Chapter 19: The Digestive System Worksheet

Name:

What is gastroenterology?

What is proctology?

What are the six functions of the digestive system?

Please label the diagram from the figure on p. 473 in your textbook. Circle the organ through which food actually travels in the alimentary canal. Underline the names of the accessory organs.

What is the function of the nerves in the wall of the gastrointestinal tract?

What is the peritoneum?
Which part of the peritoneum binds the small intestine to the posterior wall of the abdomen?

What is the greater omentum?

What is the visceral peritoneum?

What is the parietal peritoneum?

Please use the diagram on p. 474 in your text to label the four layers of the gastrointestinal tract, the mesentery, and the enteric nerves.

Please label the teeth and palates using the diagram on p. 476 in the text.
What is the purpose of the uvula?

Please label the tooth using the diagram on p. 477 in the text.

What tissue makes up most of the tooth?

What protects the tooth from harmful substances and chewing?

What is the proper term for the “lump” of food that we swallow?

Using the diagram on the left, label the parts of the stomach and the cardiac and pyloric sphincters.
When are rugae present in your stomach and what is their purpose?

What are the secretory cells of the stomach and what do they secrete (ok, I will give you the diagram below)?

What helps convert pepsinogen to pepsin?

Why is this significant?

What is the name of the substance that leaves the stomach?

What are the small clusters of glandular epithelial cells in 99% of the pancreas called?

What do they secrete?

What 2 important things do the islets of Langerhans secrete?

Which hormone says “store” and which one says “absorb” to the body cells?

What are the cells of the liver called?

What is secreted from the liver to help digest fats?

Where is it stored?
Where does the hepatic duct flow from?

Where does the cystic duct flow from?

Where do they join together?

What is bile responsible for helping with?

What is the principal pigment of bile and from where does it come?

What are the seven functions of the liver listed in the book?

Which portion of the small intestine is the longest?

Where are the cells located that absorb nutrients from your food?

What increases the surface area of the small intestine to improve absorption?

What is the function of circular folds?

What type of cells secrete mucus in the small intestine?

What is the pH of intestinal juices?
What is segmentation?

In general, by what methods are nutrients absorbed? (see Figure 19.14 on p. 490)

What are the fat-soluble vitamins?

Which of the sphincters surrounding the anus is voluntary and which is involuntary?

What is peristalsis?

What initiates the defecation reflex?

What is the cephalic phase of digestion?

What is the gastric phase?

What is the intestinal phase?

What do cholecystokinin (CCK) and secretin do?

What are some changes in the digestive tract that occur with aging?

What is hepatitis? What is diverticulitis? What are dental carries?