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