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Advertisement. EnchantedLearning.com is a user-supported site. As a bonus, site members have access to a banner-free version of the site, with pages that are customized for printing. Click here to learn more. In this worksheet, we will practice identifying and describing different parts of the human digestive system. Q1: Waste can be excreted from the body through sweat glands. What organ in the body gives sweat? Tip: This is the largest organ in the body. AThe skin BThe bladder CMreks gut D Kidneys Q2: Digestion begins in the mouth when we chew our food. What name is given to the substance produced by salivary glands and helps moisten food and facilitate ingestion? ABile BSaliva CSweat DEnzymes Q3: Food travels from mouth to stomach via tube. What name was given to this pipe? APancreas BSmall Gut CEsophagus DLarge Gut Q4: Nutrients are absorbed from our food in the small intestine. What is absorbed from undigested food in the large intestines? AFats BWater CCarbohydrates DVitamins Q5: What name is given to the process that breaks down food into nutrients that the body can use? APerspiration BEcretion CRespiration DDigestion Q6: Once food enters our stomach, the acid helps to break down into liquid. Where does this fluid travel further in our bodies? AThe liver B Small intestine CThe bladder D Colon Q7: Fill in the void: Tongue, teeth, and help break food into smaller pieces in the mouth. Astomach juices BNutrients Csaliva Q8: Noah and Olivia discuss food. Which student is right? AOlivia is correct; food is absorbed in the mouth. BNoah is correct; food is absorbed in the small intestine. CN either; food is absorbed in the large intestine. Q9: Fill the void: Food left after absorption leaves the small intestine and enters the large intestine. The colon absorbs and stores unused food until it leaves the body. Pieces of food Bsugar Cwater Q10: Fill the void: The food a person eats passes through the digestive system. The purpose of the digestive system is . Am's blood around the body Bprotect vital organs Cbreak down food into smaller pieces to be used by the body Q11: Ethan made the following diagram of food movement through the digestive system. Is his diagram correct? ANo, food enters the small intestine before entering the large intestine. BNo, food enters the stomach before entering the esophagus. CYes, the diagram is correct. Q12: Liquid food is transferred from the stomach to the small intestines that are coated with small projections called villas. Food is absorbed in the villa, where nutrients are collected by capillaries. How are these nutrients transported around the body? ATthrough Liver BTthrough Blood Vessel CTthrough Colon DTthrough Kidney Q13: What label does the small intestine mean? ALabel 4 BLlabel 5 CLlabel 3 Q14: Fill the void: Small pieces of food leave and enter the place where digestion ends and food absorption takes place. Aesophagus Bsmall Hose Kiano Hose Q15: Fill the void: Once the food is chewed in the mouth, it enters the esophagus. Esophageal food. ADigests Bstores Ctransports Q16: What label does the mouth mean? ALabel 1 BLlabel 4 CLlabel 2 Name: _____

Match the color in the color box in the diagram. You can choose colors. 1. Salivary glands: glands in the cheeks and under the tongue that produce saliva to moisten food while chewing. Salivary glands also tap enzymes that break down starches in the mouth. 2. Esophagus: a muscle tube that creates peristaltic waves for carrying swallowed food from the throat to the stomach. 3. Stomach: a muscular organ that churns food and secretes enzymes and acids for the digestion of food. 4. Small intestine: a hollow tube in which chemical digestion continues, and nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream. **Label Duodenum (part 1 after stomach) Jejunum (part 2) Ileum (part three) 5. Pancreas: secretes insulin that breaks down sugar. 6. Liver: an organ that processes digested food into useful substances for the body, excretes bile for the digestion of fats and removes toxins from the blood. 7. Gallbladder: a bile storage bag located on the lower surface of the liver. There were entrances to the duodenum through the bile duct. 8. Colon (colon): absorbs water from food not digested. 9. Appendix: a small extension of the large intestine nevertheless be included in the immune function 10. Rectum: the large intestine that stores and removes waste material from the body. 1. Describe the path the food takes from the mouth to the rectum. 2. If you eat a meal, what happens to the food as it moves through the digestive system? 3. Make a list of the organs involved in the digestive system. 4. Draw a diagram of the digestive system showing the path the food takes from the mouth to the rectum.