

## Incomplete Outline – The Digestive System

Humans have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that break down food for absorption.

The secret to successful digestion is maximizing \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is key for breaking down food into smaller bits, which allows enzymes and acids to get at them.

Most nutrient absorption happens in the \_\_\_\_\_, which is approximately 7 meters long.

The digestive system starts at the \_\_\_\_\_, or oral cavity, and ends at the \_\_\_\_\_ and anal \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ in the mouth has an enzyme called \_\_\_\_\_ that helps break down carbohydrates, starch, and glucose.

Once swallowed, food passes through the pharynx, then the \_\_\_\_\_, and then into the stomach.

Food that is swallowed is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Wave-like muscle contractions that move food down the esophagus is called \_\_\_\_\_.

The cocktail of stomach acid and enzymes is called \_\_\_\_\_. The enzyme in the stomach that breaks down proteins is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the esophagus and the beginning of the small intestine control how much food is going into the small intestine, and keeps stomach acid from going into the esophagus.

Once the bolus is digested in the stomach, it is now called \_\_\_\_\_.

The beginning of the small intestine is called the \_\_\_\_\_. This is where a lot of the initial absorption of nutrients starts.

The hair-like folds that line the \_\_\_\_\_, which increase surface area, are called \_\_\_\_\_. These are then covered in \_\_\_\_\_, which increases surface area even more.

Bile is an \_\_\_\_\_ – it breaks down fat.

\_\_\_\_\_ is created by the liver, stored by the \_\_\_\_\_, and secreted into the small intestine.

The chyme passes through the small intestine into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the large intestine. The large intestine absorbs \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the chyme, preparing it for excretion.

The prepared chyme passes through the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and is expelled.

### Word Bank

Acids, anal sphincters, amylase, bile, bolus, bile salts, cecum, chewing, duodenum, emulsifier, enzymes, esophagus, gallbladder, gastric juice, mouth, microvilli, peristalsis, pepsin, rectum, surface area, small intestine, sphincter, saliva, villi, water