

Organs of the digestive system Part 1

Read Chapter 20.3

Fill in the blanks

1. The lower jaw bone is the _____ and the upper jaw bone is the _____.
2. If someone has gingivitis, they have inflammation of the _____.
3. The (incisors or molars) _____ are best adapted for grinding food when we chew.
4. After we chew food, the tongue rolls it into a _____ that we swallow.
5. Once the food reaches the stomach and mixes with stomach secretions, then it is called _____.
6. The _____ moves up and prevents food from being pushed into the nasal cavity when we swallow.
7. There are primarily 5 major tastes that our taste receptors can detect:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
8. Wave-like contractions of smooth muscles propel food down the esophagus and through the digestive tract known as _____.
9. The _____ sphincter stays closed until food in the stomach is mechanically digested enough to start moving into the duodenum.
10. The _____ sphincter prevents food from being pushed up into the esophagus when the stomach is full.
11. A full stomach can hold approximately _____ L of food or liquid.
12. Match the stomach cell type with the substance it produces: **Goblet cells, Chief cells, Parietal cells**
 - a. Produces intrinsic factor _____

- b. Produces pepsinogen _____
 - c. Produces mucus _____
 - d. Produces hydrochloric acid _____
13. Saliva contains 2 enzymes that begin the process of chemical digestion in the mouth. _____ begins breaking down starch and _____ begins breaking down fat.
14. The (sympathetic or parasympathetic) _____ branch of the ANS signals the secretion of substances required for digestion, such as saliva, enzymes and stomach acid.
15. The _____ produces bile that is stored in the _____.
16. Nutrients that are absorbed into the bloodstream in the small intestine, travel to the liver through the _____.
17. Liver cells are called _____ and the liver also contains special immune cells called _____.
18. Match the descriptions below to the correct process. **Glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, lipogenesis, lipolysis.**
- a. Making fat from glucose _____
 - b. Making glucose from fat _____
 - c. Making glucose from glycogen _____
 - d. Making glycogen from glucose _____
 - e. Breaking down fat to make ATP _____
19. _____ are the intermediate molecule that is formed from the breakdown of fat that can then be converted into acetyl-CoA.
20. The liver can store (fat or water) _____-soluble vitamins.
21. When the liver breaks down old red blood cells, the heme portion is converted into a substance called _____.
22. The liver can get rid of many toxins such as drugs, or excess trace metals, and can also break down steroid hormones. The waste produced from breaking down these substances is excreted in the _____.

23. Match the following descriptions with the correct protein produced by the liver:

Angiotensinogen, albumin, complement, fibrinogen.

- a. An important plasma protein that maintains the osmotic pressure in the blood and transports fat-soluble hormones _____
- b. Involved in blood clotting _____
- c. Is broken down by renin when blood pressure is low _____
- d. A series of several proteins that contribute to the immune response
