

## ANSWER KEY

### AIM 4 – How is food digested?

1. mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
2.
  - a. Mouth, anus
  - b. Mouth
  - c. Anus
3.
  - a. Enzymes
  - b. Glands
4.
  - a. Mouth
  - b. Small intestine

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1. Digestion
2. Dissolves, smaller
3. Small intestine
4. mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
5. teeth, saliva
6. mouth
7. stomach
8. small intestine

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1. esophagus
2. large intestine
3. no
4. involuntary

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1. e
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. b
  
1. d
2. c
3. a
4. e
5. f
6. b
7. g

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1. digestion
2. intestines
3. stomach
4. anus
5. mouth

Reaching out

In order that enough nutrients are absorbed through the walls of the small intestine as food passes through, the tube has to be long. In an adult, the small intestine can be anything up to 6 metres or over in length (20 feet or more!). So all this length has to fit into the small space in your lower tummy. the only way this can happen is by coiling the tube to get it into that small space.

Research

Vestigial hollow tube attached to the cecum of the [large intestine](#). The human appendix, usually 3 – 4 in. (8 – 10 cm) long and less than 0.5 in. (1.3 cm) wide, has no digestive function. Its muscular walls expel their own mucous secretions or any intestinal contents that enter it. Blockage of the opening may prevent expulsion and cause appendicitis: fluids collect, bacteria propagate, and the appendix becomes distended and inflamed; tissue in the appendix begins to die, and the organ may burst, causing [peritonitis](#). Its symptoms may begin with moderate pain in the upper abdomen, about the navel, or all over the abdomen. Nausea and vomiting may then develop. The pain may shift to the right lower abdomen. Fever is usually present but is seldom high in the early phases. Differentiating acute appendicitis from other causes of abdominal pain requires careful examination. Treatment is removal of the appendix (appendectomy).