

Science 9-Biology

Worksheet 7-1—Digestion in the Mouth, Esophagus and Stomach



10

Name _____

Due Date _____

Show Me Hand In

Correct and Hand In Again By _____

Read pages 134-139 of SP to help you answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by **tissue**?

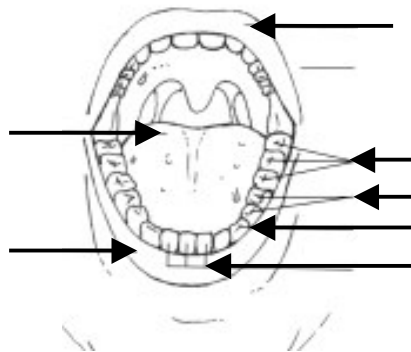
2. What is meant by an **organ**?

3. Organs that work together to perform a specific task (like digestion) make up a _____ of the body.

4. What is **saliva**?

5. Two main body parts that carry out mechanical digestion in the mouth are the _____ and the _____.

6. On the diagram, label each part and give it's function.



7.



These glands are called _____ glands.

They produce _____ which contains _____ & _____

8. Give two reasons why mechanical digestion is important in the mouth:

1. _____

2. _____

9. At the back of your throat there are two separate tubes. They are called the _____, which carries food to the stomach and the _____ which carries air to the lungs.

10. What is the **epiglottis**? _____
 What is it's function? _____

11. The walls of the esophagus are made up of _____ tissue.

12. What material, produced by the esophagus helps lubricate the food so it moves more easily through? _____

13. Describe what happens during **peristalsis**.

14. Do you think food would pass from the throat to the stomach is you were in a no-gravity environment? _____ Explain.

15. Your stomach wall is made up of _____ tissue.

16. Your stomach can hold up to _____L of food when stretched.

17. Where exactly is your stomach?
18. **Mechanical digestion** in your stomach is carried out by the _____ of muscles in the stomach wall.
19. List the 3 materials present in stomach fluid and state the function of each one:

Material	Function

20. What actually happens to produce what we call “heartburn”?
21. The enzyme pepsin works best when there is _____ present in the mixture.
22. If there was no protective lining of the stomach wall, what would the pepsin and acid do to it? _____
23. Sometimes the acid and pepsin can get through and cause an area of the stomach wall to be damaged. This causes pain and if left untreated could cause serious damage. This type of “sore” on the stomach wall is called a gastric _____.
24. Which class (carbohydrates, fats, proteins etc.) of nutrients are broken down by the enzymes in the stomach? _____.
25. What is located at the “exit” point of the stomach which can close to prevent food from passing into the small intestine? _____
26. The process of _____ causes the foods and stomach juices to continually mix in the stomach.

27. Is the opening at the bottom of the stomach usually open or closed? _____

28. Food from a meal usually remains in the stomach from ____ to ____ hours.

29. Label the following diagram:

