Biology12: Digestion
Parts and Functions

Name: _____
Block: _____

Digestive Part	Function
Mouth	Receives food and starts digestion (of starch), holds the tongue, teeth and salivary glands
Tongue	Pushes food around so that it can be chewed (mechanical) and mixed with saliva (chemical)
Teeth	Grinds, breaks down food (mechanical digestion)
Salivary Gland	Releases salivary amylase (enzyme) for start digestion – chemical digestion
Pharynx	Pathway for food and air – joins mouth to esophagus
Epiglottis	Blocks the entrance to the trachea when you swallow
Esophagus	Moves food from the mouth to the stomach by peristalsis (muscle contractions)
Cardiac Sphincter	A muscle that closes to prevent stomach acid from going up into the esophagus
Stomach	Mixes food with gastric juices (contains mucus, pepsinogen and acid) to produce chime, has a pH of 2 – both chemical and mechanical digestion
Pyloric Sphincter	A muscle that opens and closes to let small amounts of chyme into the duodenum (the start of the small intestine)

Liver	1.detoxifies blood – removes poisonous substances 2.removes and stores iron and fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K) 3.makes plasma proteins and lipids (maintains cholesterol) 4.maintains blood glucose level at 0.1% (stores glucose as glycogen) 5.combines ammonia with CO2 to make urea 6.produces bile from broken down blood cells
Duodenum	First section of the small intestine. Receives secretions from the liver and pancreas and has a pH of 8
Gall bladder	Stores bile that is made in the liver. Releases it into the duodenum
Pancreas	Produces pancreatic juice which contains sodium bicarbonate, pancreatic amylase, trypsinogen and lipase
Small Intestine	Absorption of broken down nutrients (amino acids, glucose, nucleotides, glycerol and fatty acids)
Appendix	Attached at the beginning of the large intestine May play a role in fighting infection
Large Intestine (colon)	Absorbs water, salts (minerals) and vitamins
Rectum	Stores indigestible material until it is eliminated
Anus	Muscle that allows feces to be eliminated