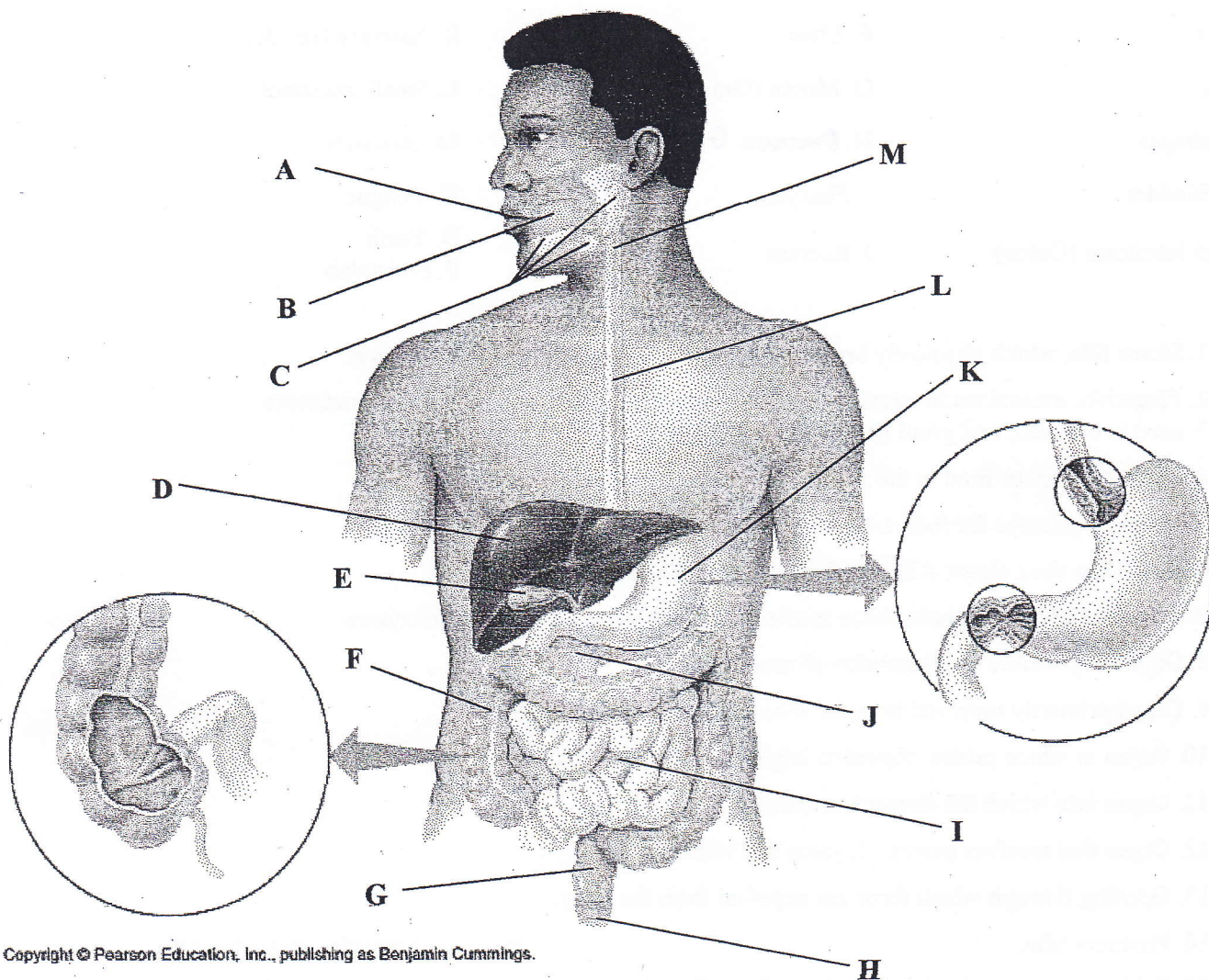


**Part 1:** Match the name of each organ with the letter that represents it on the diagram below.



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- K 1. Stomach
- E 2. Gall bladder
- A 3. Oral cavity (mouth)
- D 4. Liver
- F 5. Large intestine
- G 6. Rectum
- C 7. Salivary glands
- J 8. Pancreas

- L 9. Esophagus
- B 10. Tongue
- I 11. Small intestine
- M 12. Pharynx
- H 13. Anus

**Part 2: 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                     | F. Liver  | K. Salivary Glands  |
| B. Villi                    | G. Mouth (Oral cavity)                                | L. Small intestines |
| C. Esophagus                | H. <del>Pancreas</del> <i>Gastric Enzymes/ Glands</i> | M. Stomach          |
| D. Gallbladder              | I. Pharynx  | N. Tongue           |
| E. Large Intestines (Colon) | J. Rectum   | O. Teeth            |
|                             |   | P. Peristalsis      |

- D 1. Stores bile, which physically breaks down fat into droplets, until it is secreted.
- B 2. Fingerlike extensions in intestinal wall that increase surface area and absorb nutrients
- O 3. used to cut, tear, and grind food; adult has 32
- N 4. Organ that mixes food in the mouth.
- I 5. Common passage for food and air.
- C 6. Literally a food chute; it has no digestive or absorptive role.
- H 7. Produces a juice that neutralizes stomach acid and contains digestive enzymes.
- L 8. Organ responsible for absorption of most nutrients.
- E 9. Organ primarily involved in water absorption and feces formation.
- M 10. Organ in which protein digestion begins.
- L 11. Organ into which the stomach empties.
- E 12. Organ that receives pancreatic juice and bile.
- A 13. Opening through which feces are expelled from the body.
- F 14. Produces bile.
- K 15. Produce enzymes that begin carbohydrate digestion.
- J 16. Stores feces until they are excreted.
- G 17. Digestion begins when salivary gland secretions enter this
- P 18. Muscular movement involving the walls of the digestive tract that serve to mix materials and move them along the tract

**Part 3: Answer the following questions.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What is the end product starch digestion?<br><i>Simple glucose</i>       | 6. Where does protein digestion begin?<br><i>Stomach</i> |
| 2. What is the end product protein digestion?<br><i>Simple amino acids</i>  | 7. Where is protein digestion completed?<br><i>S.I</i>   |
| 3. What is the end product fat digestion?<br><i>fatty acids / glycerol.</i> | 8. Where does fat digestion begin?<br><i>S.I</i>         |
| 4. Where does starch digestion begin?<br><i>mouth</i>                       | 9. Where is fat digestion completed?<br><i>S.I</i>       |
| 5. Where is starch digestion completed?<br><i>S.I</i>                       |  |