

1. The main function of the digestive system is for *digestion* and *absorption*.

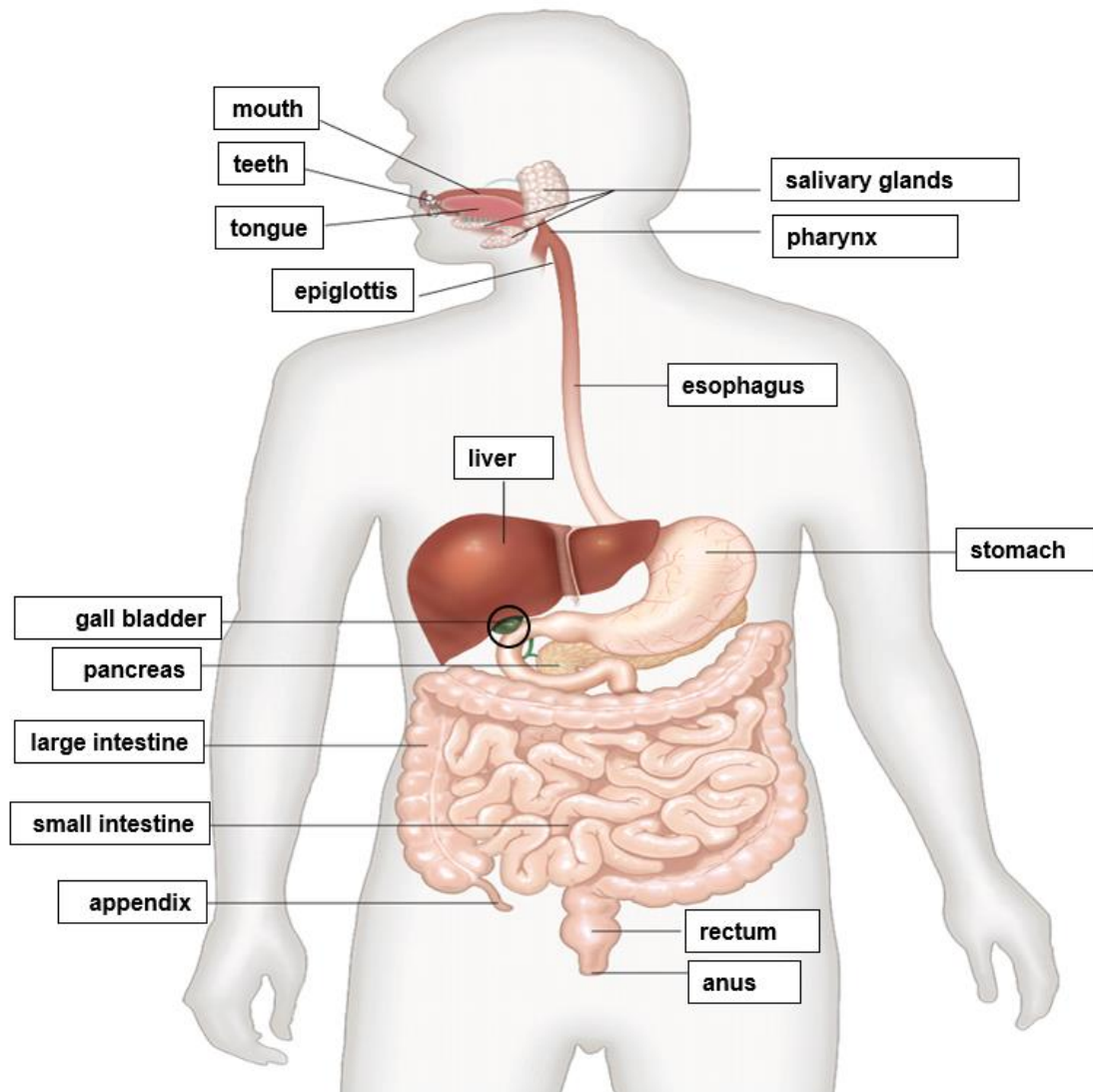
What does *digestion* involve? \_\_\_ **Digestion involves the physical breakdown of food into smaller pieces and the chemical breakdown of food into its nutrients.** \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

What does *absorption* involve? \_\_\_ **Absorption involves that transfer of nutrients from the digestive system (small intestine) into the bloodstream.** \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

2. The main organs of the digestive system are listed in the word bank below. Correctly label these organs in the following diagram of the digestive system. This will require research. **(16 marks)**

Note: You can label by inserting text boxes or writing them by hand.

- |            |                   |                |                   |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| • liver    | • salivary glands | • epiglottis   | • esophagus       |
| • mouth    | • teeth           | • rectum       | • anus            |
| • stomach  | • pancreas        | • gall bladder | • large intestine |
| • appendix | • small intestine | • pharynx      | • tongue          |



3. Match each organ of the digestive system with the correct function and description. This will require research. (16 marks)

- |                       |                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| __F__ salivary glands | A. Mixes food. Begins digestion of proteins.                                                            |
| __C__ mouth           | B. Elimination (removal) of feces.                                                                      |
| __I__ teeth           | C. Where the physical breakdown of food begins. It also begins the chemical breakdown of carbohydrates. |
| __P__ pharynx         | D. Stores bile.                                                                                         |
| __M__ epiglottis      | E. Absorbs water and minerals into the bloodstream. Where feces is formed.                              |
| __O__ tongue          | F. Secretes saliva which contains enzymes, such as amylase, that initiate digestion of carbohydrates.   |
| __J__ esophagus       | G. Produces and releases enzymes into the small intestine for the digestion of food.                    |
| __L__ liver           | H. Its function is unknown. One theory is that it protects the good bacteria in the gut.                |
| __A__ stomach         | I. Involved in the chewing and breaking down of food.                                                   |
| __G__ pancreas        | J. Uses muscle contractions, called <i>peristalsis</i> , to push food down into the stomach.            |
| __D__ gall bladder    | K. Regulates (controls) the elimination of feces.                                                       |
| __N__ small intestine | L. Produces bile. Breaks down fats into smaller droplets.                                               |
| __E__ large intestine | M. Prevents food from entering the trachea and into the lungs during swallowing.                        |
| __H__ appendix        | N. Digestion of food is completed. Where most of the nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.       |
| __K__ rectum          | O. Moves food around and allows the food to mix with the saliva.                                        |
| __B__ anus            | P. Connects the mouth and esophagus. It is also a pathway for air to enter the trachea.                 |

4. a) What are *accessory organs*? (1 mark)

**Accessory organs are organs of the digestive system that are not part of the digestive tract and do not come in direct contact with food but are important for the proper functioning of the digestive system.**

b) Name the five accessory organs of the digestive system. (5 marks)

- salivary glands
- liver
- pancreas
- gall bladder
- appendix
- tongue