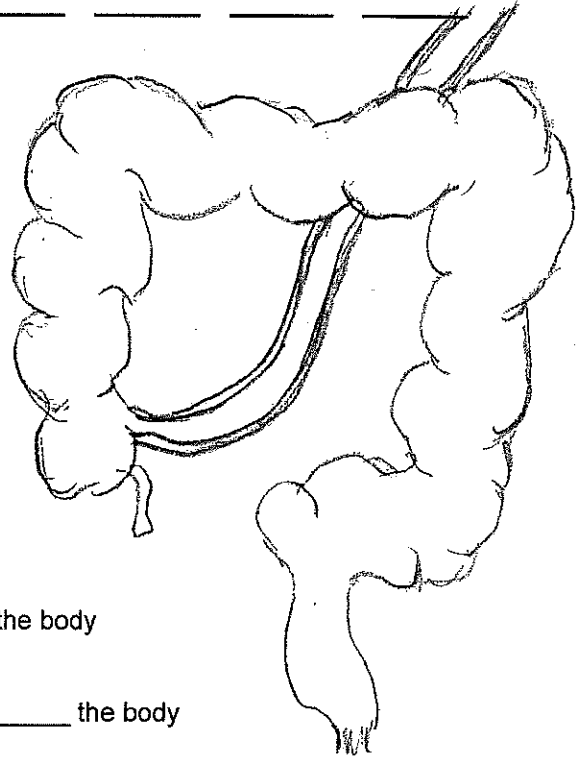


LARGE INTESTINE

- organ where _____ called **feces** are made
by reabsorbing _____

- Feces:

- 1.
2. indigestible cellulose
3. mucus
- 4.
5. water



RECTUM - Muscular organ that functions to _____ out of the body

ANUS - _____ through which the solid wastes or feces _____ the body