Anatomy & Physiology Nam	e: Period
Overview of the Digestive System Functions W Instructions: Using the following choices. Comword. (10 pts)	
A. digestion B. blood C. chemically	y D. ingestion E. alimentary or GI tract eristalsis I. accessory J. mechanically
The digestive system is responsible for many b	oody processes. The functions begin when food
is taken into the mouth during a process calle	edis a
form of propulsion in which there are alternat	ing waves of contraction and relaxation of
smooth muscle. The process called	occurs as food is broken down both
and	For the broken-down foods to be
made available to the body cells, they must	be absorbed through the digestive system walls
into the Undigestible	e food remains are removed, or
, from the body in the form of	of The organs forming the
continuous tube from the mouth to the anus	are collectively called the
Organs located of	outside the digestive tract, which secrete their
products into the digestive tract, are referred	to as digestive system
organs.	
Digestive System – Multiple Choice (13 points)
 The process of placing food into the mouth is known as A) mastication B) ingestion C) digestion D) peristalsis Absorption of nutrients occurs mainly in the where end products of digestion enter blood or lymph capillaries. A) mouth B) stomach C) small intestine D) large intestine 	 4. Digestion of starches (carbohydrates) first occurs in the A) mouth B) stomach C) small intestine D) large intestine 5. The digestion of proteins first occurs in the A) mouth B) stomach C) small intestine D) large intestine
3. Swallowing, peristalsis, and segmentation are all forms of or movement of food from one region to another. A) ingestion B) mastication C) propulsion D) chemical digestion	 6 is indigestible substances that are eliminated during defecation. A) enzymes B) feces C) urine D) starch

7	is a polysaccharide that	10	can be broken	
A) sto B) glu	ellulose	down into mo A) carbohyo B) proteins C) fats D) amino ao		
small inte A) carl	bohydrates (monosaccharides) bohydrates (starch) teins	broken down i A) lipids B) cellulose	B) cellulose C) amino acids	
9. Mechanical breakdown physically fragments food into smaller particles in order to increase A) pH levels B) surface area C) volume D) muscle movement		indigestible sul A) ingestion B) propulsio C) digestior	 12 is the elimination of indigestible substances vis the anus. A) ingestion B) propulsion C) digestion D) defecation 	
		mechanical b A) chewing B) churning C) segment	ollowing are examples of reakdown EXCEPT food in mouth by teeth of food in stomach ration in small intestine of saliva by salivary glands	