## Digestive System Definition Worksheet

## Chapter 5

## Medical Terminology

## Use pages 145-147 in "The Language of Medicine" to fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

| 1.  | _common bile duct_     | Carries bile from the liver and gallbladder to the duodenum.              |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 2.  | Bilirubin              | Pigment released by the liver in bile; produced from the destruction of   |
|     | hemoglobin.            |   |
| 3.  | bile                   | Digestive juice made in the liver and stored in the gallbladder. It break |
|     | up large fat globules. |   |
| 4.  | –phagia                | Swallowing  |
| 5.  | portal vein            | Large vein which brings blood to the liver from the intestines.           |
| 6.  | salivery glands        | Parotid, sublingual, and submandibular glands.                            |
| 7.  | Hydrochloric acid      | Produced by digestive glands in the stomach; kills forms of bacteria      |
| 8.  | gallbladder            | Small sac under the liver which stores and concentrates bile.             |
| 9.  | lipase                 | Pancreatic enzyme necessary to digest fats.                               |
| 10. | sphincter              | Ring of muscles within a tube.  |
| 11. | palate                 | Roof of the mouth; have both hard and soft; hard separates oral cavity    |
|     | from nasal cavity.     |   |
| 12. | pharynx                | Throat; passageway for food from the mouth and air from the nose.         |
| 13. | appendix               | Pouch which hangs from the cecum; has no known function.                  |
| 14. | Alimentary canal       | The digestive tract.  |
| 15. | defecation             | Expulsion or passage of feces from the body through the anus.             |
| 16. | digestion              | Breakdown of complex foods to simpler forms.                              |
| 17. | insulin                | Hormone produced by the pancreas. It transports sugar into cells from     |
|     | the blood and stimula  | ates glycogen formation by the liver.                                     |
| 18. | uvula                  | Soft tissue hanging from the soft palate into the mouth.                  |
| 19. | proteases              | Enzymes that digest protein.  |
| 20. | rugae                  | Folds in mucus membrane of the stomach; allows the stomach to             |
|     | enlarge.               |   |
| 21. | sigmoid colon          | Lower part of the colon (large intestine); shaped like a "S".             |
| 22. | saliva                 | Digestive juice produced by salivary glands.                              |
| 23. | feces                  | Solid waste excreted through the anus.                                    |
| 24. | absorption             | Passage of materials through the walls of the intestine into the          |
|     | bloodstream.           |   |
|     | amylase                | Enzyme secreted by the pancreas to digest starch.                         |
| 26. | cecum                  | First part of the large intestine.  |
|     | <u>duodenum</u>        | First part of the small intestine.  |
| 28. | colon                  | Large intestine.  |
| 29. | anus                   | Opening of the digestive tract to the outside of the body.                |