

# Digestive System and Nutrition Study Guide

1. What is the order of organs of the GI tract starting with the mouth?
2. What is the tissue that secures the front of the tongue to the floor of the mouth?
3. What are the three sections of the small intestine starting at the beginning?
4. What is the main structural adaptation that increases surface area in the small intestine?
5. What are the 4 parts of the large intestine?
6. What are the 4 parts to the colon?
7. Which enzyme is responsible for the digestion of carbohydrates in the mouth?
8. What are the types of teeth and their functions?
9. Which type of digestion involves the breaking down of large molecules of food?
10. What is the wavelike rhythmic movement of the esophagus?
11. What are the monomers of proteins?
12. What is the process of transporting digested materials into the blood?
13. Which nutrient is the first to be digested in the GI tract?
14. Which part of the tract has little to no digestive function? (multiple answers)
15. What chemical in the stomach activates pepsinogen?
16. What enzyme starts the breakdown of proteins in the stomach?
17. What are the inorganic substances important to body functions that must be ingested?
18. What are the main roles of the liver?
19. Which enzymes break down nucleic acids, fats, proteins, lactose, and starch?
20. Where is most of the water of chyme absorbed?
21. Where does protein digestion begin?
22. Name the 6 functions of the digestive system.
23. What is the uvula and what is its purpose?
24. What is commonly called the food tube?
25. The large intestine absorbs \_\_\_\_\_, and eliminates \_\_\_\_\_.
26. What does bile do?
27. What does the gallbladder do?
28. What does the pancreas do?
29. What are villi? What do they do? Where are they located?
30. What is nutrition?
31. What are the five food groups? What would be considered the sixth?
32. What are nutrients?
33. What are the 6 nutrients that we need?
34. What is the purpose of carbohydrates?
35. What is the purpose of proteins?
36. What is the purpose of fats?
37. What are the two types of vitamins?
38. Which type of vitamins can you store?
39. What is avitaminosis?
40. What is hypervitaminosis?
41. What is the mucus covered ball of food called?
42. What is the paste-like substance that is in the stomach called?
43. What are the 3 types of salivary glands and where are they located?
44. What makes up saliva?
45. What is a calorie?

PURPOSE:

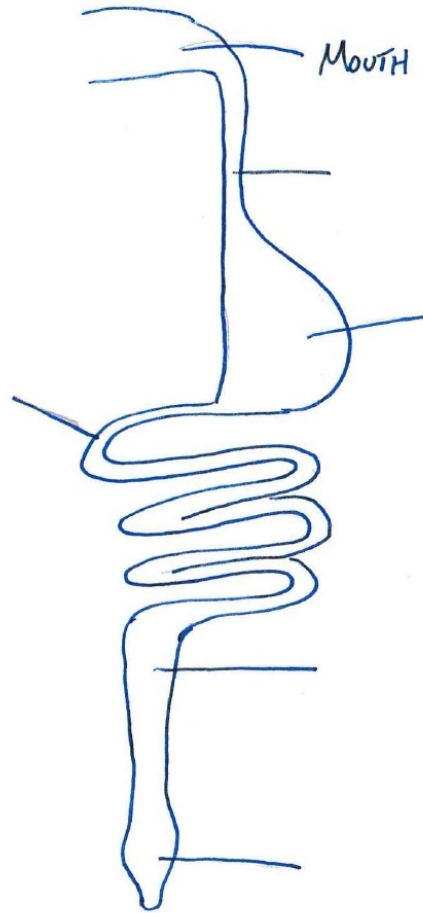
# DIGESTIVE SYSTEM REVIEW

MAJOR ENZYMES AND MACROMOLECULE THEY WORK ON

MECHANICAL DIGESTION  
VS.  
CHEMICAL DIGESTION

THE DIGESTIVE TUBE

LABEL & DESCRIBE  
GENERAL ACTIVITY



MOUTh = CHEWING = ↑ SURFACE AREA

SALIVARY AMYLASE

PEPSIN / PEPSINOGEN

BILE

PANCREATIC AMYLASE

LIPASE

PROTEASES

NUCLEASE

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

SALIVARY GLANDS

LIVER

GALL BLADDER

PANCREAS (ENDOCRINE & EXOCRINE)

ENZYMES ARE SPECIFIC & WORK BEST IN SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTS

