

Structure & Function of Large Intestine WS**Activities of the Large Intestine**

Instructions: Using the following choices. Complete the paragraph below with the correct word. (11 pts)

- A. Appendix B. bacteria C. cecum D. descending E. eating F. fiber
 G. gas H. haustral contractions I. ileocecal J. feces K. involuntary L. lymphoid
 M. mass movements N. defecation O. goblet cells P. hepatic Q. colon
 R. sigmoid S. splenic T. transverse U. water V. voluntary

After nutrients are absorbed in the small intestine, leftover food residue makes its way to the large intestine through the _____ valve. The first division that food reaches is the _____ which is a saclike structure in the large intestine. Hanging off of this structure is the _____, which is an accumulation of _____ tissue. _____ located in this region and throughout the length of the large intestine digest remaining nutrients. They also produce vitamin K and B and release _____. Indigestible food residues continue onto the next division with the help of _____ that occur about 1 minute every 30 minutes or so. _____ also help aid in the movement by producing mucus that lubricates the passageways. The next division is the _____, which is composed of four regions. _____, which are slow, powerful movements that occur three to four times per day helps move food residue over large areas of the large intestine. These activities occur during or just after _____. _____ is an important part of any diet because it helps increase the strength of these contractions. In this region, the ascending colon travels up the right side of the abdomen and makes a turn at the _____ flexure and becomes the _____ colon. Food residue continues until it reaches the _____ flexure and then travels down through the _____ colon. The last part of the colon consists of an S-shaped region called the _____ colon. During its entire journey, indigestible food residue is being dried out by the absorption of _____. By the end of its journey through the colon, the remaining substance is called _____. It consists of undigested food residue, mucus, bacteria, and water. One last mass movement propels feces into the rectum to produce a _____ reflex. This initiates the internal or _____ anal sphincter to relax. Defecation occurs when the external or _____ anal sphincter is relaxed as well. Food has now finished its route from throughout the body.

Large Intestine – True or False

Instructions: For each true statement, insert T. If any of the statements are false, correct the underlined word by inserting the correct answer/word into the blank. (8 pts)

- _____ 1. Mass movements are slow-moving contractile waves that move over large areas of the colon three or four times each day.
- _____ 2. The large intestine is larger in diameter but shorter in length than the small intestine
- _____ 3. Presence of feces in the rectum causes a enterogastric reflex.
- _____ 4. The sigmoid colon, rectum, and anal canal are located in the pelvis.
- _____ 5. The segment of the large intestine to which the appendix is attached is the cecum.
- _____ 6. Haustral contraction help move residue from one haustra to the next.
- _____ 7. The large intestine extends from the pyloric valve to the anus.
- _____ 8. The location where the transverse colon becomes the descending colon is known as the hepatic flexure.
- _____ 9. The muscularis externa layer is reduced to three bands of muscle called teniae coli in the large intestine
- _____ 10. The external anal sphincter has a voluntary sphincter formed from smooth muscle.
- _____ 11. Flatulence is the process of passing gas.
- _____ 12. The anus is the opening of the large intestine.
- _____ 13. The ascending colon travels down the left side of the abdominal cavity, and then it enters the pelvis where it becomes the sigmoid colon.
- _____ 14. The subdivisions of the large intestine include cecum, appendix, colon, duodenum, and anal canal.
- _____ 15. Bile consists of undigested food residues, mucus, bacteria, and water.
- _____ 16. Goblet cells in the mucosa of the large intestine produce mucus to lubricate the passage of feces.