Digestive System Worksheet Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ANS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**E**

**F**

**G**

**H**

**I**

**J**

**K**

**L**

**M**

\_\_K\_\_ 1. Stomach \_\_L\_ 9. Esophagus

\_\_E\_\_ 2. Gall bladder \_\_B\_10. Tongue

\_\_A\_\_ 3. Oral cavity (mouth) \_\_I\_ 11. Small intestine

\_\_D\_\_ 4. Liver \_M\_ 12. Pharynx

\_\_F\_\_ 5. Large intestine \_\_H\_13. Anus

\_\_G\_\_ 6. Rectum

\_\_C\_\_ 7. Salivary glands

\_\_J\_\_ 8. Pancreas

**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. Pancreas | M. Stomach |
| D. Gallbladder | I. Pharynx | N. Tongue |
| E. Large Intestines (Colon) | J. Rectum | O. TeethP. 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.

\_\_\_M\_\_ 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.

\_\_\_L\_\_ 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?

Glucose

1. What is the end product protein digestion?

Amino Acids

1. What is the end product fat digestion?
2. Where does starch digestion begin?

Mouth

1. Where is starch digestion completed?

Small intestine

6. Where does protein digestion begin? Stomach

1 Glycerol and 3 fatty acids

1. Where is protein digestion completed?

Small intestine

1. Where does fat digestion begin?

Small intestine

1. Where is fat digestion completed? Small intestine