

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (pg. 80-82)

The digestive system is the organ system that takes in _____, _____ it, and _____ the remaining waste. The digestive system is made up of the digestive _____ and the _____ organs.

THE DIGESTIVE TRACT

Essentially one long _____ with _____ openings. In humans, it includes the _____, _____, _____, _____ intestine, _____ intestine, and _____. The accessory organs include the _____, _____ and _____.

In an earthworm, food passes through the _____ and is stored in the _____. The _____ grinds the food to break it into pieces. Nutrients are _____ in the _____. In a human, the breakdown of food begins in the _____ and continues until nutrient absorption occurs in the _____.

The length of the digestive tract is lined with _____ tissue. These cells release mucus which _____ the digestive tube from digestive _____ and allows the material to pass _____. The digestive tube also has layers of _____ tissues and _____.

THE MOUTH

Starts the process of _____ food. It does this in two ways: _____ (with the teeth and _____) and _____ (with chemicals called _____). The mouth adds _____ - a mixture of water and _____. Once the food is softened, it is swallowed and passed into the _____.

THE ESOPHAGUS

A _____ tube connecting your _____ to your _____. The muscles are called _____ muscle tissue which can _____ and relax without conscious thought. This movement is controlled by _____ tissue.

THE STOMACH

The main function is to _____ food and _____ it to continue the process of digestion. The stomach lining produces digestive _____ and _____. _____ muscle tissue contracts to mix the contents. The stomach is richly supplied with _____ that signal when we have had enough to eat.

THE INTESTINE

In mammals, the part of the digestive tract between the _____ and anus is the _____. The lining cells produce _____. It has many fine blood _____ interlaced through the other tissues. It contains _____ muscles that contract and _____ without conscious thought.

There are two parts: the _____ intestine and the _____ intestine. The small intestine is where most digestion occurs. _____ cells release mucus and nutrients _____ through the wall of the small intestine and enter the _____.

The large intestine, or _____, is larger in _____. Its lining absorbs _____ from the indigestible food. The remaining solid matter is excreted as _____ from the anus.

- DESCRIBE COLITIS:

ACCESSORY ORGANS

The _____, _____ and gall bladder help with digestion by supplying digestive _____. The liver also produces a fluid called _____ which helps break down _____. The pancreas produces an important enzyme (actually a hormone) called _____ which regulates the concentration of _____ (a sugar) in the blood.

- DESCRIBE DIABETES:

HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: COLOUR THE ORGANS DIFFERENTLY

