1. Give two other names for the digestive system.

2. The digestive system breaks down food so that it can be used for body fuel and ______________.

3. The __________ is both the site of ingestion and the entry point of the digestive system.

4. The process of ____________ is a good example of propulsion.

5. The action of ____________ is a good example of mechanical digestion.

6. The vast majority (90%) of food absorption occurs here. ______________

7. The name of a food ball that has just been swallowed is a ____________.

8. During swallowing, the epiglottis tips _______ and the larynx moves _________.

9. The actions described in Q8 direct food down the ______________ and keep food from entering into the ____________.

10. The pancreas delivers its digestive enzymes into which part of the digestive tract? ______________

11. The esophagus connects the pharynx with the ________________.

12. Alcohol (liquor) is detoxified in this accessory digestive organ. ____________

13. Chemical and mechanical digestion BOTH occur in the stomach. T or F

14. The sphincter (valve) at the junction of the stomach and small intestine is called the ________________.

15. After food is processed in the stomach, it is sent to the small intestine and called ________________.

16. The accessory digestive organ that is the major source of digestive enzymes is the ________________.

17. The longest section of the digestive tract is the ________________.

18. Bile is produced in this accessory digestive organ. ________________

19. Bile is vital for proper metabolism of ________________.

Circle the best underlined choice.

20. The function of the large intestine is to resorb glucose/water. __________

21. The external anal sphincter is under voluntary/involuntary control. __________

22. The digestive system is in the ventral/dorsal body cavity. __________

23. Alternating contraction and relaxation of the walls of the GI tract to move food along distally is called peristalsis/defecation. __________

24. The liver sits above/below the diaphragm and above/below the stomach __________

25. The digestive tract is a continuous, coiled, hollow muscular tube. T or F

26. A functional digestive system is essential to sustain life. T or F

27. The trachea is anterior (ventral) to the esophagus. T or F
1. Give two other names for the digestive system.
   **Gastrointestinal tract and Alimentary canal**
2. The digestive system breaks down food so that it can be used for body fuel and
   **raw materials**.
3. The **mouth** is both the site of ingestion and the entry point of the digestive system.
4. The process of **peristalsis** is a good example of propulsion.
5. The action of **chewing, churning of stomach and SI, segmentation, etc** is a
good example of mechanical digestion.
6. The vast majority (90%) of food absorption occurs here. **small intestine (SI)**
7. The name of a food ball that has just been swallowed is a **bolus**.
8. During swallowing, the epiglottis tips **down** and the larynx moves **up**.
9. The actions described in Q8 direct food down the **esophagus** and keep food from
   entering into the **larynx and trachea**.
10. The pancreas delivers its digestive enzymes into which part of the digestive tract?
    **small intestine (SI)**
11. The esophagus connects the pharynx with the **stomach**.
12. Alcohol (liquor) is detoxified in this accessory digestive organ. **liver**
13. Chemical and mechanical digestion BOTH occur in the stomach. **true**
14. The sphincter (valve) at the junction of the stomach and small intestine is called
    **the pyloric valve**.
15. After food is processed in the stomach, it is sent to the small intestine and called
    **chyme**.
16. The accessory digestive organ that is the major source of digestive enzymes is the
    **pancreas**.
17. The longest section of the digestive tract is the **small intestine (SI)**.
18. Bile is produced in this accessory digestive organ. **liver**
19. Bile is vital for proper metabolism of **fat**.

**Circle the best underlined choice.**
20. The function of the large intestine is to resorb **water**.
21. The external anal sphincter is under **voluntary** control.
22. The digestive system is in the **ventral** body cavity.
23. Alternating contraction and relaxation of the walls of the GI tract to move food
   along distally is called **peristalsis**.
24. The liver sits **below** the diaphragm and **above** the stomach
25. The digestive tract is a continuous, coiled, hollow muscular tube. **true**
26. A functional digestive system is essential to sustain life. **true**
27. The trachea is anterior (ventral) to the esophagus. **true**