

Module 13

Assignment #1

Write the answers on your own paper, not on this sheet.

A & P

Read pages 381 – 394.

1. Define the following terms:

- a. Mastication
- b. Digestion
- c. Deglutition
- d. Peristalsis
- e. Gastric juice
- f. Adventitia

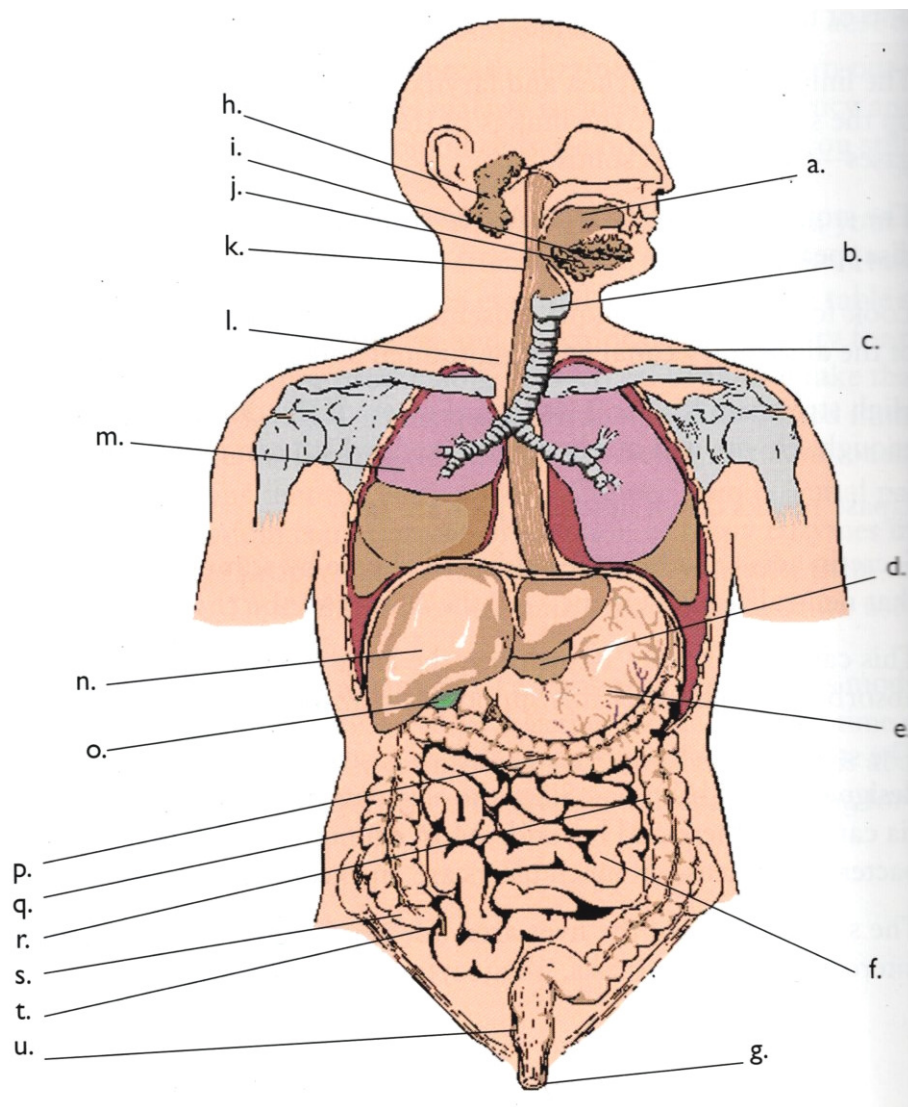
g. For each organ answer the questions these questions:

h. Identify the name of the organ.

i. Is it part of the digestive system?

j. If it's part of the digestive system, is it part of the alimentary canal?

k. If it's part of the digestive system, what is its function?



2. What keeps food from going down into your larynx?
3. What digestive enzyme is found in saliva and what does the enzyme do?
4. What is the soft palate's function in deglutition?
5. List the tunics which are contained in most of the alimentary canal (from the outer layer to the inner layer). What extra layer does the stomach have?
6. What digestive enzyme is secreted by the stomach and what does it do?
7. The digestive enzymes in the stomach can break down proteins. The stomach tissue is made of protein. Why doesn't the stomach digest itself?
8. What is the function of intrinsic factor?
9. What three substances can be absorbed through the stomach?
10. What are the effects of the hormone gastrin?

11. Define the following terms:
 - a. Lumen
 - b. Macronutrients
 - c. Micronutrients
12. List the three regions of the small intestine, starting with the region closest to the stomach and ending with the region closest to the large intestine. Which region is the shortest of the three?
13. What design features in the intestine increase the rate at which nutrients are absorbed?
14. List the three main hormones released by the small intestine and list their effects.
15. List the major enzymes in intestine juice and their functions.
16. Why can't a cell produce an active enzyme which breaks down proteins?
17. What functions do the bacteria in the large intestine perform?
18. In a liver lobule, what travels from the portal triads to the central vein? What flows the opposite direction?
19. Is bile a digestive enzyme? What does it do?
20. Which organs produce amylase?
21. There are four secretions designed to reduce acidity in the alimentary canal. What are they?
22. Water-soluble vitamins dissolve in water right away. Once the body has as much of one as it needs, the rest gets flushed out of the body by the kidneys. Excess fat-soluble vitamins, on the other hand, wind up stored in the liver, where they can build up to the point of causing damage. Which vitamins are fat-soluble?
23. What is the function of vitamins? What do they do in the body?
24. Which two vitamins can be manufactured in the human body?
25. Honors: Name three diseases of the digestive tract, not including cancer, and describe what causes each.